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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK

1972

A WORLD SURVEY

THE
EUROPA
YEAR BOOK
1972
A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME I

Part I International Organizations

Part II Europe



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Foreword

THE great amount of revision and reorganization which goes into each edition of THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK is a significant reflection of the ever-changing nature of the modern world. The last twelve months have seen the appearance of new nations, important changes in the structure of governments, new initiatives in the diplomatic field, and a serious world monetary crisis. As always, THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK has kept pace with these developments, and as the need for international understanding and communication increases, remains a basic source of information about every country of the world and all the principal international organizations.

More specifically, this first volume of *Europa's* two-volume world survey, now in its thirteenth annual edition, contains an extensive reorganization of many of the sections dealing with major international organizations, in particular the United Nations and its associated bodies, in an attempt to clarify their sometimes complex structure and provide a better understanding of the vital role which they play in the world today. Several new organizations have been added. In Part II, constitutional changes have been recorded in several countries of Europe, including Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, where major changes have been brought about in the government. Revision of statistical surveys again demonstrates the rapid growth of world population and trade. Introductory surveys to each country have been extensively rewritten; in their various sections they reflect some of the most important events of the year and illustrate the widespread economic problems of Europe.

The work of compiling the information contained in THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK would be impossible without the continued generous co-operation of many individuals and organizations throughout the world, especially statistical offices, departments of information and diplomatic missions. In particular, the editors wish to express their thanks to the United Nations for permission to use copyright material from the *UN Demographic Yearbook*, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for assistance with Gross National Product estimates, including the supply of figures otherwise unpublished, and to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adam Street, London, WC2N 6AL, for permission to use data on defence manpower and finance from *The Military Balance* 1971-1972.

March 1972

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.B. ..	Bachelor of Arts	C.A. ..	Chartered Accountant
abbrev. ..	abbreviation	CACM ..	Central American Common Market
Acad. ..	Academician, Academy	cap. ..	capital
accred. ..	accredited	CAP ..	Common Agricultural Policy
ADB ..	Asian Development Bank	Capt. ..	Captain
A.D.C. ..	Aide-de-Camp	CARIFTA ..	Caribbean Free Trade Association
Adm. ..	Admiral	Cav. ..	Cavalier
adm., admin. ..	administration	C.B.E. ..	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
AfDB ..	African Development Bank	CCCE ..	Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique
ag., ags. ..	agency(ies)	CENTO ..	Central Treaty Organization
A.G. ..	joint stock company (German)	CEPT ..	Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications
a.i. ..	ad interim	CERN ..	Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire (European Organisation for Nuclear Research)
ALALC. ..	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio	CETS ..	Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites
A.M. ..	Master of Arts	CFA ..	Communauté Financière Africaine
amalg. ..	amalgamated	C.H. ..	Companion of Honour
Alia ..	Royal Jordanian Airlines	Chair. ..	Chairman
approx. ..	approximately	Ch.B. ..	Bachelor of Surgery
A.R.A. ..	Associate of the Royal Academy	Chr.Dem. ..	Christian Democrat
A/S ..	joint stock company (Norwegian)	Chr.Soc. ..	Christian Socialist
ASEAN ..	Association of South East Asian Nations	C.I. ..	Channel Islands
ASPAC. ..	Asian and Pacific Council	CIAP ..	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
asscn. ..	association	c.i.f. ..	cost, insurance and freight
assocd. ..	associated	C.I.M. ..	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail
asst. ..	assistant	C-in-C. ..	Commander-in-Chief
A.T.E.C. ..	Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications	CINS ..	CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science
A.T.I. ..	Association of Technical Institutions	CIOMS ..	Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences
A.U.A. ..	Austrian Airlines	circ. ..	circulation
Aug. ..	August	C.I.V. ..	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Passengers and Baggage
auth. ..	authorized	Cmd. ..	Command
Av. ..	Avenue	Cmdr. ..	Commander
Avda. ..	Avenida (Avenue)	CMEA ..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Avv. ..	Avvocato	C.M.G. ..	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
B.A. ..	Bachelor of Arts	Co. ..	Company, County
B.A.I. ..	Baccalaureus in Arte Ingeniaria (Bachelor of Engineering)	Col. ..	Colonel
B.A.O. ..	Bachelor of Obstetrics	COMECON ..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
B.Ch., B.Chir. ..	Bachelor of Surgery	Comm. ..	Commendatore
B.C.L. ..	Bachelor of Civil Law	Commr. ..	Commissioner
B.Comm. ..	Bachelor of Commerce	Confed. ..	Confederation
B.D. ..	Bachelor of Divinity	Cons.-Gen. ..	Consul-General
Bd., Blv., Blvd., Bld. ..	Boulevard	corresp. ..	corresponding
B.D.S. ..	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	COSPAR ..	Committee on Space Research
B.E. ..	Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education	C.R. ..	Community of the Resurrection
B.E.A. ..	British European Airways	C.S.A. ..	Czechoslovak Airlines
Benclux ..	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Union	Ctee. ..	Committee
Biol. ..	Biology, Biological	cu. ..	cubic
BIS ..	Bank for International Settlements	curr. ..	current
B.L. ..	Bachelor of Law	cwt. ..	hundredweight
B.Litt. ..	Bachelor of Letters	D.Agr. ..	Doctor of Agriculture
B.Mus. ..	Bachelor of Music	D.C. ..	District of Columbia
B.O.A.C. ..	British Overseas Airways Corporation	D.C.L. ..	Doctor of Civil Law
br.(s) ..	branch(es)	D.C.O. ..	Diploma of the College of Optics
Brig. ..	Brigadier	D. del'Univ. ..	Doyen de l'Université
B.S. ..	Bachelor of Surgery		
B.Sc., B.Sc. ..	Bachelor of Science		
Bt. ..	Baronet		
C., cen. ..	central		
c, ca. ..	circa		

ABBREVIATIONS

D.D., D.Dr.	..	Doctor of Divinity
D.D.R.	..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Dec.	..	December
D.Econ.	..	Doctor of Economics
Dem.	..	Democratic
D.Eng.	..	Doctor of Engineering
dep.	..	deposits
depos.	..	depository
Dept.	..	Department
D.Ing.	..	Doctor of Engineering
Dipl.	..	Diploma
Dir.	..	Director
Div.	..	Divisional
D.Lit(t).	..	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature
D.M.	..	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford); Deutsche Mark
D.Mus.	..	Doctor of Music
Dott.	..	Dottore
D.P.A.	..	Diploma of Public Administration
D.Phil.	..	Doctor of Philosophy
Dr., Doc.	..	Doctor
Dr.Jur.	..	Doctor of Laws
Dr.rer.Nat.	..	Doctor of Natural Science
dr.(e)	..	drachma(e)
Dr.Sc.Pol.	..	Doctor of Political Sciences
D.Sc.	..	Doctor of Science
D.Sc.(Eng.)	..	Doctor of Science (Engineering)
D.Tech.Chem.	..	Doctor of Technical Chemistry
d.w.t.	..	dead weight tons

E.	..	East, Eastern
E.A.A.	..	East African Airways
EAC	..	East African Community
EACSO	..	East African Common Services Organization
EAGGF	..	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EBU	..	European Broadcasting Union
ECA	..	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	..	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	..	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	..	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECMT	..	European Conference of Ministers of Transport

Econ.	..	Economist, Economics
ECOSOC	..	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECSC	..	European Coal and Steel Community
Ed.	..	Editor
Ed.B.	..	Bachelor of Education
EDF	..	European Development Fund
EEC	..	European Economic Community
EFTA	..	European Free Trade Association
e.g.	..	exempli gratia (for example)
eKv.	..	electron kilovolt
ELDO	..	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation
EMA	..	European Monetary Agreement
eMv.	..	electron megavolt
ENEA	..	European Nuclear Energy Agency
Eng.	..	Engineer, Engineering
Esc.	..	Escuela, Escudos
ESRO	..	European Space Research Organisation
est.	..	established, estimate, estimated
etc.	..	etcetera
EURATOM	..	European Atomic Energy Community
EUROCHEMIC	..	Société européenne pour le traitement chimique des combustibles irradiés; (European Company for the Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels)

EUROCONTROL	..	European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation
EUROSPACE	..	Groupeement Industriel Européen d'Etudes Spatiales
excl.	..	excluding
exec.	..	executive

f.	..	founded
FAC	..	Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération
FAO	..	Food and Agriculture Organization
F.D.G.B.	..	Free German Trade Union
Feb.	..	February
Fed.	..	Federation
FFHC	..	Freedom from Hunger Campaign
FIDES	..	Fonds d'Investissement et de Développement Economique et Social
F.M.	..	Frequency Modulation
fmrly.	..	formerly
f.o.b.	..	free on board
F.R.	..	Federal Republic
Fr.	..	Franc
ft.	..	foot (feet)

GAB	..	General Arrangements to Borrow
GATT	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
G.B.E.	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
G.C.B.	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
G.C.M.G.	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
G.C.V.O.	..	Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
GDP	..	Gross Domestic Product
G.D.R.	..	German Democratic Republic
Gen.	..	General
GeV	..	Giga electron volts
G.m.b.H.	..	company with limited liability (German)
GNP	..	Gross National Product
Gr.	..	Gran
Gr. Cr.	..	Grande Croix
g.r.t.	..	gross registered tons
Gr.Uff.	..	Grand Ufficiale (Grand Officer)
GWh	..	Gigawatt hours

ha.	..	hectare
h.c.	..	honoris causa
H.E.	..	His Eminence, His Excellency
h.l.	..	hectolitre
H.M.	..	His (or Her) Majesty
Hon.	..	Honorary (or honourable)
H.R.H.	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
H.S.H.	..	His Serene Highness

IACB	..	Inter-Agency Consultative Board
IAEA	..	International Atomic Energy Agency
IA-ECOSOC	..	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
IANEC	..	Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission
IATA	..	International Air Transport Association
IAU	..	International Association of Universities
IBE	..	International Bureau of Education
IBEC	..	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBRD	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICA	..	International Co-operative Alliance

ABBREVIATIONS

ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	Kg.	Kilogramme
ICEM	Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration	K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	kHz	Kilohertz
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service	K.L.M.	Royal Dutch Airlines
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	km.	kilometre
IDA	International Development Association	kWh.	kilowatt hours
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	kW.(s)	kilowatt(s)
IFBWW	International Federation of Building and Woodworkers	LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation	lb.	pounds
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	L. ès L... ..	Licencié ès lettres
IFPCW... ..	International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers	Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
ILO	International Labour Organisation	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
IMF	International Monetary Fund; International Metalworkers' Federation	LL.M.	Master of Laws
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service	LOT	Polish Airlines
in. (ins.)	inch (inches)	L.P.G.	Liquefied petroleum gas
Inc., Incorp., Incd.	Incorporated	Lt., Lieut.	Lieutenant
incl.	including	Ltd.	Limited
Ing.	Engineer	m.	million
Insp.	Inspector	M.A.	Master of Arts
Int.	International	MALEV	Hungarian Airlines
INTAL... ..	Instituto para la Integración America Latina	Man.	Manager, managing
INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium	March.	Marchese
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Investigation	Maths.	Mathematics
Inz.	Engineer	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
IOE	International Organisation of Employers	M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
IPI	International Press Institute	m.b.H.	with limited liability (German)
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation	M.Ch.	Master of Surgery
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	M.Com.	Master of Commerce
Is.	Islands	Mc/s	megacycles per second
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
ISLWF	International Shoe and Leather Workers' Federation	M.E.A.	Middle East Airlines
ISVS	International Secretariat for Volunteer Service	M.Ed.	Master of Education
ITF	International Transport Workers' Federation	mem.	member
ITGWF	International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation	MeV	Mega electron volts
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	mfrs.	manufacturers
IUF	International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations	Mgr.	Monseigneur; Monsignor
J.A.L.	Japan Airlines	MHz	Megahertz
Jan.	January	Mil.	Military
J.A.T.	Yugoslav Air Transport	Mlle.	Mademoiselle
Jnr.	Junior	M.M.	Military Medal
J.P.	Justice of the Peace	Mme.	Madame
Jr.	Jonkhcer (Netherlands)	M.P.	Member of Parliament
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	M.Sc.	Master of Science
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath	M.Sc.Tech.	Master of Technical Science
		MSS	Manuscripts
		m.t.	metric tons
		M.Th.	Master of Theology
		Mus.B.	Bachelor of Music
		Mus.D.	Doctor of Music
		M.V.Sc... ..	Master of Veterinary Science
		MW	megawatt(s)
		N.	North, Northern
		n.a.	not available
		NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
		n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
		NGO	Non-governmental organization
		No.	number
		NORDITA	Nordic Institute for Theoretic Atomic Physics
		Nov.	November
		nr.	near
		n.r.t.	net registered tons
		N.V.	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company)
		N.Z.	New Zealand

ABBREVIATIONS

OAMPI..	..	Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle	SAS ..	..	Scandinavian Airlines System
OAS ..	..	Organization of American States	Sat. ..	..	Saturday
OAU ..	..	Organization of African Unity	SCAR ..	..	Scandinavian Council for Applied Research; Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
O.B.E. ..	..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	SCOR ..	..	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research
OCAM ..	..	Organisation Commune Africaine Malgache et Mauricienne	Sc.D. ..	..	Doctor of Science
Oct. ..	..	October	SDRs ..	..	Special Drawing Rights
ODECA ..	..	Organización de Estados Centroamericanos	SEATO ..	..	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
OECD ..	..	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Sec. ..	..	Secretary
OEEC ..	..	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation	Sen. ..	..	Senior
OECE ..	..	Organisation Européenne de Coopération Economique	Sept. ..	..	September
OERS ..	..	Organisation des Etats Riverains du Sénégal	S.E.R. ..	..	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
OIRT ..	..	International Radio and Television Organisation	Sig. ..	..	Signor
On. ..	..	Onorevole (Honourable)	SITC ..	..	Standard International Trade Classification
OPEC ..	..	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	Soc. ..	..	Socialist
p.a. ..	..	per annum	S.p.A. ..	..	Società per Azioni (Joint Stock Company)
P.C. ..	..	Privy Counsellor	sq. ..	..	square
pcr. ..	..	passage, street (Russian)	S.S.R. ..	..	Soviet Socialist Republic
Ph.D. ..	..	Doctor of Philosophy	St. ..	..	Saint; Street
Philos. ..	..	Philosophy; Philosophical	S.T.D. ..	..	Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (Doctor of Sacred Theology)
Phys. ..	..	Physics	STRC ..	..	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission
P.I.A. ..	..	Pakistan International Airlines	stds. ..	..	standards (timber measurement)
P.K. ..	..	Post Box (Turkish)	Ste. ..	..	Sainte
pl. ..	..	platz, place, ploshchad (square)	subs. ..	..	subscriptions
P.O. Box	..	Post Office Box	Supt. ..	..	Superintendent
polit. ..	..	political	T.A.P. ..	..	Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (Portuguese Air Transport)
Pres. ..	..	President	TAROM ..	..	Romanian Air Transport
Prof. ..	..	Professor	TASS ..	..	Telegrafnoye Agensvto Sovetskogo Soyuz (Soviet News Agency)
Prop. ..	..	Proprietor	T.D. ..	..	Territorial Decoration
Prov. ..	..	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)	techn. ..	..	technical
PSI ..	..	Public Services International	T.H.Y. ..	..	Turkish Airlines
PTT ..	..	Posts, Telegraph, Telephones	Tit. ..	..	Titular
p.u. ..	..	paid up	Treas. ..	..	Treasurer
publ. ..	..	publication	T.U. ..	..	Trade Union
Q.C. ..	..	Queen's Counsel	T.V. ..	..	Television
q.v. ..	..	quod vide	T.W.A. ..	..	Trans World Airways
R.A. ..	..	Royal Academician; Royal Academy	u/a ..	..	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)
Rag. (Comm.) ..	..	Ragioniere (Commerciale)	UAMPT ..	..	Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications.
R.C.D. ..	..	Regional Co-operation for Development	U.A.R. ..	..	United Arab Republic
R.E. ..	..	Royal Engineers	UCAS ..	..	Union of Central African States
Ref. ..	..	Reference	UDEAC ..	..	Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
reg., regd. ..	..	register, registered	UDEAO ..	..	Union Douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
Rep. ..	..	Republic	UEAC ..	..	Union des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
rep. ..	..	representative	Uff. ..	..	Ufficiale (Official, Officer)
reorg. ..	..	reorganized	UFI ..	..	Union of International Fairs
res. ..	..	reserve	Ul. (ul.) ..	..	Street
ret'd. ..	..	retired	UN ..	..	United Nations
Rev. ..	..	Reverend	UNCTAD ..	..	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
R.I. ..	..	Rhode Island; Royal Institution	UNCURK ..	..	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
Rp. ..	..	Rupees	UNDP ..	..	United Nations Development Programme
R.S.F.S.R. ..	..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	UNEF ..	..	United Nations Emergency Force
R.S.R. ..	..	Socialist Republic of Romania	UNESCO ..	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Rt. Hon. ..	..	Right Honourable			
Rt. ..	..	Right			
S. ..	..	South, Southern, San.			
S.A. ..	..	Société anonyme (Limited Company)			
S.A.A. ..	..	South African Airways			

ABBREVIATIONS

UNFICYP	..	United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus	U.S.A. (U.S.)		United States of America (United States)
UNHCR	..	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	U.S.S.R.	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UNICEF	..	United Nations Children's Fund	U.T.A.	..	Union des Transports Aériens
UNIDO	..	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	VAT	..	Value-Added Tax
UNITAR	..	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	VEB	..	public company (German)
UNMEM	..	United Nations Middle East Mission	VHF	..	Very High Frequency
UNMOGIP	..	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	viz.	..	videlicet
UNRISD	..	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	vol.(s)	..	volume(s)
UNRWA	..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	W.	..	West, Western
UNTSO	..	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	WCC	..	World Council of Churches
U.K.	..	United Kingdom	WCL	..	World Confederation of Labour
U.P.	..	United Press	WEU	..	Western European Union
UPU	..	Universal Postal Union	WFP	..	World Food Program
			WFTU	..	World Federation of Trade Unions
			WFUNA	..	World Federation of United Nation Associations
			WHO	..	World Health Organization
			WMO	..	World Meteorological Organization
			yr.	..	year

LATE INFORMATION

A reorganization of the United Kingdom Government (see pages 1338 to 1339) on April 7th, 1972 resulted in the following changes:

THE CABINET

Lord President of the Council is now the Rt. Hon. ROBERT CARR.

Secretary of State for Employment is now the Rt. Hon. MAURICE MACMILLAN.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications is now the Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN EDEN.

Minister for Aerospace is now MICHAEL HESELTINE.

Minister for Industry is now TOM BOARDMAN.

Minister of State, Home Office is now MARK CARLISLE, Q.C., (replacing RICHARD SHARPLES).

Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs is now Baroness TWEEDSMUIR of Belhelvie (in addition to the Rt. Hon. JOSEPH GODBER).

Chief Secretary, Treasury is now PATRICK JENKIN.

Financial Secretary, Treasury is now TERENCE HIGGINS.

Minister of State, Treasury is now JOHN NOTT.

Minister of State, Department of Employment is now ROBERT CHICHESTER-CLARK.

Minister of State, Scottish Office is now Lord POLWARTH.

Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (new post) is ANTHONY STODART.

Minister for Industrial Development (new post) is the Rt. Hon. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The following tables provide a general comparison of international population and economic statistics. All data applies to 1969, the most recent year for which it was possible to compile uniform information, except for the average life expectancy figures, which are the latest available and were taken from the 1970 *UN Demographic Yearbook*.

Gross National Product figures can be taken as indicators of the comparative sizes of the various national economies, and Gross National Product per capita figures provide an index of the comparative wealth and poverty of the countries. Owing to unequal distribution of wealth a G.N.P. per capita figure can by no means be taken as an average income. Sources are quoted at the end of the tables, but it must be stressed that the G.N.P. and G.N.P. per capita figures are approximations and may only be used as a general index. In particular, a wide margin of error may be expected in estimates for socialist economies, and in G.N.P. per capita figures under \$100, where the subsistence sector is unusually important and the degree of precision tends to decrease as the ratio of subsistence production to total G.N.P. increases.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	POPULATION ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%)	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA (\$)
Albania	28,748	2.1	72	2.8	65.9	700*	430
Andorra	453	0.02	41	8.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	83,849	7.4	88	0.5	69.9	9,200	1,470
Belgium	30,513	9.6	316	0.6	70.6	16,500	2,010
Bulgaria	110,912	8.4	76	0.7	70.7	6,100	860
Cyprus	9,251	0.6	68	1.1	66.2	500	970
Czechoslovakia	127,869	14.4	113	0.5	70.4	16,500	1,370
Denmark	43,069	4.9	114	0.8	73.0	9,600	2,310
Finland	337,009	4.7	14	0.6	69.0	7,900	1,980
France	457,026	50.3	92	0.9	71.8	105,200	2,460
Federal Rep. of Germany	247,973	58.7	237	1.0	70.5	113,300	2,190
German Democratic Rep.	107,771	16.0	149	-0.1	71.2	22,800	1,570
Gibraltar	6	0.03	4,500	2.0	n.a.	20	630
Greece	131,944	8.8	67	0.7	69.1	6,300	840
Hungary	93,030	10.3	111	0.3	69.4	9,500	1,100
Iceland	103,000	0.2	2	1.5	73.5	300	1,850
Irish Republic	70,283	2.9	42	0.4	69.9	2,700	1,110
Italy	301,225	53.2	177	0.8	69.7	63,300	1,400
Liechtenstein	157	0.02	134	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	2,586	0.3	130	0.7	63.7	700	2,420
Malta	316	0.3	1,022	-0.3	70.3	200	710
Monaco	2	0.02	15,436	0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	33,686	12.9	385	1.2	73.7	19,200	1,760
Norway	324,219	3.9	12	0.8	73.5	7,100	2,160
Poland	312,677	32.6	104	1.0	69.8	26,100	940
Portugal	92,082	9.6	104	0.9	63.5	4,100	510
Romania	237,500	20.0	84	1.0	68.5	14,700	860
San Marino	61	0.02	307	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	504,750	32.9	65	1.0	69.6	22,900	820
Sweden	449,750	8.0	18	0.8	74.2	19,600	2,920
Switzerland	41,288	6.2	151	1.3	71.4	14,300	2,700
Turkey	780,576	34.4	44	2.5	53.7	10,100	350
United Kingdom	244,013	55.5	228	0.6	71.0	245,500	1,890
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	240.6	11	1.1	70.0	89,400	1,200
Yugoslavia	255,804	20.4	80	1.1	66.9	9,900	580

* 1968 figure.

COUNTRIES APPEARING IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME II.

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	POPULATION ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%)	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA (\$)
Afghanistan	647,497	16.5	26	2.1	37.5	1,000	90
Algeria	2,381,741	12.9	6	3.0	50.7	2,900	260
Angola	1,246,700	5.4	4	1.3	33.5	1,000†	210
Argentina	2,776,889	24.0	9	1.5	66.0	18,600	1,060
Australia	7,686,810	12.3	2	2.0	71.0	22,800	2,300
Bahrain	598	0.2	346	3.3	n.a.	90	420
Barbados	430	0.3	591	1.1	65.8	120	500
Bhutan	47,000	0.8	16	n.a.	n.a.	60	70
Bolivia	1,098,581	4.8	4	2.6	49.7	700	160
Botswana	600,372	0.6	1	3.0	41.0	100	100
Brazil	8,511,965	90.8	11	3.0	60.7	21,100	270
Brunei	5,765	0.1	20	3.6	n.a.	100	950
Burma	678,033	27.0	40	2.2	42.3	1,700	80
Burundi	27,834	3.4	125	2.0	36.7	200	50
Cameroon	475,442	5.7	12	2.1	41.0	700	150
Canada	9,976,139	21.1	2	1.8	72.0	47,600	2,650
Central African Rep.	622,984	1.5	2	2.5	34.5	200	130
Ceylon	65,610	12.2	187	2.4	61.6	2,000	190
Chad	1,284,000	3.5	3	1.5	32.0	200	70
Chile	756,945	9.6	13	2.4	57.1	4,100	510
China (People's Rep.)	9,561,000	740.0	77	1.4	50.0	58,600†	100
China (Taiwan)	35,961	13.8	384	2.8	68.1	3,500	300
Colombia	1,138,914	20.5	17	3.2	45.0	5,100	290
Congo (Brazzaville)	342,000	0.9	3	1.3	41.0	200	220
Costa Rica	50,700	1.7	33	3.4	63.3	700	510
Cuba	114,524	8.2	72	2.2	66.8	2,300†	280
Dahomey	112,622	2.6	23	2.9	37.3	200	80
Dominican Rep.	48,734	4.2	86	3.6	58.1	900	280
Ecuador	283,561	5.9	21	3.4	52.4	1,200	240
Egypt	1,001,449	32.5	32	2.5	52.7	4,400	160
El Salvador	21,393	3.4	158	3.7	58.5	800	290
Equatorial Guinea	28,051	0.3	10	1.8	41.0	80	290
Ethiopia	1,221,900	24.8	20	2.1	38.5	1,400	70
Fiji	18,272	0.5	28	3.0	67.8	100	390
Gabon	267,667	0.5	2	1.0	35.0	100	320
Gambia	11,295	0.4	32	2.1	41.0	40	110
Ghana	238,537	8.6	36	2.7	37.0	1,300	190
Guatemala	108,889	5.0	46	3.1	49.0	1,500	350
Guinea	245,857	3.9	16	2.5	27.0	300	100
Guyana	214,969	0.7	3	3.1	61.0	200	340
Haiti	27,750	4.8	172	2.0	32.6	300†	80
Honduras	112,088	2.5	22	3.4	49.0	500	260
India	3,268,090	537.0	164	2.5	41.2	49,300	110
Indonesia	1,491,564	116.0	78	2.5	47.5	11,100	100
Iran	1,648,000	27.9	17	3.0	50.0	8,300	350
Iraq	434,924	8.8	20	2.4	51.6	2,400	310
Israel	20,700	2.8	136	2.9	71.0	3,800	1,570
Ivory Coast	322,463	4.2	13	2.3	35.0	1,000	240
Jamaica	10,962	2.0	179	2.4	64.6	900	550
Japan	369,881	102.3	277	1.1	71.7	124,700	1,430
Jordan	97,740	2.2	22	3.2	52.3	500**	280
Kenya	582,644	10.5	18	2.9	47.5	1,200	130
Khmer Republic	181,035	6.5	37	2.2	43.8	800	120
Korea (North)	120,538	13.3	110	2.5	57.7	2,900†	280
Korea (South)	98,477	31.1	316	2.5	52.4	5,600	210
Kuwait	16,000	0.6	6	6.6	64.4	1,800	3,320
Laos	236,800	2.9	12	2.4	47.5	300†	110
Lebanon	10,400	2.6	254	2.5	n.a.	1,300	580
Lesotho	30,355	0.9	1	2.8	43.5	100†	80

[continued on next page]

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

COUNTRIES APPEARING IN THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK VOLUME II—continued]

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km)	POPULATION (million)	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	POPULATION ANNUAL INCREASE RATE (%)	AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA (\$)
Liberia	111,369	1.1	10	1.9	37.3	200	200
Libya	1,759,540	1.9	1	3.7	52.1	2,400	1,510
Malagasy Rep.	587,041	6.6	11	2.3	37.9	600†	110
Malawi	118,484	4.4	37	n.a.	38.5	200	70
Malaysia	332,633	10.6	37	3.0	59.8	3,100	340
Maldives	298	0.1	362	2.2	n.a.	10	90
Mali	1,240,000	4.9	4	1.9	37.2	400	90
Mauritania	1,030,700	1.1	1	2.0	41.0	100	140
Mexico	1,972,546	48.9	25	3.5	62.4	24,200	580
Mongolian People's Rep.	1,565,000	1.2	1	3.1	57.7	500	460
Morocco	445,050	15.0	34	2.9	50.5	2,900	190
Nauru	21	0.007	310	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nepal	140,797	10.8	77	1.8	40.6	700	80
New Zealand	286,675	12.8	10	1.6	71.1	5,300	2,230
Nicaragua	130,000	1.9	15	3.7	49.9	600	380
Niger	1,267,000	3.9	3	2.7	41.0	300	80
Nigeria	923,768	63.9	69	2.4	36.9	4,600	80
Oman	212,457	0.6	3	n.a.	n.a.	120	250
Pakistan	946,716	111.8	118	2.1	51.3	11,300	110
Panama	75,650	1.4	9	3.3	59.2	800	660
Paraguay	406,752	2.3	6	3.2	59.4	500	240
Peru	1,285,216	13.2	10	3.1	54.0	3,700	330
Philippines	300,000	37.2	124	3.5	51.1	6,300	210
Puerto Rico	8,897	2.8	310	1.5	69.5	3,300	1,410
Qatar	22,014	0.1	5	10.5	n.a.	170	1,550
Rhodesia (Southern)	389,361	5.1	13	3.2	*	1,000	240
Rwanda	26,338	3.5	133	3.0	41.0	200	50
Saudi Arabia	2,149,690	7.2	3	1.6	42.3	2,300	380
Senegal	196,192	3.8	19	2.2	41.0	700	200
Sierra Leone	71,740	2.5	35	1.5	41.0	300	170
Singapore	581	2.0	3,471	2.1	68.2	1,400	800
Somalia	637,657	2.7	4	2.7	38.5	100	70
South Africa	1,221,037	19.6	16	2.4	49.0*	12,400	710
South West Africa (Namibia)	824,292	0.6	1	1.8	38.5		
Sudan	2,505,813	15.2	6	2.8	47.6	1,300†	110
Swaziland	17,363	0.4	24	3.0	44.0	100†	180
Syria	185,180	5.9	32	2.8	52.8	1,300	260
Tanzania	939,703	12.9	14	2.5	40.4	900	100
Thailand	514,000	34.7	68	3.1	56.1	4,900	160
Togo	56,000	1.8	32	2.5	35.0	200	100
Tonga	699	0.08	119	3.3	n.a.	25	310
Trinidad & Tobago	5,128	1.0	203	2.0	64.2	900	890
Tunisia	164,150	5.0	31	n.a.	51.7	900	230
Uganda	236,036	9.5	40	n.a.	47.5	1,100	110
U.S.A.	9,363,353	203.2	22	1.2	70.3	732,300	4,240
Upper Volta	274,200	5.3	19	2.1	31.6	300	60
Uruguay	177,508	2.9	16	1.2	68.5	1,400	560
Venezuela	912,050	10.0	11	3.5	66.4	8,500	1,000
Viet-Nam (North)	158,750	21.3	134	3.1	50.0	1,600†	90
Viet-Nam (South)	173,809	17.9	103	2.6	50.0	2,000†	140
Western Samoa	2,842	0.1	50	2.7	n.a.	20	120
Yemen (A.R.)	195,000	5.0	26	n.a.	42.3	400†	80
Yemen (P.D.R.)	287,683	1.2	4	2.2	42.3	150	120
Zaire	2,345,409	17.1	7	2.2	38.8	1,300	80
Zambia	752,614	4.2	6	3.1	43.5	1,000	290

* Average life expectancy at birth: South Africa—Asiatic 58.6, Coloured 51.9, White 68.2; Southern Rhodesia—African 51.4, European 70.4. † 1967 figure. ‡ 1968 figure. ** 1966 figure.

Sources: Population statistics from *UN Demographic Yearbook* 1969; G.N.P. and G.N.P. per capita statistics from *World Bank Atlas and Trends in Developing Countries*, both published in 1971 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS

First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

TO SAVE succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

TO REAFFIRM faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

TO ESTABLISH conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

TO PROMOTE social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

TO PRACTISE tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

TO UNITE our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

TO ENSURE, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

TO EMPLOY international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

THE UNITED NATIONS

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.
- The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly is required.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

THE UNITED NATIONS

MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, YEAR OF ADMISSION

(% contribution to UN Budget for 1972)

Afghanistan	0.04	1946	Jamaica	0.05	1962
Albania	0.04	1955	Japan	3.78	1956
Algeria	0.10	1962	Jordan	0.04	1955
Argentina	0.93	1945	Kenya	0.04	1963
Australia	1.52	1955	Khmer Republic (formerly Cambodia)	0.04	1955
Austria	0.57	1945	Kuwait	0.07	1963
Barbados	0.04	1966	Laos	0.04	1955
Bahrain	0.04	1971	Lebanon	0.05	1945
Belgium	1.10	1945	Lesotho	0.04	1966
Bhutan	0.04	1971	Liberia	0.04	1945
Bolivia	0.04	1945	Libya	0.04	1955
Botswana	0.04	1966	Luxembourg	0.05	1945
Brazil	0.89	1945	Madagascar	0.04	1960
Bulgaria	0.18	1955	Malawi	0.04	1964
Burma	0.06	1948	Malaysia ⁴	0.11	1957
Burundi	0.04	1962	Maldives	0.04	1960
Byelorussian S.S.R.	0.51	1945	Mali	0.04	1960
Cameroon	0.04	1960	Malta	0.04	1964
Canada	3.02	1945	Mauritania	0.04	1961
Central African Republic	0.04	1960	Mauritius	0.04	1968
Ceylon	0.06	1955	Mexico	0.87	1945
Chad	0.04	1960	Mongolia	0.04	1961
Chile	0.23	1945	Morocco	0.10	1956
China (People's Republic of) ¹	4.00	1971	Nepal	0.04	1955
Colombia	0.20	1945	Netherlands	1.16	1945
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.04	1960	New Zealand	0.36	1945
Costa Rica	0.04	1945	Nicaragua	0.04	1945
Cuba	0.19	1945	Niger	0.04	1960
Cyprus	0.04	1960	Nigeria	0.14	1960
Czechoslovakia	0.92	1945	Norway	0.43	1945
Dahomey	0.04	1960	Oman ⁵	n.a.	1971
Denmark	0.62	1945	Pakistan	0.37	1947
Dominican Republic	0.04	1945	Panama	0.04	1945
Ecuador	0.04	1945	Paraguay	0.04	1945
Egypt	0.20	1945	Peru	0.10	1945
El Salvador	0.04	1945	Philippines	0.34	1945
Equatorial Guinea	0.04	1968	Poland	1.47	1945
Ethiopia	0.04	1945	Portugal	0.16	1955
Fiji	0.04	1970	Qatar ⁶	n.a.	1971
Finland	0.49	1955	Romania	0.36	1955
France	6.00	1945	Rwanda	0.04	1962
Gabon	0.04	1960	Saudi Arabia	0.05	1945
Gambia	0.04	1965	Senegal	0.04	1960
Ghana	0.08	1957	Sierra Leone	0.04	1961
Greece	0.29	1945	Singapore ⁴	0.05	1965
Guatemala	0.05	1945	Somalia	0.04	1960
Guinea	0.04	1958	South Africa	0.52	1945
Guyana	0.04	1966	Spain	0.92	1955
Haiti	0.04	1945	Sudan	0.05	1956
Honduras	0.04	1945	Swaziland	0.04	1968
Hungary	0.52	1955	Sweden	1.25	1946
Iceland	0.04	1946	Syria ²	0.04	1945
India	1.74	1945	Tanzania ⁶	0.04	1961
Indonesia ³	0.34	1950	Thailand	0.13	1946
Iran	0.22	1945	Togo	0.04	1960
Iraq	0.07	1945	Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	1962
Ireland	0.17	1955	Tunisia	0.04	1956
Israel	0.20	1949	Turkey	0.35	1945
Italy	3.24	1955			
Ivory Coast	0.04	1960			

THE UNITED NATIONS

Uganda	0.04	1962
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.93	1945
U.S.S.R.	14.61	1945
United Arab Emirates ⁵	n.a.	1971
United Kingdom	6.62	1945
United States	31.57	1945
Upper Volta	0.04	1960
Uruguay	0.09	1945
Venezuela	0.45	1945

Yemen (Arab Republic)	0.04	1947
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic)	0.04	1967
Yugoslavia	0.40	1945
Zaire (formerly Democratic Republic of Congo)	0.05	1960
Zambia	0.04	1964

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 132 (January 1972)

¹ From 1945 until 1971 the Chinese seat was occupied by the Republic of China (Taiwan).

² Egypt and Syria were original members of the United Nations from October 1945. In February 1958 the United Arab Republic was established by a union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member. In October 1961, Syria, having resumed its status as an independent state, resumed its separate membership of the United Nations; in September 1971 the United Arab Republic was renamed the Arab Republic of Egypt.

³ Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in January 1965 but resumed membership in September 1966.

⁴ The Federation of Malaya joined the United Nations in September 1957. In September 1963 its name changed to Malaysia, following the admission to the new federation of Singapore, Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak. Singapore became an independent state on August 9th, 1965, and a member of the United Nations in September 1965.

⁵ At the time of going to press, the United Nations had not determined the contributions of these states to its budget.

⁶ Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from December 1963. From April 1964, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member, changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania in November 1964.

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(with Permanent Representatives)

Afghanistan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUR-RAHMAN PAZHWAQ.

Albania: 250 East 87 St., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028; SAMI BAHOLLI.

Algeria: 750 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUL LATIL RAHAL.

Argentina: 300 East 42nd St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; CARLOS ORTIZ DE ROZAS.

Australia: 750 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SIR LAURENCE MCINTYRE.

Austria: 14 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Bahrain: 605 Third Ave., Room 1616, New York, N.Y. 10016; SALMAN MOHAMED AL SAFFAR.

Barbados: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 527, New York, N.Y. 10017; WALDO E. WALDRON-RAMSEY.

Belgium: 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD LONGERSTAEY.

Bhutan: 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; SANGYE PENJOR.

Bolivia: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Botswana: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 511, New York, N.Y. 10017; T. J. MOLEFHE.

Brazil: 605 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; SERGIO ARMANDO FRAZÃO.

Bulgaria: 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; GUERO GROZEV.

Burma: 10 East 77th St., New York 10021; U THAUNG LWIN.

Burundi: 485 Fifth Ave., 5th Floor (between 41st and 42nd St.), New York, N.Y. 10017; NSANZÉ TÉRENCE.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; VITALY S. SMIRNOV.

Cameroon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 650, New York, N.Y. 10017; MICHEL NJINE.

Canada: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250, New York, N.Y. 10017; YVON BEAULNE.

Central African Republic: 386 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016; MICHEL ADAMA-TAMBOUX.

Ceylon: 630 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HAMILTON SHIRELY AMERASINGHE.

Chad: 150 East 52nd St., Apartment 5C, New York, N.Y. 10022; (vacant).

Chilo: 809 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HUMBERTO DÍAZ CASANUEVA.

China, People's Republic of: (Address not known at time of going to press); HUANG-HUA.

Colombia: 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; AUGUSTO ESPINOSA.

Congo (Brazzaville): 444 Madison Ave., Room 1604, New York, N.Y. 10017; NICOLAS MONDJO.

Costa Rica: 211 East 43rd St. Room 2002, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSÉ LUIS MOLINA.

Cuba: 6 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; RICARDO ALARCON QUESADA.

Cyprus: 820 Second Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ZENON ROSSIDES.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Czechoslovakia: 1109-1111 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028; ZDENĚK ČERNÍK.

Dahomey: 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; WILFRID DE SOUZA.

Denmark: 235 East 42nd St., 32nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; OTTO R. BORCH.

Dominican Republic: 144 East 44th St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DR. FERNANDO A. AMIAMA TIO.

Ecuador: 820 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LEOPOLDO BENITES.

Egypt: 36 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; (vacant).

El Salvador: 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; REYNALDO GALINDO POHL.

Equatorial Guinea: 440 East 62nd St., Apt. 6D, New York, N.Y. 10021; PRIMO JOSÉ ESONO MICA.

Ethiopia: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 560, New York, N.Y. 10017; YOHANNES TSEGHE.

Fiji: 845 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; SEMESA K. SIKIVOU.

Finland: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MAX JAKOBSON.

France: 4 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET.

Gabon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 536, New York, N.Y. 10017; JEAN DAVIN.

The Gambia: (not yet established, January 1972).

Ghana: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; RICHARD MAXIMILIAN AKWEI.

Greece: 69 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; DIMITRI S. BITSIOS.

Guatemala: Chrysler Bldg., Suite 3220, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; RAFAEL E. CASTILLO-VALDÉS.

Guinea: 295 Madison Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EL HADJ ABDOULAYE TOURÉ.

Guyana: 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.; FREDERICK H. TALBOT.

Haiti: 801 Second Ave., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; JEAN CORADIN.

Honduras: 415 Lexington Ave., Room 802, New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERTO MARTINEZ ORDOÑEZ.

Hungary: 10 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; KÁROLY SZÁRKA.

Iceland: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y., 10017; HASSAN KJARTANSSON.

India: 3 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SAMAR SEN.

Indonesia: 305 East 45th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; J. B. P. MARAMIS (a.i.).

Iran: 777 Third Ave., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; FERAYDOUN HOVEYDA.

Iraq: 14 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; DR. ABDEL KARIM SHEIKHLY.

Ireland: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 520-1, New York, N.Y. 10017; CORNELIUS C. CREMIN.

Israel: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; YOSEF TEKOA.

Italy: 809 United Nations Plaza, 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PIERO VINCI.

Ivory Coast: 46 East 74th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SIMÉON AKE.

Jamaica: 235 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; KEITH JOHNSON.

Japan: 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; TORU NAKAGAWA.

Jordan: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 550-552, New York, N.Y. 10017; BAHÁ UD-DIN TOUKAN.

Kenya: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH ODERO-JOWI.

Khmer Republic: 845 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; TRUONG CANG.

Kuwait: 235 East 42nd St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDALLA YACCOUB BISHARA.

Laos: 321 East 45th St., Apartment 7G, New York, N.Y. 10017; Prince KHAMMAO.

Lebanon: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 533-535, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDOUARD GHORRA.

Lesotho: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 580, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOKO V. MOLAPO.

Liberia: 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; NATHAN BARNES.

Libya: 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; MAHMOOD SULEIMAN MAGHRIBI.

Luxembourg: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉ PHILIPPE.

Madagascar: 301 East 47th St., Apartment 2H, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSEPH BLAISE RABETAFIKA.

Malawi: 777 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NYEMBA WALES MBEKEANI.

Malaysia: 845 Third Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; H. M. A. ZAKARIA.

Maldives: c/o Embassy of Maldives, 2013 Q St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; ABDUL SATTAR.

Mali: 111 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; SEYDOU TRAORE.

Malta: 249th East 35th St., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; JOSEPH ATTARD KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 8 West 40th St., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10018; MOULAYE EL-HASSAN.

Mauritius: 301 East 47th St., Suite 3C, New York, N.Y. 10017; RADHA KRISHNA RAMPHUL.

Mexico: 8 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ALFONSO GARCIA ROBLES.

Mongolia: 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MANGALYN DUGERSUREN.

Morocco: 757 Third Ave., 23rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MEHDI MRANI ZENTAR.

Nepal: Envoy Towers, 300 East 46th St., Suite 18D, New York, N.Y. 10017; Maj. Gen. PADMA BAHADUR KHATRI.

Netherlands: 711 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERT FACK.

New Zealand: 733 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOHN VIVIAN SCOTT.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Nicaragua: Rockefeller Center, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, Suite 1818, New York, N.Y. 10020; GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA.

Niger: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 570, New York, N.Y. 10017; GEORGES MAHAME CONDAT.

Nigeria: 757 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, 10017; EDWIN OGEBE OGBU.

Norway: 825 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; EDWARD HAMBRO.

Oman: (Details not known at time of going to press).

Pakistan: Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; AGHA SHAHI.

Panama: 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 544-545, New York, N.Y. 10017; AQUILINO E. BOYD.

Paraguay: 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MIGUEL SOLANO LOPEZ.

Peru: 301 East 47th St., Room 16A, New York, N.Y. 10017; JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR.

Philippines: 13 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; NARCISO G. REYES.

Poland: 9 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; EUGENIUSZ KULAGA.

Portugal: Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., Suite 2170, New York, N.Y. 10020; (vacant).

Romania: 60 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; GHEORGHE DIACONESCU.

Rwanda: 120 East 56th St., Room 630, New York, N.Y. 10022; FIDÈLE NKUNDABAGENZI.

Qatar: 845 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; HASSAN KAMEL.

Saudi Arabia: 6 East 43rd St., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).

Senegal: 51 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MÉDOUNE FALL.

Sierra Leone: 919 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; ISMAEL BYNE TAYLOR-KAMARA.

Singapore: 711 Third Ave., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHUNMUGAM JAYAKUMAR.

Somalia: 236 East 46th St., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDULRAHIM ABBY FARAH.

South Africa: 300 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; C. F. G. VON HIRSCHBERG.

Spain: 820 Second Ave., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JAIME DE PINIES.

Sudan: 757 Third Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALAH A. M. IBRAHIM (a.i.).

Swaziland: 860 United Nations Plaza, Suite 420, New York, N.Y. 10017; MBONI NAPH DLAMINI.

Sweden: 825 Third Ave., 38th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; OLOF RYDBECK.

Syria: 150 East 58th St., Room 1500, New York, N.Y. 10022; GEORGE J. TOMEH.

Tanzania: 800 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALIM AHMED SALIM.

Thailand: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; (vacant).

Togo: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; MICHEL EKLO.

Trinidad and Tobago: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; EUSTACE E. SEIGNORET.

Tunisia: 40 East 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021; RACHID DRISS.

Turkey: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 525, New York, N.Y. 10017; (vacant).

Uganda: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; GRACE S. IBINGIRA.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MIKHAIL DEONISOVICH POLYANICHKO.

United Arab Emirates: (Details not known at time of going to press).

United Kingdom: 845 Third Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; Sir COLIN CROWE.

Upper Volta: 866 Second Ave., 6th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PAUL T. ROUANBA.

U.S.A.: 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; GEORGE BUSH.

U.S.S.R.: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; YAKOV ALEKSANDROVICH MALIK.

Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 19A, New York, N.Y. 10017; AUGUSTO LEGNANI.

Venezuela: 231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉS AGUILAR.

Yemen (Arab Republic): 211 East 43rd St., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; YAHYA H. GEGMAN.

Yemen (People's Democratic Republic): 211 East 43rd St., Room 605, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDUL MALEK ISMAIL.

Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; LAZAR MOJSOV.

Zaire: 400-402 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; ANDRÉ FERNAND MANDI.

Zambia: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; (vacant).

OBSERVERS

(with Permanent Observers)

Federal Republic of Germany: 600 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; WALTER GEHLHOFF.

Holy See: 323 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; The Rt. Rev. Mgr. ALBERTO GIOVANNETTI.

Republic of Korea: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; PYO WOOK HAN.

Monaco: 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; JOHN DUBE.

Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., Room 2120, New York, N.Y. 10017; BERNARD TURRETTINI.

Republic of Viet-Nam: 866 United Nations Plaza, 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; NGUYEN HUU-CHIL.

THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. INFORMATION CENTRES

- Afghanistan*: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.
- Algeria*: 19 Avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; P.O. Box 803.
- Argentina*: Chareas 684, 3er piso, Buenos Aires (also covers Uruguay).
- Australia*: London Assurance Bldg., 20 Bridge St., Sydney; P.O.B. R.226, G.P.O., Sydney 2000 (also covers New Zealand and Fiji).
- Bolivia*: Avenida Arce No. 2419, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.
- Brazil*: Apt. 201, Cruz Lima St. No. 19, Rio de Janeiro.
- Burma*: 132 University Ave., Rangoon.
- Burundi*: Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers, Bujumbura; P.O.B. 2160 (also covers Rwanda).
- Cameroon*: Yaoundé, P.O. Box 836.
- Ceylon*: 204 Buller's Road, Colombo 7; P.O. Box 1505.
- Chile*: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.
- Colombia*: Calle 19, No. 7-30, Séptimo Piso, Bogotá; P.O.B. 6567 (also cover Ecuador and Venezuela).
- Czechoslovakia*: Panská 5, Prague 1.
- Denmark*: 37 H. C. Andersen's Blvd., DK 1553 Copenhagen V (also covers Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).
- Egypt*: Sh. Osiris, Taghcr Building, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262 (also covers Saudi Arabia and Yemen).
- El Salvador*: Avenida Roosevelt 2818, San Salvador; P.O.B. 1114 (also covers British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).
- Ethiopia*: Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.
- France*: 1 rue Miollis, Paris, 15e (also covers Belgium and Luxembourg).
- Ghana*: Maxwell Rd. and Liberia Rd., Accra; P.O.B. 2339 (also covers Guinea and Sierra Leone).
- Greece*: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119 (also covers Cyprus, Israel and Turkey).
- India*: 1 Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi, 1.
- Iran*: Off. Takhte Jamshid, 12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.
- Iraq*: House 167/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2398, Alwiyah.
- Italy*: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome (also covers Malta).
- Ivory Coast*: Abidjan (to be established).
- Japan*: Shin Ohtemachi Building, Room 50, 2-1, Ohtemachi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Lebanon*: P.O.B. 4656, Bir Hassan, Beirut (also covers Jordan, Kuwait and Syria).
- Liberia*: ULRC Building, Monrovia; P.O.B. 274.
- Madagascar*: 26 rue de Liège, Tananarive; P.O.B. 1348.
- Mexico*: Hamburgo No. 63, 3er Piso, Mexico City 6, D.F., (also covers Cuba and Dominican Republic).
- Morocco*: "Casier ONU", Angle ave. Urbain Blanc et rue de Nîmes, Rabat.
- Nepal*: Laineaur, Lazimpat, Kathmandu; P.O.B. 107.
- Nigeria*: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.
- Pakistan*: Islamabad; P.O.B. 1107.
- Papua and New Guinea*: Hunter St., Port Moresby (also covers British Solomon Islands).
- Paraguay*: Calle Coronel Bogado 871, Asunción; P.O.B. 1107.
- Peru*: Avenida Arequipa 3330, San Isidro, Lima; P.O.B. 4480.
- Philippines*: WHO Bldg., corner United Nations Ave. at Taft Ave., Manila; P.O.B. 2149.
- Romania*: 16 rue Aurel Vlaicu, Bucharest.
- San Salvador*: Avenida Roosevelt 2818, San Salvador; P.O.B. 1114 (also covers British Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).
- Senegal*: 2 Avenue Roume, Dakar; P.O.B. 154 (also covers Gambia).
- Sudan*: House No. 9, Block 6.5.D.E., Nejumi St., Khartoum; P.O.B. 1992.
- Switzerland*: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10 (also covers Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Spain).
- Tanzania*: Matasalamat Gldg., Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 9224 (also covers Kenya, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia).
- Thailand*: Sala Santitham, Bangkok (also covers Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet-Nam).
- Togo*: Rue Albert Sarraut, Coin Ave. de Gaulle, Lomé; P.O.B. 911.
- Trinidad and Tobago*: 19 Keate St., Port of Spain; P.O.B. 812 (also covers Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Caribbean Area).
- Tunisia*: 61 Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863 (also covers Libya).
- U.S.S.R.*: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo 1, Moscow (also covers Byelorussian S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R.).
- United Kingdom*: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W1 N9AF (also covers Ireland and Netherlands).
- United States*: Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- Yugoslavia*: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O. Box 157 (also covers Albania).
- Zaire*: Le Royal, Blvd. du 30 Juin, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.

THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET FOR 1972

(U.S. dollars)

Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences:

Travel and other expenses	1,499,900	
Special meetings and conferences	2,903,600	
		4,353,500

Staff Costs:

Salaries and wages	96,189,160	
Common staff costs	21,951,100	
Travel of staff	2,656,100	
Other payments	159,000	
		120,995,360

Premises, Equipment, Supplies and Services:

Buildings and improvements	9,614,000	
Permanent equipment	1,413,300	
Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	6,897,900	
General expenses	6,037,000	
Printing	3,376,700	
		27,338,900

Special Expenses	10,574,300	10,574,300
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Technical Programmes:

Regional and sub-regional advisory services	1,825,000	
Economic development, social development and public administration; human rights advisory services; narcotic drugs control	5,408,000	
Industrial development	1,500,000	
		8,773,000

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12,525,000	12,525,000
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	14,419,000	14,419,000
Special missions	8,370,700	8,370,700
Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	5,398,500	5,398,500
International Court of Justice	1,706,150	1,706,500

TOTAL		214,374,410
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THE UNITED NATIONS

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE MAIN ORGANS

General Assembly.
Security Council.
Economic and Social Council—ECOSOC.

Trusteeship Council.
International Court of Justice.
Secretariat.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.
Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD (World Bank).
International Development Association—IDA.
International Finance Corporation—IFC.
International Monetary Fund—IMF.
Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT.
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization—IMCO.

International Civil Aviation Organization—ICAO.
International Labour Organisation—ILO.
International Telecommunication Union—ITU.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO.
Universal Postal Union—UPU.
World Health Organization—WHO.
World Meteorological Organization—WMO.

OTHER BODIES

(in order of establishment)

United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF (*established 1946*).
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNWRA (*established 1948*).
United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan—UNMOGIP (*established 1949*).
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO (*established 1949*).
United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—UNCURK (*established 1950*).
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—UNHCR (*established 1950*).
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA (*established 1957*).
World Food Programme—WFP (*established 1963*).

United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus—UNFICYP (*established 1964*).
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—UNCTAD (*established 1964*).
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development—UNRISD (*established 1964*).
United Nations Institute for Training and Research—UNITAR (*established 1965*).
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP (*established 1966*).
United Nations Industrial Development Organization—UNIDO (*established 1967*).
United Nations Middle East Mission—UNMEM (*established 1967*).
United Nations Capital Development Fund (*established 1968*).

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly was established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 10th, 1946. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President for 26th Session (September–December 1971):
ADAM MALIK (Indonesia).

Vice-Presidents: Chairmen of the delegations of Belgium, Burundi, China, Costa Rica, France, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic) and Zambia.

The Assembly meets regularly once a year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

MAIN COMMITTEES

There are seven Main Committees, on which all members have a right to be represented. The First to Sixth were appointed on January 11th, 1946. An *ad hoc* Political Committee was first established in November 1948 and re-established annually until November 1956, when it was made permanent and renamed Special Political Committee.

First Committee: Political and Security.

Special Political Committee.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial.

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee: Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee: Legal.

OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

General Committee: f. 1946; composed of twenty-five members, including the Assembly President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee: f. 1946; composed of nine members elected at each Assembly session.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members, appointed by the Assembly President.

Disarmament Commission: f. 1952, to replace the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments; composed of all UN Members.

Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD): originally established in 1961 as the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, following an agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. Original members: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France (not participating), India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, U.S.S.R., U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A. In 1969 membership was enlarged by the addition of eight members.

Peace Observation Commission: f. 1950; fourteen members, including the five permanent members of the Security Council; other members are appointed by the Assembly for a two-year term; can be used by the General Assembly or by the Security Council to observe and report on areas of international tension.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: f. 1955; fifteen members.

UN Scientific Advisory Committee: f. 1954 as Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which in 1955 became the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, then extended under its present name in 1958; seven members.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1959; twenty-eight members; has a Legal Sub-Committee, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and a Working Group on Direct Broadcast Satellites.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of Natural Jurisdiction: f. 1968; forty-two members, agreed to by the Assembly's First Committee; has a Legal Sub-Committee and an Economic and Technical Sub-Committee.

UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine: f. 1948; three members: France, Turkey, U.S.A.

Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid on the Government of South Africa: f. 1962; seventeen members (enlarged from eleven in 1965).

Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa: f. 1965; five members.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

Committee on Sanctions for Southern Rhodesia: f. 1968; in October 1970 is enlarged from seven members to include all the members of the Security Council.

TRUST TERRITORIES AND COLONIAL QUESTIONS

UN Council for Namibia: f. 1967 as UN Council for South West Africa; changed name in 1968; eleven members: Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, U.A.R., Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism: f. 1961; twenty-four members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: f. 1968; composed of an unspecified number of States to be selected by the Secretary-General.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term; originally established in 1946 as the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term: ROBERTO AGO (Italy), GONZALO ALCIVAR (Ecuador), MILAN BARTOS (Yugoslavia), MOHAMMED BENJAOU (Algeria), JOSÉ SETTE CÂMARA (Brazil), JORGE CASTANEDA (Mexico), ABDULLAH EL ERIAN (U.A.R.), TASLIM O. ELIAS (Nigeria), RICHARD D. KEARNEY (U.S.A.), NAGENDRA SINGH (India), ALFRED RAMANGASOAVINA (Madagascar), PAUL REUTER (France), JOSÉ MARIA RUDA (Argentina), ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI (Afghanistan), ARNOLD J. P. TAMMES (Netherlands), Doudou THIAM (Senegal), SENJIN TSURUOKA (Japan), NIKOLAI A. USHAKOV (U.S.S.R.), ENDRE USTOR

(Hungary), Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK (U.K.), MUSTAFA KAMIL YASSEEN (Iraq), SUAT BILGE (Turkey), EDWARD HAMBRO (Norway), R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (New Zealand), ZENON ROSSIDES (Cyprus).

Special Committee on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States: f. 1963; thirty-one members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: f. 1965; ten members.

Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression: f. 1967; thirty-five members; (the first committee under this name was formed in 1952).

UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): f. 1966; twenty-nine members.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ): f. 1946; twelve members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Contributions: f. 1946; twelve members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Conferences: f. 1966; fifteen members appointed for three-year terms.

International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB): f. 1948; eleven members.

There is also a Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, UN Administrative Tribunal, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments, UN Joint Staff Pension Board and UN Staff Pension Committee.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 17th, 1946. The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China, People's Republic of	United Kingdom
France	U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.	

The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1972: Argentina, Italy, Belgium, Somalia, Japan.

Until December 1973: Guinea, India, Panama, Sudan, Yugoslavia.

ORGANIZATION

The Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries, and such disputes or situations may be brought to the Council's attention either by one of its members, by any member state, by the General Assembly, by the Secretary-General or even, under certain conditions, by a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement.

In the event of a threat to or breach of international peace or an act of aggression, the Council has powers to take "enforcement" measures in order to restore international peace and security. These include severance of communications and of economic and diplomatic relations and, if required, action by air, land and sea forces.

All members of the United Nations are pledged by the Charter to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary to maintain international peace and security. These agreements, however, have not yet been concluded.

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members. This is the rule of "great power unanimity" popularly known as the "veto" privilege. This right has so far been exercised 116 times, as follows: China (1), France (4), U.S.S.R. (105), United Kingdom (5), U.S.A. (1) (as at February, 1971).

In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent

members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party.

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Twenty-seven members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: nine are elected each year. Current membership:

Until December 1972: Brazil, Ceylon, France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Peru, Tunisia.

Until December 1973: Haiti, Hungary, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, New Zealand, Niger, U.S.A., Zaire.

Until December 1974: Bolivia, Burundi, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Finland, Japan, Poland, U.S.S.R., U.K.

ORGANIZATION

The Council, normally meeting twice a year in New York and Geneva, is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has a co-ordinating function between UN and the specialized agencies, and also makes consultative arrangements with approved voluntary or non-governmental organizations which work within the sphere of its activities. The Council has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

President (1972): KAROLY SZARKA (Hungary).

Vice-Presidents (1972): SERGIO ARMANDA FRAZÃO (Brazil), PHAIK GAN LIM (Malaysia), JOHN V. SCOTT (New Zealand).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics.

Population Commission: Tries to raise the standard and broaden the scope of national censuses.

Commission for Social Development: Plans Social Development Programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. (Sub-commission: on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.)

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic.

COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC): f. 1962.

Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ECPC): f. 1966.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: f. 1946.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC): f. 1946.

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): f. 1965.

Preparatory Committee for the Second UN Development Decade: f. 1968; established jointly by ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

Committee for Development Planning: f. 1965.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources: f. 1967.

Committee for Natural Resources: f. 1970.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: f. 1963.

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Question of a Declaration on International Economic Co-operation: f. 1962.

Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: f. 1957.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: f. 1950 as an ad hoc body by the General Assembly; established as a permanent body by ECOSOC in 1965.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—ECAFE.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

RELATED BODIES

UNICEF Executive Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNHCR Executive Committee: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNDP Governing Council: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP: one-half of members elected by ECOSOC, one-half by FAO.

International Narcotics Control Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

One of the six main organs of the UN, the Trusteeship Council supervises United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

TERRITORIES UNDER TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

New Guinea (Australia).

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and enough other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms to ensure that the membership is equally divided between administering and non-administering members.

Administering Countries:

Australia
United States

Other Countries:

China, People's
Republic of
France
United Kingdom
U.S.S.R.

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The Council is under the authority of the General Assembly for all its territories except the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, The Hague 2012, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN are parties to the Statute of the Court, and also Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino. In addition, the Court is open to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Viet-Nam. States parties to the Statute: 135.

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT

The Judges. The Court is composed of fifteen independent judges of different nationalities, elected from among persons of high moral character who possess high judicial or legal qualifications. Representation of the main forms of civilization and legal systems of the world is required to be borne in mind in their election. Candidates are nominated by national groups appointed by governments under special conditions, and for election require an absolute majority in both the General Assembly and the Security Council sitting independently. Judges, known as Members of the Court, are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President

for each three-year period. Members may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not sit in any case with which they have been otherwise connected than as a judge of the Court. They undertake to exercise their powers impartially and conscientiously. For the purposes of a case, each side—consisting of one or more States—may, unless the Bench already includes a judge with a corresponding nationality, choose a person from outside the Court to sit as a judge on terms of equality with the Members. Judicial decisions are taken by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine Members. The President has a casting vote.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

THE JUDGES

	Term Ends*
President: Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN (Pakistan)	1973
Vice-President: FOUAD AMMOUN (Lebanon)	1976
Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE (United Kingdom)	1973
LUIS PADILLA NERVO (Mexico)	1973
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	1973
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	1973
CESAR BENGZON (Philippines)	1976

	Term Ends
STURE PETRÉN (Sweden)	1976
MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	1976
CHARLES D. ONYEAMA (Nigeria)	1976
HARDY S. DILLARD (U.S.A.)	1979
LOUIS IGNACIO-PINTO (Dahomey)	1979
FEDERICO DE CASTRO (Spain)	1979
PLATON D. MOROZOV (U.S.S.R.)	1979
EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay)	1979

* Each term ends on February 5th of the year in question.

Registrar: STANISLAS AQUARONE.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute which is an integral part of the UN Charter and is based on the Statute of the former Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1920 under the League of Nations and dissolved in 1946. References conferring jurisdiction on the Permanent Court in treaties or conventions still in force are deemed to be references to the present Court. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court; those not parties to the Statute may have access in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council.

A review of the role of the Court is on the agenda of the General Assembly.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it jointly by special agreement (there have been five such).
2. All matters concerning which a treaty or convention in force provides for reference to the Court. Nearly 200 bilateral or multilateral agreements make such provision. Among the more noteworthy: *General Act for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* (1949), *Treaty of Peace with Japan* (1951), *European Convention for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes* (1957), *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967).
3. Legal disputes between States which have recognized

the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory for specified classes of disputes. Forty-six States have made declarations thus accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Uruguay.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgments are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Compliance with Judgments. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its judgment. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the judgment.

Advisory opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, if so authorized by the Assembly, other United Nations organs or specialized agencies.

PAST CASES

Forty cases have been referred to the Court by States. Some were removed from the list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, or on the grounds of a lack of basis for jurisdiction. Cases which have been the subject of a judgment by the Court include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia/Peru), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco* (France v. United States), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* (United Kingdom v. Iran), *Minquiers and Ecrhos* (France/United Kingdom), *Nottebohm* (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), *Monetary Gold Removed*

from Rome in 1943 (Italy v. France, United Kingdom and United States), *Certain Norwegian Loans* (France v. Norway), *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden), *Interhandel* (Switzerland v. United States), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium/Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa), *Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon v. United Kingdom), *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd. (New Application: 1962)* (Belgium v. Spain),

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

North Sea Continental Shelf (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark and Netherlands).

Advisory Opinions on the following matters have been given by the Court at the request of the United Nations General Assembly:

Condition of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations; Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations; Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations; Interpretation of the Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania; International Status of South West Africa; Voting Procedure on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa; Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee of

South West Africa; Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Effect of Awards of Compensation Made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; Certain Expenses of the United Nations.

In 1971 the Court gave its fourth Advisory Opinion in regard to South West Africa (Namibia), this time at the request of the Security Council (*see next section*).

The Court has also, at the request of Unesco, given an Advisory Opinion on *Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon Complaints made against Unesco* and, at the request of IMCO, on the *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*.

RECENT JUDICIAL ACTIVITY OF THE COURT

In the period from January 20th to June 21st, 1971, the Court held 24 public sittings, one closed sitting and 50 private meetings. On June 21st, 1971, answering a question filed on behalf of the Security Council on August 10th, 1970, it delivered its Advisory Opinion on the *Legal Consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970)*. The Court was of the opinion, by 13 votes to 2:

- (1) that, the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia being illegal, South Africa was under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory;
- (2) that States Members of the United Nations were under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration;

- (3) that it was incumbent upon States which were not Members of the United Nations to give assistance, within the scope of subparagraph (2) above, in the action which had been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia.

During these proceedings, written or oral statements and information were submitted on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and thirteen States.

On August 30th, 1971, the Government of India, invoking Article 84 of the 1944 International Civil Aviation Convention, Article II of the International Air Services Transit Agreement, and Articles 36 and 37 of the Court's Statute, filed an *Appeal relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAC Council*. This case has arisen out of the Council's rejection on July 29th, 1971, of India's preliminary objections to the hearing of an application and a complaint by Pakistan relative to the suspension of overflights. Owing to the nationality of the President of the Court, the Vice-President is discharging his functions in the case, and India alone of the parties has appointed a judge *ad hoc*. The Memorial of India was filed on December 22nd, 1971, in accordance with a slightly extended time-limit.

BUDGET

(1971—U.S. dollars)

INCOME	
From the United Nations	1,454,000
TOTAL	1,454,000

EXPENDITURE	
Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	766,000
Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	568,000
Common Services of the Court	98,000
Permanent Equipment	22,000
TOTAL	1,454,000

PUBLICATIONS

Reports (Judgments, Opinions and Orders): series.
Pleadings (Written Pleadings and Statements, Oral Proceedings, Correspondence): series.
Yearbook (annual).

Bibliography (annual).
Catalogue (irregular).
Acts and Documents, No. 1 (contains Statute and Rules of the Court) 2nd. edn. 1947.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. KURT WALDHEIM (Austria) (January 1st, 1971–December 31st, 1975).

The Secretary-General is UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security

Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Office of the Secretary-General: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India), Under-Sec.-Gen., Chef de Cabinet.

General Assembly Affairs: C. A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Protocol and Liaison Section: SINAN A. KORLE, Chef de Protocol.

Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs: (vacant) Under-Sec.-Gen.; ROBERT E. GUYER (Argentina), Under-Sec.-Gen.; MARC SCHREIBER (Belgium), Dir. Division of Human Rights.

Office of Legal Affairs: C. A. STAVROPOULOS (Greece), Under-Sec.-Gen., The Legal Counsel.

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management: H. K. MATTHEWS (U.K.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of the Controller: BRUCE TURNER (New Zealand), Assistant Sec.-Gen., The Controller.

Office of Personnel: MOHAMED HABIB GHERAB (Tunisia), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Dir. of Personnel.

Office for Inter-Agency Affairs: ISMAT T. KITTANI (Iraq), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: LEONID N. KUTAKOV (U.S.S.R.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France), Under-Sec.-Gen.; VICTOR HOO (Chinese Republic), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Commissioner for Technical Co-operation; MAURICE STRONG, Sec.-

Gen. Secretariat for the 1972 Conference on the Human Environment.

Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories: ISSOUFOU S. DJERMAKOYE (Niger), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Public Information: AGHA ABDUL HAMID (Pakistan), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Office of Conference Services: JIRÍ NOSEK (Czechoslovakia), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of General Services: DAVID B. VAUGHAN (U.S.A.), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): MANUEL PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela), Sec.-Gen. of the Conference.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): RUDOLPH A. PETERSON (U.S.A.), Administrator.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.), Exec. Dir.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR): Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria), Exec. Dir.

STAFF

Members do not represent any country but form an independent international civil service, with responsibilities exclusively international in character.

As of May 1971, 4,088 people were employed in the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(THE MAIN ORGANS)

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11; 33 10 00; 33 20 00; 33 40 00

The Office of the UN at Geneva is responsible, through its Directors, to the Secretary-General in New York.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Under-Sec.-Gen. VITTORIO WINSPEARE
GUICCIARDI (Italy).

Assistant Director-General: GEORGES PALTHEY (France).

**Special Representative in Europe for Co-ordination and
ACC Affairs:** A. DOLLINGER.

Chief, Office of the Director-General: GRANVILLE FLETCHER.

Senior Legal Officer: PIERRE RATON.

Director, Administrative and Financial Services: T. B.
KIRKBRIDE.

Director, Conference and General Services: E. P. TOU-
MANTSEV.

Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs: VLADIMIR KUSEVIC.

Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board: J.
DITTERT.

Chief, Division of Social Affairs: JEAN ILIOVICI.

STAFF

As of May 1971, 1,013 people were employed in the
United Nations Office at Geneva (not including ECE).

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS

1. General United Nations work.
2. Collaboration with Specialized Agencies based in Geneva.
3. Servicing UN meetings held in Geneva.
4. Servicing intergovernmental meetings held in Geneva.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States study European economic and technological problems and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Greece	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Spain
Belgium	Iceland	Sweden
Bulgaria	Ireland	Turkey
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Cyprus	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Malta	U.K.
Denmark	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Finland	Norway	Yugoslavia
France	Poland	
Federal Republic of Germany	Portugal	

Switzerland takes part in a consultative capacity.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the four regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers. ECE itself takes no action affecting governments.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, housing and building, electric power, gas and transport.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Agricultural Problems. Keeps under review the market conditions, follows developments under the Protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables, examines problems arising from mechanization of agriculture, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain agricultural products (cereals and citrus fruits). Chair. A. GRACHEGG (Austria).

Timber Committee. Regularly reviews the market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood, studies forest working techniques, compiles statistics, watches trends in the use of wood and its products and of wood waste, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain categories of timber. Chair. N. DUMITRESCU (Romania).

Coal Committee. Concentrates on problems of production

and trade, makes recommendations on the use of solid fuel. With agreements reached on the international classification of brown coals and lignites, ECE has completed the classification by type of all existing coals. Drafts general conditions of sale for solid fuels. Chair. B. KRUPINSKI (Poland).

Committee on Electric Power. Studies hydro-electric resources, thermal power plants, legal questions, rural electrification and the cost of financing new projects. ECE's relationship with the International Atomic Energy Agency is close. Chair. S. LALANDER (Sweden).

Committee on Gas. Deals with the economic and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, natural and manufactured as well as liquefied petroleum gases, and forecasts demand. Chair. V. DRUG (Romania).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Periodically reviews trends and progress, with special reference to industrialization of construction and building costs. Studies land use and prices, urban renewal and physical planning. Housing problems of less industrialized countries receive special consideration. Chair. V. RANGUELOV (Bulgaria).

Inland Transport Committee. Covers road, rail and inland water transport, customs, contracts, transport of dangerous and perishable goods, equipment, statistics, tariffs, river law, road transport régime and road traffic accidents, construction of vehicles and passenger transport services by road. A number of international agreements are in force following their adoption through ECE. Chair. M. POPPE (Belgium).

Steel Committee. Annually reviews trends in the European and world markets, changes in price policy, growth of capacity supply factors and future prospects. Also studies long-term economic and technological problems. Chair. E. CONROT (Luxembourg).

Committee on the Development of Trade. Examines intra-European trade, especially east/west trade. Organizes facilities in arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale of goods, insurance, simplification and standardization of export documents, payments arrangements, including multi-lateral compensation procedures, and consultations. Chair. M. STEPANOV (Bulgaria).

Conference of European Statisticians. Promotes improve-

ment of national statistics and their international comparability in economic, social and demographic fields; facilitates exchange of information between European countries. Chair. P. J. BJERVE (Norway).

Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. Brings together high-calibre governmental experts for an exchange of views and experience on selected problems of governmental economic policy. Also, organizes—under its auspices—groups of experts, joint research projects and seminars on methodological problems relating to medium- and long-term planning and projections. Chair. J. W. CARLSON (U.S.A.).

Committee on Water Problems. Reviews annually major trends and policies with regard to water resources use and developments. Studies problems relating to the methodology of surveying water resources and needs including the establishment of relevant balances and statistics. Also studies selected problems of water pollution control and of governmental policy related to the formulation and administration of water management plans. Chair. I. I. BORODAVTCHENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Chemical Industry Committee. Regularly reviews the market of chemical products and their raw materials in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan. Compiles annual statistics on production of and trade in chemical products. Carries out studies on special problems arising in connection with the development of the chemical industry. Chair. M. MOLDOVAN (Romania).

BUDGET

ECE's budget of \$2,600,000 is included in the budget of the UN.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Europe (annual); *Economic Bulletin for Europe*; frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins, *ECE News/Nouvelles* (monthly, in English and French).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST—ECAFE

Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 813544

Founded in 1947 to encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East. ECAFE is one of the four regional Commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	India	Malaysia	Singapore
Australia	Indonesia	Mongolia	Thailand
Bhutan	Iran	Nauru	Tonga
Burma	Japan	Nepal	U.S.S.R.
Ceylon	Khmer Republic	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Republic of China	Republic of Korea	New Zealand	U.S.A.
France	Laos	Pakistan	Republic of Viet-Nam
		Philippines	Western Samoa

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei	British Solomon Islands	Territory of Papua and New Guinea	Fiji	Hong Kong
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ORGANIZATION

The Commission meets yearly in different member countries (first session, Shanghai, 1947; twenty-eighth session scheduled for Bangkok, March 1972).

The work of the Commission is conducted through its annual sessions; meetings of its main committees and sub-committees, working parties, *ad hoc* conferences, trade promotion meetings and seminars; year-round work of a secretariat with headquarters in Bangkok; and technical assistance to governments. Fields of work include:

Development Research and Planning

Trade
Industry and Natural Resources
Water Resources
Agricultural Development
Transport and Communications
Statistics
Population
Social Development
Public Administration

Executive Secretary: U NYUN (Burma).

ACTIVITIES

ECAFE seeks to promote regional co-operation in all possible areas, from river basin development, transport and telecommunications, for example, to joint-venture industries and trade. At the same time, it helps individual members in the planning and carrying out of balanced national development programmes.

In recent years ECAFE's work has been increasingly focused on action-oriented programmes to stimulate tangible growth. To provide a sound basis for regional and national development, ECAFE compiles and analyses statistics; prepares economic surveys and studies; organizes seminars, working parties and study tours; and provides advisory services to governments at their request. Although ECAFE does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped set up and attract funds for regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. The Asian Development Bank, for example, grew out of an ECAFE decision on the need for a source of additional capital; since 1966 it has operated as an independent institution in Manila (see separate chapter below).

ECAFE initiatives have resulted in the establishment of the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin*, composed of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, in 1957; the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, which is served by a *Transport Technical Bureau* operating at ECAFE headquarters; and the *Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning*, set up in 1964. All three are now working in Bangkok, with links to ECAFE and with aid from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

ECAFE efforts to stimulate regional economic co-operation have also led to the establishment of the *Asian Industrial Development Council*, in 1966; the *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas*, in the same year; *ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre*, in 1968; the *Asian Coconut Community*, formally inaugurated in 1969; the *ECAFE/World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Joint Unit on Typhoons*, in 1968; and the *Asian Statistical Institute*, which began training of senior government statisticians in Tokyo in June 1970.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Enterprises in regional economic co-operation in 1971 included the opening of the *Southeast Asia Iron and Steel Institute* in March; the signing in April of an agreement establishing a *Pepper Community*; and in June the approval by UNDP and contributing governments of plans for the joint-financing of an *Asian Centre for Development Administration*.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

To speed up economic co-operation, ECAFE has convened four ministerial conferences—in Manila in 1963 and 1965, in Bangkok in 1968 and in Kabul in 1970—now called the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation. At its most recent session the Council of Ministers adopted the "Kabul Declaration"—a call for further efforts to expand regional trade, improve monetary mechanisms, and concerted action on a variety of other problems, with special aid to the least developed countries.

In its current work, ECAFE is also giving special attention to ways of achieving regional growth during the coming United Nations Second Development Decade (1971–1980), following guide-lines adopted at the Commission's annual sessions in Singapore in 1969, and Bangkok 1970. Some current and recent activities in major fields are outlined below.

FIELDS OF ECAFE WORK

Development Research and Planning: As a foundation for action programmes, the ECAFE secretariat carries out an annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East*; studies specific problems involved in development planning, plan harmonization and regional co-operation; has assisted with world-wide preparations for the Second Development Decade; and aids with national planning problems.

An example of regional co-operation and plan harmonization is the establishment of the *Asian Coconut Community*—the first association of Asian producers organized on a commodity basis—which was formally inaugurated under ECAFE auspices in September 1969 and temporarily began work at ECAFE headquarters. It dates back to an ECAFE study in 1967–68 analysing problems of the coconut industry and recommending action. In response, major coconut-producing countries of the region formed the Community to promote, co-ordinate and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry.

Following the success of the study on coconut, the ECAFE secretariat is engaged in studies on other commodities such as rice, seeking concrete solutions to problems of exporting and importing countries.

The Division will be the chief instrument of the current ECAFE priority concern for measuring progress in the region during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

International Trade: ECAFE is seeking to help members in the region expand trade among themselves and with the rest of the world—for example, through liberalization, easing of customs formalities, promotional efforts, and improved regional payments arrangements. In response to a request made under the "Kabul Declaration", an

inter-governmental committee convened by ECAFE drew up a Draft Agreement on an Asian Clearing Union. The text has been referred to the UN Legal Office and IMF for study of technical points. ECAFE's *Trade Promotion Centre*, established in 1968, organizes training courses, offers advisory services to governments, and aids in national and international exhibitions designed to stimulate commerce. The First and Second Asian International Trade Fairs (Bangkok, Thailand, 1966, and Teheran, Iran, 1969) were held with ECAFE support; in conjunction with the two Fairs, ECAFE arranged for Trade Promotion Talks to be held by governments. A third Asian International Trade Fair is scheduled to be held in New Delhi in 1972. ECAFE's *Centre for Shipping Information and Advisory Services*, set up in 1967, aids governments with problems such as freight rates, establishment of shippers' councils, development of merchant marines, and other steps designed to reduce export costs. The *Centre for Commercial Arbitration* has drawn up standards in this field and carries out research intended to improve arbitral facilities and practices in the ECAFE region.

Industry and Natural Resources: Ways of speeding industrial development in the region are sought by ECAFE through field missions, studies, advisory services, and expert meetings dealing, for example, with iron and steel, joint ventures in the petrochemical industry, manufacture of improved farm machinery, application of advanced technology in coconut-processing, low-cost automation for small-scale industries, and handicrafts. The establishment of a *South East Asia Iron and Steel Institute* in 1971, in Singapore, is one outgrowth of ECAFE activities in this field. Guidance is provided by the *Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC)* and ECAFE's *Committee on Industry and Natural Resources*, which also has a work programme in mineral and energy resources development and housing. The Second Asian Industrialization Conference held in Tokyo in September 1970 charted policy guidelines for developing Asian countries in their efforts to reach a target of "a minimum rate of industrial growth of 12 per cent per annum" in the Second Development Decade (1971–80).

Offshore Resources: The ECAFE-fostered *Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP)*, set up in 1966, seeks to promote and co-ordinate exploration, using advanced technology, to locate undersea resources of mineral wealth adjoining land areas of countries in the Western Pacific region. Specially equipped vessels, aircraft and other facilities have been provided by industrialized countries to aid in this effort. A geophysical survey conducted in the East China Sea and Yellow Sea has indicated that the shallow sea floor between Japan and the Republic of China may contain one of the most prolific oil reservoirs in the world. Plans for a similar co-ordinating body for offshore prospecting in the Indian Ocean area are under consideration.

Mineral Resources: A team of experts visited 14 countries in 1971 as part of a survey aimed at speeding up mineral resources development. It also considered the need to establish a proposed Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre. In addition, possibilities for a Tin Research and Development Centre for Southeast Asia were considered late in 1971 at a meeting in Bangkok.

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Human Environment: Asia's first seminar on "Development and Environment" was held in August 1971 by ECAFE and the secretariat of the UN Conference on Human Environment (scheduled for Stockholm in 1972). It urged developing countries to meet environmental threats as early as possible, and expressed concern over problems such as inadequate housing and transport, water pollution, industrial wastes and deterioration of natural resources.

Water Resources: ECAFE is working on problems of river-basin development, improved use of delta land, conservation and development of national water resources, and typhoon forecasting services. A *Typhoon Committee* was set up by ECAFE and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1968 to help in the task of minimizing the damage caused by typhoons and associated floods in the region, which cost an estimated U.S. \$600 million a year. Possibilities for launching a similar ECAFE/WMO project designed to lessen damage caused by cyclones in the Bay of Bengal area are being investigated. Under the auspices of ECAFE's *Water Resources Consulting Group*, organized in 1967, groups of experts from donor countries have provided advisory services relating to water conservation and development.

In 1970-71 a Roving Seminar on Water Resources Planning visited 11 countries and held sessions with more than 600 participants. Effects have been made to encourage development of additional international river basins in the ECAFE region, similar to the Mekong development (see below).

Agriculture: Economic problems of agriculture, and agricultural aspects of economic programmes that are of interest to both ECAFE and the Food and Agriculture Organization, are dealt with by a *Joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division*. Activities include studies in these fields, meetings of expert groups, and advisory aid to governments.

Transport and Communications: As part of its efforts to help member countries expand and modernize travel and transport facilities, ECAFE is seeking a Trans-Asian Rail Network to provide greater uniformity of services in Asia and permit links with Europe and Africa. The network proposed, from Istanbul to Singapore, would total about 14,000 km. In addition, ECAFE is working on highway transport problems and co-operates with the *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau* (see below); water transport; urban traffic problems; and ways of expanding tourism. ECAFE's *Port Information and Advisory Centre* offers technical assistance with port-facilities problems. In 1971, ECAFE increased emphasis on field missions on transport problems. They worked, for example, on containerization techniques in the region, overall transport problems in Ceylon, and extension of Trans-Asian railway routes in Thailand. A joint unit of ECAFE and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) is stressing efforts to improve telecommunication services in the region, upgrade technological training, and lay the groundwork for the introduction of satellite communications in the area. With the support of UNDP an ITU team is now working with twelve ECAFE countries in surveys of existing

systems, routes and operating methods for the promotion of an Asian regional telecommunications network.

Statistics: As a basic activity, the ECAFE secretariat publishes the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East*. Other activities include compilation of statistics in specific fields, aid to governments with statistical problems, and servicing of the *Conference of Asian Statisticians*. As an outgrowth of an ECAFE resolution adopted in 1967, the *Asian Statistical Institute* for training and research was opened in Tokyo in 1969 as an undertaking of governments in the region and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Population: A new *Population Division* was established in the ECAFE secretariat in 1969 and is now carrying out an expanded Asian Population Programme designed to increase regional assistance to national efforts in this field. High priority is being given to improving the effectiveness of evaluation and training procedures in national family planning programmes. Advisory services are available to meet government requests. In 1971 a seminar on ecological implications of rural and urban population growth—the first regional meeting on this theme—urged Asian nations to adopt comprehensive planning to ease growing environmental problems caused by rapid growth. Another seminar indicated that a billion additional jobs in Asia would be needed by 2000 A.D. and called for close co-ordination of population and manpower policies. An ECAFE training course recommended further use of computers as tools in speeding up the processing of demographic data.

Plans were laid for the Second Asian Population Conference, scheduled for November 1972 (in Tokyo) and its links to World Population Year in 1974.

Social Development: ECAFE is expanding its social programmes in the belief that development is an integrated and balanced process in which economic and social factors interact. A review of social trends and developments in the ECAFE region is periodically made as part of a world survey issued by the United Nations. Advisory missions in social development planning, social work, and community development training have been provided during the year. The role of young people in national development was explored at an ECAFE-sponsored seminar in Bangkok in September to October 1970.

Public Administration: This relatively new field in ECAFE activities includes surveys and seminar-type meetings on subjects such as national personnel systems, administrative reforms, and civil service training needs. Final steps are being taken for the establishment of an Asian Centre for Development Administration, designed to carry out high-level training and research to help meet the needs of developing countries for a new kind of "development manager". It will be financed by the UNDP and participating governments.

Technical Assistance: In many of the individual subject fields cited above, technical assistance activities are undertaken by ECAFE with funds from the regular United Nations budget and from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is financed with voluntary contributions. These activities include seminars, advisory services, and training aid.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

REGIONAL PROJECTS

MEKONG DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Mekong Project seeks to develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, in terms of hydroelectric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related benefits. The project is directed by the *Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin* consisting of the Khmer Republic, Laos, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand, which operates under the auspices of ECAFE and the UNDP. Its work has been supported by 26 governments outside the region, a total of 16 United Nations agencies or bodies, and a number of foundations and business firms. (Further information on the Mekong Project appears in a separate chapter below.)

ASIAN HIGHWAY

The Asian Highway Project, approved by ECAFE in 1959, calls for a network of 60,000 km. in 14 countries. During the first United Nations Development Decade, ending in 1970, efforts have been concentrated on establishing at least one through route from west to east, with connections to all other countries not served by that route. Route A-1, from Iran to the Republic of Viet-Nam (10,800 km.), considered one of the most important routes, is now 94 per cent complete. As for the entire network, more than four-fifths is now motorable in all weather.

To demonstrate the availability of the various sections of the Asian Highway to trade and tourist traffic, the first Asian Highway motor rally, from Vientiane to Singapore, was organized in April 1969. A second rally for the western section of the highway between Teheran (Iran) and Dacca (Pakistan), was held in November 1970. A third rally is being planned.

Work on the project is guided by the *Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee*, composed of representatives at ministerial level from member countries, which held its first meeting in April 1965. An *Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau*, based with ECAFE and aided by the UNDP, seeks to assist member countries in the project and

to carry out recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee.

ASIAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, established in 1964, provides training, on a regional basis, for personnel engaged in economic and social development programmes in Asia. It also serves as a development staff college for senior executives of governments and private industry in the ECAFE region.

By October 1971, the Institute had trained more than 1,400 fellows from 25 countries in the ECAFE region, either in Bangkok or in "country courses" elsewhere. A research wing carries out studies of the problems, possibilities and techniques of economic and social development in the region.

The Institute works as an autonomous institution under the aegis of ECAFE with support from the UNDP and participating governments, and with the co-operation of several United Nations specialized agencies, other international organizations and foundations. The management is vested in a Governing Council of which the Executive Secretary of ECAFE is Chairman *ex-officio*.

Director: MASAYOSHI KAKITSUBO.

BUDGET AND STAFF

For 1971 ECAFE's regular annual budget totalled about U.S. \$6.4 million. This sum (which forms part of the regular budget of the United Nations in the economic and social field) was supplemented by technical assistance funds, as well as certain funds from governments and institutions.

In 1971 the work of ECAFE proper was carried out by a staff of some 156 professionals and 277 general-service employees whose posts were financed from the regular budget, plus 20 regional advisers and supporting staff members paid from technical assistance sources. Other staff members serve in the Mekong Office, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (which have separate budgets). Overall, the 1971 list includes about 705 from 40 countries.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East.
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Far East.
Development Programming Techniques Series.
Mineral Resources Development Series.
Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Asian Industrial Development News.
Water Resources Series.

Transport and Communications Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.
Electric Power in Asia and the Far East.
Regional Economic Co-operation Series.
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Far East.
Asian Population Studies Series.
Regional Plan Harmonization and Integration Studies Series.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA

Santiago, Chile

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Cuba	Haiti	Paraguay
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	United Kingdom
Canada	France	The Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Colombia	Guyana	Panama	Venezuela
Costa Rica			

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

British Honduras

West Indies Associated States

ORGANIZATION

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established two permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

Central American Trade Sub-Committee.

Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.

Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.

Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.

Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee:

Working Group on the Regional Market.

Working Group on Customs Questions.

Executive Secretary: CARLOS QUINTANA (Mexico).

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Washington, D.C.,

Port-of-Spain and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, social affairs, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics and administration, programmes on integration of industrial development, natural resources and energy and transport and Latin-American Center for Economic Projections.

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and sixteen Latin American governments, and with the co-operation of OAS, ILO, UNICEF, Resources for the Future, and other international bodies. It operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

Director-General: RAÚL PREBISCH (Argentina).

ACTIVITIES

ECLA's present role is set within the framework of the programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade and its activities are directed to providing support to the regional and sub-regional integration movement which is an established feature of Latin American economic development. ECLA's programme for 1971-72 and subsequent periods is focused on: development policy with the Secretariat undertaking a theoretical analysis of economic problems and formulating policy proposals for economic development; foreign trade and external financing, particularly in view of the region's inadequate share in the growth of world trade and the low level and unfavourable terms of capital inflows; integration, including continental

and sub-regional groupings; employment; population in relation to economic and social factors; the export of manufactures, particularly in relation to regional development policies; policies for reducing regional imbalances within ECLA countries in order to achieve integrated and speedier development; and science and technology, mainly with regard to the transfer of expertise, the assimilation of techniques and the development of science and technology within Latin America. Finally, there is the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, an annual stocktaking of the progress and problems in all sectors of the Latin American economy and of the economic evolution of selected countries.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

BUDGET

ECLA's budget, expected to be \$4,800,000 in 1972, is included in the budget of the UN.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.
Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.
Statistical Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 47200.

Initiates and takes part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development. Member countries must be independent, be members of the UN and within the geographical scope of the African continent and the islands bordering it. ECA was founded in 1958 by a resolution of ECOSOC as the fourth UN regional economic commission.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Gabon	Malawi	Somalia
Botswana	The Gambia	Mali	South Africa*
Burundi	Ghana	Mauritania	Sudan
Cameroon	Guinea	Mauritius	Swaziland
Central African Republic	Ivory Coast	Morocco	Tanzania
Chad	Kenya	Niger	Togo
Congo (Brazzaville)	Lesotho	Nigeria	Tunisia
Dahomey	Liberia	Rwanda	Uganda
Egypt	Libya	Senegal	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone	Zaire
Ethiopia			Zambia

* Suspended by ECOSOC since 1963.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical scope of the Commission.
- Powers other than Portugal responsible for the international relations of those territories (France, Spain and the United Kingdom).

Associate Members may take part in the Commission's activities but may not vote.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Executive Secretary: ROBERT K. A. GARDINER (Ghana).

The Commission has held ten sessions since its inception:

1958	December	Addis Ababa
1960	January	Addis Ababa
1961	February	Tangier
1962	February	Addis Ababa

1963	February	Léopoldville
1964	February	Addis Ababa
1965	February	Nairobi
1967	February	Lagos
1969	February	Addis Ababa
1971	February	Tunis

Sub-Regional Offices: Lusaka, Niamey, Tangier, Kinshasa.

ACTIVITIES

Objectives. The work of the Commission is determined by decisions of its plenary sessions. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for promoting and facilitating concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa; for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of African countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world; for

undertaking or sponsoring investigations, research and studies of economic and technological problems and developments; for collecting, evaluating and disseminating economic, technological and statistical information; and for assisting in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies promoting economic and technological development in the region.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Areas of Activity. The ECA carries out its activities under the divisions of:

Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs

Natural Resources and Transport

Industry and Housing

Statistics

Human Resources Development

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture

Economic Research and Planning

There is also a *Technical Assistance and Programme Co-ordination Section*, a *Population Programme Centre*, dealing with population programmes and policies, together with general demography, a *Centre for Economic Co-operation*, and the *African Trade Centre*.

At the request of member states in the region the Commission also performs advisory services in various economic and social fields. Some of the main features of activities in these areas in 1971 are outlined below. Only a few of the many conferences, seminars and courses in all fields in which ECA participated with other organizations are mentioned.

Operations in 1971

Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs: Following a resolution of the OAU Council of Ministers aimed at extending the activities of the African Groundnut Council to other oil seeds, consultations were held with the governments of Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia to promote agreement on commodity policies. In Zambia a preliminary survey was conducted with a view to developing a phased programme for the introduction of budgetary reforms. Since July, the Secretariat also has been engaged in preparations for the *All Africa Trade Fair* held in Nairobi in February and March 1972.

Natural Resources and Transport: In Tanzania early in 1971 discussions were held on a draft project submitted by ECA for the establishment of a Water Resources Development Institute. Advisory services were provided in Upper Volta in connection with mining prospecting and legislation and in developing plans for the construction of a dam for irrigation and the production of electric energy.

Industry and Housing: The ECA/OAU Conferences of Ministers of Industry at Addis Ababa from May 3rd-7th, 1971, and attended by representatives from 28 member states resulted in the *Addis Ababa Declaration on Industrial Development in Africa in the 1970s*. This deals with the mobilization of domestic resources for industrial development, problems of high installation and running costs, private foreign investment, industrial employment and self-reliance for industrial development in the 1970s.

Several projects for industrial plant were formulated and submitted to the governments for examination and implementation. Some of the projects prepared included wire drawing, soap, welded tubes, electro-motors, transformers, agricultural hand tools, fertilizer complex, ceramics and cement. ECA is playing an active role in the promotion of these projects by bringing them to the attention of potential investors.

ECA is actively pursuing the idea of setting up an African Investment Centre which would assist ECA member states in their programmes of industrial development.

Members of the Forest Industries Advisory Group undertook several missions to various member states. Some of the projects prepared by the Group are now being implemented, including plywood and fibreboard mills in Kenya and Uganda.

Statistics: Advisory services in connection with the introduction of the revised UN System of National Accounts were undertaken in Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Togo during February and November.

Human Resources Development: Major missions were undertaken mainly in two areas: rural life and institutions and in social welfare policy and training.

Missions were undertaken to Burundi, Rwanda and Zaïre to assist their governments to review their respective rural development policies.

In Dahomey, Mali, Niger and Togo, the secretariat assisted governments in the development of national programmes aimed at securing greater participation of broad social groups in national development and training and employment of youth. Similar services were undertaken in Gabon and Upper Volta.

The main work of the Social Development Section centred on assistance to African governments in the field of rural transformation, the development of rural life and institutions, social policy and training.

Agriculture: Missions to each of the four sub-regions in Africa were undertaken by the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division. Missions to central Africa and to west Africa to advise the governments on Phase I of the studies on intra-regional co-operation and trade in agriculture and on the action proposed for Phase II. A similar mission was sent to north Africa sub-region. Phase I of the study for the east Africa sub-region was sent out to the governments in June and a follow-up mission was scheduled for early 1972.

A visit was made to seven countries of the east Africa sub-region to appraise prospects for increased production and trade in livestock and livestock products, in connection with the projects on intra-regional co-operation and trade in agriculture.

Population Programme: The Population Programme Centre conducted missions to Cameroon, Chad and Ghana to advise on the establishment of training centres for demography and preparation of population projections.

An African Population Conference was held in Accra from December 9th-18th and was followed by the first session of the Conference of African Demographers from December 19th-22nd.

Economic Co-operation: ECA encouraged co-operation at the four sub-regional levels (north, west, central and east) with the objective of modernization, rural development and industrialization. In 1971 involvement by the Centre for Economic Co-operation in the activities of the multinational economic co-operation groupings varied from joint sponsorship of projects to technical and economic evaluation of development projects and advisory missions.

To strengthen the economic co-operation movement in the region, two missions were undertaken, one to Ghana to advise on plan implementation, and the other to Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon, Dahomey and Togo to help prepare replies to the Secretary-General's Questionnaire on

THE UNITED NATIONS--(REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS)

Regional Structures, aimed at ascertaining their views on desirability of changes in geographical structures and on what basis such changes should be made.

The secretariat took part in a *Symposium on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa*, held in Zaire from June 28th-29th to examine prospects for economic co-operation.

The secretariat, in conjunction with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP), convened an *East African Expert Meeting on Economic Co-operation* from November 1st-10th to examine the findings of the ECA/CDPPP Study, and identify areas for strengthening economic co-operation within the sub-region, and to submit proposals for economic co-operation to the governments.

The ECA, in collaboration with other UN agencies and inter-governmental organizations, continues to work on identifying new areas for strengthening economic co-operation and the Executive Committee has adopted a recommendation urging a special study to examine the factors that have so far prevented a rapid expansion of multi-national co-operative endeavours and propose remedies.

Institutional Machinery. As a result of recommendations made at ECA's ninth session the following institutional machinery was set up:

(a) *Conference of Ministers* which is vested with full powers to consider matters of general policy and the priorities to be assigned to the programme and other activities of the Commission. It reviews programme implementation and examines and approves the proposed programme of work, and considers reports submitted to it by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts. The Conference of Ministers holds its meetings every two years. The first meeting was held in Tunis in February 1971.

(b) *Technical Committee of Experts* which meets once a year. It is composed of senior officials of member states concerned with economic affairs, and it examines studies prepared by the ECA Secretariat and assists in the formulation of the work programme aimed at ensuring co-operation between the Secretariat and member governments. It held its third meeting in Tunis in February 1971.

(c) *Executive Committee* which is composed of representatives of 16 members states and which assists the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolutions and the work programme of the Commission, and provides links between the Secretariat, member states and the sub-regions. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year. It held its sixth meeting in Addis Ababa in November 1971.

Subsidiary Bodies. The Commission is empowered, under its terms of reference, to establish subsidiary bodies. Those now in existence and actively functioning are the *Conference of African Statisticians*, the *Conference of African Planners* and the *Conference of African Demographers*, each of which meets once every two years.

Relations with Other Organizations: WHO maintains a liaison office at ECA. In co-operation with ITU work has begun on a pan-African telecommunications system. ECA also runs a Joint Agricultural Division in conjunction with FAO.

Co-operation between ECA and the Organization of African Unity started with the signing of a UN/OAU agreement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and the Secretary-General of the OAU, Diallo Telli, on November 15th, 1965. Joint meetings in 1971 included the ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Ministers of Industry (see above) and the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development held at Geneva in January.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).
The Statistical Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Newsletter (quarterly).
Agricultural Economic Bulletin (twice yearly).
Social Welfare Services in Africa (thrice yearly).
Natural Resources, Science and Technology Newsletter (quarterly).
Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series A: Direction of Trade (quarterly).

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series B: Trade by Commodities (thrice yearly).
African Target (quarterly).
Planning Newsletter (bi-monthly).
Statistical Bulletin for Africa (quarterly).
Social Work Training Newsletter (quarterly).
Training Information Notice (quarterly).
Statistical Yearbook.
Survey of Economic Conditions (annual).

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Dakar, Senegal

An autonomous organ of the ECA opened in 1963 with Special Fund assistance to train senior African officials in techniques of development planning and to serve as a

clearing house and documentation centre on all African development questions.

Director: SAMIR AMIN (Egypt).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ^s	UNESCO	UPU ^e	WHO	WMO	IAEA	UNCTAD
Afghanistan	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Albania	x	x															
Algeria ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahrain ¹	x					x	x		x			x					x
Barbados	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bhutan	x	x															
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Botswana ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x		x		x
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x					x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burundi	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Byelorussian S.S.R.	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cameroon	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Ceylon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chad	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
China (People's Republic) ⁷	x																x
China (Taiwan) ⁷		x	x	x	x			x			x		x	x	x		x
Colombia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Congo (Brazzaville)	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cuba	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dahomey	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Equatorial Guinea ¹	x	x			x		x				x		x				x
Ethiopia	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Fiji ¹	x	x			x	x	x				x		x	x			x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gambia	x	x	x		x	x	x							x			x
German Federal Republic		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guinea	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Hong Kong ³								x									

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	INCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ^s	UNESCO	UPU ^s	WHO	WMO	IAEA	UNCTAD
Hungary	x					x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iceland	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iran	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Irish Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kenya	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Khmer Republic ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Korea (Republic)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kuwait	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Laos	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lebanon	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lesotho ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x
Liberia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Libya	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Liechtenstein											x	x	x			x	x
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malawi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Maldives ¹	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x
Mali ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mauritius	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Monaco											x	x	x	x		x	x
Mongolia	x									x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Morocco	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nepal	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Niger	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oman	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x			x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Panama	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Qatar ¹	x					x	x		x			x	x	x			x
Rhodesia (Southern) ⁴							x				x			x			
Romania	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x

THE UNITED NATIONS—(MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO	ICAO	ILO	ITU ⁵	UNESCO	UPU ⁶	WHO	WMO	IAEA	UNCTAD
San Marino													x				x
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore ¹	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Somalia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
South Africa	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sudan	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Swaziland ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Tonga ¹							x										
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Tunisia ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uganda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukrainian S.S.R.	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.S.R.	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Arab Emirates	x																
United Kingdom	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Upper Volta	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vatican City State											x		x			x	x
Venezuela	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Viet-Nam (Republic)		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Western Samoa														x			x
Yemen (Arab Republic)	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Yemen (People's Democratic Re- public) ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zaire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹ Countries to whose territories GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

² Tunisia acceded provisionally to GATT.

³ Associate member of IMCO.

⁴ Associate member of WHO, regarded as suspended.

⁵ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, the Spanish Province in Africa, United States Territories and Nauru.

⁶ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, Portuguese Provinces in Africa, Asia and Oceania, the Spanish Province in Africa, United States Territories and Nauru.

⁷ At the time of going to press the question of Chinese representation had been or was about to be considered by various UN bodies, including FAO, GATT, IMCO, ICAO, ILO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO and IAEA.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The World Bank was established on December 27th, 1945. It aims to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. This Board normally meets once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to twenty Executive Directors, who meet as often as required and approve all loans. The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy.

S. OSMAN ALI	ALFRED RINNOOY KAN
VIRGILIO BARCO	DEREK J. MITCHELL
FRITZ STEDTFELD	ERIK TÖRNQVIST
REIGNSON C. CHEN	ADRIÁN LAJOUS
ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT	GIORGIO ROTA
MARC VIÉNOT	S. R. SEN
SEITARO HATTORI	LUIS B. MEY
CLAUDE M. ISBISTERI	ABDERRAHMAN TAZI
R. LINDSAY KNIGHT	ROBERT E.
MOHAMED NASSIM KOCHMAN	WIECZOROWSKI
DONATIEN BIHUTE	KHUNYING SUPARB
	YOSSUNDARA

OFFICERS

Vice-President and Chairman, Loan Committee: J. BURKE KNAPP.

Vice-President Finance and Director of Projects: S. ALDEWERELD.

General Counsel: A. BROCHES.

Director, Development Services: RICHARD H. DEMUTH.

Economic Adviser to the President: HOLLIS B. CHENERY.

Vice-President: SIR DENIS RICKETT.

Vice-President: MOHAMED SHOAB.

Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.

Controller: K. GEORG GABRIEL.

Secretary: M. M. MENDELS.

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS AND OTHER SENIOR STAFF

Deputy Chairman, Loan Committee: S. R. COPE.

Director, South America Department: GERALD ALTER.

Director, South Asia Department: I. P. M. CARGILL.

Director, Western Africa Department: ROGER A. CHAUFournier.

Director, Eastern Africa Department: MICHAEL L. LEJEUNE.

Director, East Asia and Pacific Department: RAYMOND J. GOODMAN.

Director, Europe, Middle East and North Africa Department: MUNIR P. BENJENK.

Director, Central America and Caribbean Department: EDGAR GUTIÉRREZ.

Director, European Office: ARTHUR KARASZ.

Director, Resident Staff in Indonesia: BERNARD R. BELL.

Deputy Director of Projects: BERNARD CHADENET.

Associate Director of Projects: WARREN C. BAUM.

Director, Education Projects Department: DUNCAN S. BALLANTINE.

Director, Agriculture Projects Department: LIONEL J. C. EVANS.

Director, Transportation Projects Department: A. DAVID KNOX.

Director, Special Projects Department: ROBERT SADOVE.

Director, Tourism Projects Department: ALFRED KOCH.

Director, Population Projects Department: KANDIAH KANAGARATNAM.

Director, Industrial Projects Department: HANS FUCHS.

Director, Public Utilities Projects Department: MERVYN WEINER.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.

Director of Information and Public Affairs: WILLIAM CLARK.

Director, Development Finance Companies Department: WILLIAM DIAMOND.

Associate Director, Development Services Department: MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN.

Director, Economics Department: P. D. HENDERSON.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

Director, Economic Development Institute: K. S. KRISHNASWAMY.

Director of Administrative Services: JAMES E. TWINING.

Special Adviser: ABDEL G. EL EMARY.

Special Representative for UN Organizations: ERNESTO FRANCO-HOLGUIN.

Associate General Counsel: LESTER NURICK.

Director of Personnel: R. A. CLARKE.

Special Representative for Inter-American Organizations: LUIS ESCOBAR.

Associate Director, Development Services Department: HAROLD N. GRAVES.

Director, Economic Programme Department: JOHN PHILIP HAYES.

Director, Department of Computing Activities: MERVIN E. MULLER.

Director, Tokyo Office: ARITOSHI SOEJIMA.

OFFICES

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London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (Telephone: 930-3886).

Tokyo Office: Kokusai Building, 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan (Telephone: 03 214-5001).

AID CO-ORDINATING GROUPS

The World Bank supports consortia, consultative groups and other aid co-ordination bodies for the co-ordination of development assistance to a number of countries. It is currently chairman of two consortia (for India and Pakistan), the Aid Group for Ceylon and thirteen consultative groups (for Colombia, East Africa, Ethiopia, Korea, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Zaire, Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia). In addition the Bank is a member of the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI) and the OECD-sponsored Consortium for Turkey. It provides staff support for these, for the groups convened by the governments of Guyana and Honduras and for the country review exercises carried out by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP).

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, and the amount of each subscription is based on relative economic resources. On June 30th, 1971, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$23,871 million. Of this amount, however, only the sum of about \$2,387 million had been paid in, partly in gold or dollars and partly in local currencies. The remainder is

subject to call if required to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1971, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$5,424 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans. These sales, the most part without the Bank guarantee, totalled \$2,373 million by June 30th, 1971.

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

IMPORTANT LOANS*

(\$ million—1947-June 1971)

YEAR	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
May 1947	France	Post-war Reconstruction	250
Aug. 1947	Netherlands	Post-war Reconstruction	191
Jan. 1949	Brazil	Power, Communications	75
Aug. 1950	Australia	Equipment for Development	100
June 1956	India	Steel Industry	75
June 1956	The Rhodesias	Power	80
Oct. 1956	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Jan. 1957	Iran	Equipment for Development	75
Feb. 1958	Italy	Power, Agriculture and Industry	75
Sept. 1958	India	Railways	85
Sept. 1960	Pakistan	Indus Basin Development Project	90
May 1961	Japan	Express Railway	80
Jan. 1962	Argentina	Power	95
Jan. 1962	Australia	Power	100
June 1962	Mexico	Power	130
Sept. 1963	Venezuela	Power	85
Sept. 1963	Japan	Highways	75
July 1964	Nigeria	Kainji Dam Project	82
May 1965	Japan	Roads	75
June 1965	Italy	Industry	100
Dec. 1965	Mexico	Electric Power	110
July 1966	Japan	Tokyo-Kobe Expressway	100
Oct. 1966		IFC Development Finance	100

* Loans exceeding \$75 million.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

IMPORTANT LOANS *continued*

YEAR	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	ORIGINAL PRINCIPAL AMOUNT
June, 1968	Mexico	Power	90
Dec 1968	Argentina	Power	82
Feb. 1970	Mexico	Power	125
May 1970	Brazil	Roads	100
May 1970	Brazil	Power	80
March 1971	Argentina	Railways	84
April 1971	Nigeria	Imports for Post-war Rehabilitation	80
May 1971	Colombia	Bogota Water Supply Expansion	88
May 1971	Mexico	Livestock, Agriculture and Agro-Industries	75
June 1971	Spain	Railways	90

TOTAL LOANS (\$ million—1947-71)

PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Post-war Reconstruction	496.8
Electric Power	5,010.6
Transportation	4,958.3
Telecommunications	348.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,497.4
Industry	2,413.2
General Development and Industrial Imports	637.7
Water Supply	277.7
Education Projects	212.7
Project Preparation	0.9
International Finance Corporation	200.0
TOTAL (with others)	16,068.6

TOTAL LOANS BY AREA (\$ million—1947-71)

AREA	NUMBER OF LOANS	AMOUNT
Africa	144	2,342.4
Asia	224	4,978.6
Australasia	16	576.3
Europe	128	2,963.5
Western Hemisphere	270	5,007.8
International Finance Corporation	1	200.0
TOTAL	783	16,068.6

WORLD BANK LOANS 1970-71 (U.S.\$ million—July-June)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Africa:		
Botswana	Copper-Nickel Mining Infrastructure	32.0
Guinea	Railway and Port	9.0
Ivory Coast	Agriculture, Agro-Industry, Roads	27.5
Kenya	Electric Power, Roads	31.3
Morocco	Industry (two loans)	45.0
Nigeria	Agriculture, Post-war Rehabilitation	97.2
Sierra Leone	Roads	3.7
Tanzania	Electric Power	30.0
Tunisia	Roads, Gas Pipeline	31.5
Zambia	Electric Power	40.0
		347.2
Asia:		
China (Taiwan)	Electric Power, Railways	70.0
Iran	Education, Telecommunications, Electric Power, Industry	165.0
Israel	High-Value Crops	20.0
Korea	Livestock, Roads	84.5
Malaysia	Telecommunications, Electric Power, Ports	54.8
Philippines	Rice-Processing and Storage, Roads	22.3
Thailand	Port	12.5
		429.1

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THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD BANK LOANS—continued]

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
<i>Europe:</i>		
Cyprus	Water Supply and Sewerage	5.4
Finland	Roads, Industry	33.0
Greece	Irrigation, Education	38.8
Iceland	Roads	4.1
Ireland	Electric Power, Industry	30.0
Spain	Agricultural Research, Railways	102.7
Turkey	Agriculture (two loans), Electric Power (two loans), Education	94.5
Yugoslavia	Roads, Water Supply and Sewerage	90.0
		398.5
<i>Australasia:</i>		
Fiji	Roads	11.8
New Zealand	Railways	16.0
Papua and New Guinea	Electric Power	23.2
		51.0
<i>Latin America and Caribbean:</i>		
Argentina	Roads, Railways	151.5
Brazil	Education, Electric Power, Port, Water Supply, Sewerage (Pollution Control)	160.4
Colombia	Land Resettlement, Telecommunications, Industry, Water Supply and Sewerage (two loans)	153.1
Ecuador	Livestock	8.0
Guatemala	Livestock	4.0
Guyana	Livestock	5.4
Honduras	Port	6.0
Jamaica	Livestock and Crops, Education	17.2
Mexico	Livestock, Crops, Agro-Industries (one loan)	75.0
Peru	Roads	30.0
Trinidad and Tobago	Population Planning	3.0
Uruguay	Livestock, Electric Power	22.0
Venezuela	Telecommunications	35.0
		670.6
TOTAL		1,896.4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$'000—Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1971)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Investments	187,246	Administration (including IDA)	56,394
Income from Loans:		Interest on Borrowings	304,973
Interest	358,958	Bond Issuance and other Financial Expenses	4,121
Commitment Charges	24,310	Discount on Sale of Loans	315
Commissions	286		
Service Charges	21		
Other Income	7,015		
	577,836		
Deductions (equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve)	286		
TOTAL	577,550	TOTAL	365,803

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank, IDA advances capital on more flexible terms to underdeveloped countries.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA'S initial resources were derived from members' subscriptions: the richer nations pay in gold or freely convertible currencies; the less-developed nations pay 10 per cent in the above form and 90 per cent in their own currencies. By June 30th, 1971, IDA's initial subscriptions totalled \$1,016.5 million.

IDA is authorized to accept supplementary contributions and is required to maintain a regular review of the adequacy of its resources. In 1964, formalities were completed for the first general replenishment of IDA's funds. The eighteen Part I countries—Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed to provide supplementary resources of almost \$750 million.

On July 23rd, 1969, the second general replenishment of IDA's resources came into force. The second replenishment proposal provided for expanding IDA's resources by

\$1,200 million equivalent, payable in three annual instalments of \$400 million each.

Negotiations for a third general replenishment of IDA's resources, for the fiscal years 1972, 1973 and 1974, were successfully concluded. In July, the Association's Executive Directors recommended and transmitted to member governments for approval a proposal under which twenty-one member countries plus Switzerland would make available to IDA approximately \$813 million per year. It was also agreed that the voting power of high-income countries, known as Part I countries, should be adjusted so as to reflect more accurately the share of each of them in the total financial contributions of the Part I countries to the Association. It was further agreed that the Part II countries be given the opportunity to make additional subscriptions on easy terms to the Association in order to permit them to maintain the relative voting power of the Part II countries as a group.

ACTIVITIES

Principles similar to those of the Bank are followed by IDA in appraising projects, in negotiating its credits and in requirements for procurement, disbursement of funds and reports on the progress of constructions. However, the favourable terms upon which IDA lends make it possible

to extend credits to countries which, for balance of payments reasons, could not prudently assume the burden of repayment required for Bank loans.

By June 30th, 1971, IDA had extended 274 credits totalling \$3,340.4 million to 58 member countries.

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

(U.S. \$—1960–June 1971)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE AND NUMBER OF CREDITS	AMOUNT
Afghanistan	Education, Roads, Agriculture, Irrigation (4)	15,227,313
Bolivia	Electric Power, Roads, Agriculture, Livestock (6)	32,600,000
Botswana	Roads, Project Preparation, Water Supply (3)	9,100,000
Burundi	Water Supply, Coffee Production, Project Preparation (3)	3,280,000
Cameroon	Agriculture, Project Preparation, Education, Roads, Port (5)	30,000,000
Central African Republic	Roads (2)	8,500,000
Ceylon	Irrigation, Roads, Agriculture, Power (4)	19,646,000

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THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—continued

COUNTRY	PURPOSE AND NUMBER OF CREDITS	AMOUNT
Chad	Roads, Education (3)	8,100,000
Chile	Roads (1)	18,997,755
China (Taiwan)	Harbours, Water Development, Industry (4)	13,073,716
Colombia	Roads (1)	18,997,755
Congo (Brazzaville)	Roads Studies, Roads, Education (3)	5,630,000
Costa Rica	Roads (1)	4,550,243
Dahomey	Palm Oil, Roads (2)	8,100,000
Dominican Republic	Education, Livestock (2)	9,000,000
Ecuador	Roads, Education, Agriculture, Livestock (4)	24,600,000
El Salvador	Roads, Electric Power (2)	13,599,331
Egypt	Agriculture (1)	26,000,000
Ethiopia	Roads, Education, Agriculture (6)	44,500,000
Gambia	Port (1)	2,100,000
Ghana	Electric Power, Water Supply and Sewerage, Fisheries, Agriculture, Project Preparation (6)	31,900,000
Guyana	Education, Livestock (2)	5,100,000
Haiti	Roads	349,855
Honduras	Roads, Electric Power, Agriculture (5)	24,027,974
India	Roads, Irrigation, Flood Control, Electric Power, Ports, Telecommunications, Industrial Imports, Railways, Agriculture, Agricultural Training (34)	1,507,040,696
Indonesia	Agricultural Estates, Roads, Technical Assistance, Power, Industry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Irrigation and Drainage, Education, Telecommunications (16)	227,400,000
Jordan	Water Supply, Agriculture, Roads (5)	16,015,502
Kenya	Roads, Tea, Education, Agricultural Credit (11)	61,300,000
Korea	Railways, Education, Technical Assistance Studies, Livestock (6)	64,938,129
Lesotho	Roads (1)	4,100,000
Malawi	Education, Project Preparation, Power, Land Development (7)	40,000,000
Mali	Railway, Roads (2)	16,800,000
Mauritania	Roads (2)	9,700,000
Mauritius	Tea Production (1)	5,200,000
Morocco	Education, Roads (2)	18,300,000
Nepal	Telecommunications, Roads	4,200,000
Nicaragua	Water Supply (1)	2,994,834
Niger	Roads, Agriculture (4)	13,903,224
Nigeria	Roads, Education (2)	35,304,820
Pakistan	Irrigation, Ports, Industry, Flood Control, Roads, Railways, Inland Water Transport, Water Supply, Agriculture, Food-grain Storage, Education, Agricultural Credit, Telecommunications, Technical Assistance, Project Preparation, Electric Power, Post-cyclone Reconstruction (38)	497,190,454
Papua and New Guinea	Palm Oil, Agriculture, Roads (3)	11,000,000
Paraguay	Roads, Livestock (4)	21,400,000
Rwanda	Roads (1)	9,300,000
Senegal	Railways, Roads, Land Settlement, Rice Production, Education (6)	24,150,000
Sierra Leone	Education, Roads (2)	6,500,000
Somalia	Roads, Education (4)	12,350,000
Sudan	Irrigation, Education (2)	21,500,000
Swaziland	Roads (1)	2,800,000
Syria	Roads (1)	8,500,000
Tanzania	Roads, Education, Agriculture, Tobacco Production, Electric Power (10)	60,700,000
Togo	Technical Assistance (1)	3,700,000
Tunisia	Education, Co-operative Farming, Water Supply, Gas Pipeline, Roads, Population Planning (6)	44,762,598
Turkey	Power, Industry, Irrigation, Livestock, High-Value Crops, Education (10)	111,815,987
Uganda	Education, Tea Production, Roads, Tobacco Production, Education (7)	44,300,000
Upper Volta	Technical Assistance, Cotton Production (2)	7,000,000
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	Roads (1)	1,600,000
Zaire	Roads, Industry, River Transport (3)	18,000,000

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

DEVELOPMENT CREDITS—continued

(U.S.\$ million)
(July 1970–June 1971)

COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
<i>Africa:</i>		
Botswana	Water Supply and Sewerage	3.00
Cameroon	Port	1.50
Chad	Education	2.20
Congo (Brazzaville)	Education	3.50
Dahomey	Roads	3.50
Ethiopia	Education	9.50
Ghana	Electric Power	7.10
Kenya	Roads	12.60
Malawi	Land Development	7.25
Mauritius	Tea Production	5.20
Niger	Roads	5.70
Senegal	Land Settlement, Rice Production, Education	7.05
Sierra Leone	Roads	3.50
Somalia	Education	3.30
Tanzania	Tobacco Production, Education	12.30
Tunisia	Population Planning	4.80
Uganda	Tobacco Production, Education	11.30
Upper Volta	Cotton Production	6.20
Zaire	River Transport	7.00
		121.50
<i>Asia:</i>		
Afghanistan	Irrigation	5.00
India	Agriculture, Telecommunications, Electric Power	243.40
Indonesia	Agriculture, Education, Telecommunications, Roads, Technical Assistance	95.90
Jordan	Roads	6.00
Korea	Agriculture	7.00
Nepal	Roads	2.50
Pakistan	Electric Power, Post-cyclone Rehabilitation	48.00
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	Roads	1.60
		409.40
<i>Europe:</i>		
Turkey	Livestock, High-Value Crops	19.50
<i>Latin America and Caribbean:</i>		
Bolivia	Livestock	6.80
Dominican Republic	Livestock, Education	9.00
Ecuador	Livestock	10.00
El Salvador	Electric Power	5.60
Guyana	Livestock	2.20
		33.60
TOTAL		584.00

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

IFC is a separate legal entity in the World Bank Group. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$107.1 million at June 30th, 1971.

Executive Directors of the World Bank also serve as Directors of IFC. The President of the World Bank is *ex-officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. Subject to his overall supervision, the day-to-day operations of IFC are conducted by its staff under the direction of the Executive Vice-President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.*

Executive Vice-President: WILLIAM S. GAUD.

Vice-President: LADISLAUS VON HOFFMAN.

General Counsel: R. B. J. RICHARDS.

Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.*

Controller: K. GEORG GABRIEL.

Secretary: M. M. MENDELS.*

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: JOHN H. ADLER.*

Director of Investments, Africa and Middle East: ALBERT ADOMAKOH.

Director of Information and Public Affairs: WILLIAM CLARK.*

Special Representative in Europe: ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Director, Engineering Department: H. GEOFFREY HILTON.

Director of Investments, Asia: RONALD K. JONES.

Director, European Office: ARTHUR KARASZ.*

Director of Marketing: HENRY KOCH.

Accounting Adviser: E. WALDO MAURITZ.

Special Representative in the Far East: NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Director of Investments, Central America, Mexico, Europe and Australasia: NEIL J. PATERSON.

Economic Adviser: MOEEN A. QURESHI.

Director of Administrative Services: JAMES E. TWINING*.

Director of Personnel: R. A. CLARKE*.

Director of Investments, South America: RAFAEL TALAVERA.

Chief, Office of Portfolio Supervision: DOUGLAS J. A. DUPRE.

* These officers and department heads hold the same position in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

FUNCTIONS

1. In association with private investors, invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority in member countries where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.

3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.

4. Invests in and gives technical help to development

finance companies, and assists other institutions which also support economic development and follow policies generally consistent with those of IFC.

5. Commits limited amounts of funds for promotional purposes, to help bring development enterprises into being.

6. Revolves its portfolio by sales of its investments to other investors.

FISCAL 1971 OPERATIONS

The IFC made 23 investments in 15 countries, as well as one regional investment, totalling \$101.4 million during the year ended June 30th, 1971. Concurrently with IFC, others invested approximately \$332.1 million in the same enterprises, making a total, with IFC's investments, of \$433.5 million. These other investors included 30 business firms and 44 financial institutions. Of these, 37 in developing countries put up \$212 million and thirty-seven investors from industrialized countries committed \$120

million. This compares with IFC commitments of \$111.8 million to 29 investments totalling about \$381 million in the previous fiscal year.

During fiscal 1971 IFC for the first time invested in an institution set up to develop money and capital markets in a less developed country, Korea, and in a regional development institution for Africa.

Also for the first time IFC invested in Indonesia, with

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

four commitments, in Lebanon, with two commitments, and in Mauritius and Panama. Other investments were made in Argentina, Brazil (two commitments), China, Iran, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey (three commitments), Venezuela (two commitments) and Yugoslavia.

The bulk of IFC's investments during the year, approximately \$88 million, were in support of 18 manufacturing enterprises in 11 countries. \$26.6 million was invested in seven projects in the textile sector, \$21.9 million was invested in four enterprises for producing cement and other construction materials, \$14 million in two chemical and petrochemical projects, \$9 million in a project to manufacture trucks and buses, \$4.9 million in two projects in the pulp and paper sector and \$11.5 million in other manufactured products.

Of these investments, \$43.7 million were for the expansion of existing production in ten concerns and \$44.2 million for the establishment of eight new enterprises. These companies produce, or will produce, synthetic fibres, cotton fabrics, cement, ceramic tiles and sanitary

ware, commercial vehicles, petrochemical products and lubricants and aluminum.

Other investments during the year included \$10.2 million in two development finance institutions, in Thailand and Venezuela, \$2.1 million in tourism, in Mauritius and Panama and a \$500,000 equity investment—the maximum amount allowed for subscription by international institutions—in SIFIDA, a new privately-owned regional development institution in Africa. This followed the \$10 million loan made last year to ADELA, a similar institution in Latin America.

IFC's operations in fiscal 1971 brought the cumulative total of its investments to \$577.8 million in 172 enterprises in 47 less developed countries, in which others had concurrently invested approximately \$2,465 million. Of this total, \$231.7 million (40 per cent) had been made in the Western Hemisphere; \$187.4 million (32 per cent) in Asia and the Middle East; \$86.9 million (15 per cent) in Africa; and \$70.8 million (12 per cent) in Europe.

Gabon and Trinidad and Tobago joined IFC in fiscal 1971, raising total membership in that year to 96.

FINANCIAL RECORD

(up to June 30th, 1971)

Cumulative total of IFC's funds available at June 30th, 1971, amounted to \$571.4 million, including \$200 million loan from the World Bank.

INVESTMENTS MADE (million U.S. \$, 1957-71)

NUMBER OF INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	GROSS AMOUNT
234	47	577.81

SALES OF INVESTMENTS

At June 30th, 1971, IFC had sold \$156.7 million, or well over one-quarter of its cumulative gross commitments. A portion, or in some cases all, of 123 of IFC's commitments, in 41 countries, out of a total of 234 commitments in 47 countries, had been sold to financial institutions or other investors.

COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS (million U.S. \$, 1957-71)

<i>Manufacturing</i>	
Iron and Steel	54.62
Fertilizers	56.60
Cement and other Construction	
Materials	71.52
Paper and other Paper Products	69.78
Textiles and Fibres	60.05
Food and Food Processing	24.16
Machinery	34.45
Chemicals and Petrochemical Products	35.75
Other Manufacturing	36.50
<i>Non-Manufacturing</i>	
Tourism	20.27
Utilities, Printing and Publishing	23.50
Mining	36.74
Development Finance Institutions	53.17
TOTAL	577.81

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A.

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6362.

The IMF was established at the same time as the World Bank in December 1945, to facilitate the expansion and growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, to avoid competitive exchange depreciation and to give confidence to members by making its resources available to them under adequate safeguards, which helps members to meet temporary payments difficulties. The Fund supplements, as and when needed, the existing reserve assets of members participating in the Special Drawing Account, which was established to handle all operations and transactions pertaining to special drawing rights (SDRs), a new reserve instrument created by the Fund (*see below*). The institution also furnishes, on request, expert technicians to advise and assist members in their financial and monetary problems, and affords continuous and full consultation on monetary and exchange matters.

MEMBERSHIP

(*see Table on pages 28-30*)

ORGANIZATION

Managing Director: PIERRE-PAUL SCHWEITZER.

Deputy Managing Director: FRANK A. SOUTHARD, JR.

Board of Executive Directors:

L. B. BRAND	DEREK MITCHELL
ERIK BROFOSS	MAURICE P. OMWONY
ROBERT BRYCE	F. PALAMENGHI-CRISPI
WILLIAM DALE	P. S. N. PRASAD
NAZIH AHMED DEIF	GUENTHER SCHLEIMINGER
P. Y. HSU	HIDEO SUZUKI
ALEXANDRE KAFKA	LUIS UGEUTO
BYANTI KHARMAWAN	ANDRÉ VAN CAMPENHOUT
PIETER LIEFTINCK	MARC VIÉNOT
CARLOS MASSAD A.	ANTOINE YAMÉOGO

Senior Officers:

<i>General Counsel:</i>	JOSEPH GOLD
<i>Economic Counsellor:</i>	J. J. POLAK
<i>Director, Administration Department:</i>	PHILLIP THORSON
<i>Director, African Department:</i>	MAMOUDOU TOURÉ
<i>Director, Asian Department:</i>	D. S. SAVKAR
<i>Director, Central Banking Service:</i>	J. V. MLÁDEK
<i>Director, European Department:</i>	L. A. WHITTOME
<i>Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department:</i>	ERNEST STURC
<i>Director, Fiscal Affairs Department:</i>	RICHARD GOODE
<i>Director, IMF Institute:</i>	F. A. G. KEESING
<i>Director, Legal Department:</i>	JOSEPH GOLD
<i>Acting Director, Middle Eastern Department:</i>	JOHN W. GUNTER*
<i>Director, Research Department:</i>	J. J. POLLAK
<i>Director, Western Hemisphere Department:</i>	JORGE DEL CANTO
<i>Director, Bureau of Statistics:</i>	EARL HICKS
<i>Director, Europe Office (Paris):</i>	JEAN-PAUL SALLÉ
<i>Director, Geneva Office:</i>	EDGAR JONES

* ANWAR ALI, *Director*, on leave

Secretary: W. LAWRENCE HEBBARD.

Treasurer: WALTER O. HABERMEIER.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by the Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. Normally the Board of Governors meets once a year, but the Governors may take votes by mail or other means between annual meetings. The Board of Governors has delegated many of its powers to the Executive Directors. However, the conditions governing the admission of new members, adjustment of quotas, election of Executive Directors, as well as certain other important powers remain the sole responsibility of the Board of Governors. The voting power of each member in the Board of Governors is related to its quota in the Fund (*see below*).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The twenty-member Board of Executive Directors, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, is in continuous session in Washington, under the chairmanship of the Fund's Managing Director. At present, six members (U.S., U.K., Germany, France, Japan and India) each appoint one Executive Director, and the fourteen remaining Executive Directors are elected by groups of member countries with similar interests. As in the Board of Governors, the voting power of each member is related to its quota in the Fund, but in practice the Executive Directors operate by consensus.

The Managing Director of the Fund serves as head of its staff, which is organized into functional and area departments. As at June 30th, 1971, the Fund staff numbered 1,250 persons of 85 nationalities.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND DRAWING ARRANGEMENTS

Quotas. Each member is assigned a quota related to its national income, monetary reserves, trade balance and other economic indicators. A member's subscription is equal to its quota and is payable partly in gold (as a rule 25 per cent) and partly in its own currency. The quota approximately determines a member's voting power and the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund.

The original quotas totalled some \$9 thousand million, but general reviews of the adequacy of members' quotas conducted in 1958, 1965 and 1970 resulted in substantial increases, and on 30th September, 1971, total quotas stood at \$28.6 thousand million.

Drawing Arrangements. Exchange transactions within the Fund take the form of members' purchases (i.e. drawings) from the Fund of the currencies of other members for the equivalent amounts of their own currencies. Fund resources are available to eligible members on an essentially short-term and revolving basis to provide members with temporary assistance to contribute to the solution of their payments problems. A member's entitlement to draw is determined after consideration of its circumstances and its likely ability, with the help of Fund resources, to overcome its problems within a short time.

Drawings are limited by provisions governing both the rate of increase and the total amount of the Fund's holdings of a member's currency expressed as a percentage of its quota. Gold-tranche purchases (i.e. purchases that do not bring the Fund's holdings of the member's currency to a level above its quota) can be made essentially automatically.

A member's purchases of currency from the Fund must be repaid by repurchases or by the purchase of that member's currency by another member. As a general rule members undertake to repay within a period not exceeding 3 to 5 years. Repurchases are made in gold, in SDRs or in the currencies of those members whose currencies are convertible and held by the Fund in amounts below 75 per cent of the members' quotas.

Drawings on the Fund are subject to certain charges that rise with the amount of foreign exchange involved and the length of time it remains outstanding.

By September 30th, 1971, 83 countries had drawn from the Fund's resources the equivalent of \$23,712.5 million in 24 currencies since transactions commenced in March 1947. Total repurchases from the beginning of Fund operations stood at \$14,005.7 million and net or outstanding drawings at \$3,586.4 million.

The main devices for assisting members in temporary difficulties are examined below.

General Arrangements to Borrow. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962, extended in 1965 until 1970, and again extended until 1975, whereby ten industrial members, the Group of Ten, undertook to lend the Fund up to \$6 thousand million in their own currencies, should this be necessary to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary situation. These General Arrangements to Borrow (GAB) may be used

by any member, subject to the approval of the Group of Ten, and were used to help finance large drawings made in 1964, 1965, 1968, 1969 and 1970. By August 1971 all such borrowings had been repaid in full to the Fund.

Stand-by Arrangements. Members may enter into Stand-by Arrangements (introduced in 1954) with the Fund to ensure that drawings up to specified limits may be made within an agreed period provided the conditions of the arrangement are observed. By enabling members to negotiate credit in advance of actual needs, stand-by arrangements have become a valuable instrument in forestalling speculative attacks which would exacerbate or increase impending difficulties.

Special Drawing Rights. Facilities for the expansion of international reserves were created in January 1970 with the introduction of SDRs which had by 1971 become established as usable and acceptable reserve assets. A substitute for gold in international payments, the value of SDRs to a participant in the Special Drawing Account rests basically on the obligation of other participants to accept them from him up to a prescribed ceiling in exchange for convertible currency. Participants are allocated SDRs in proportion to their IMF quotas and may use them bilaterally, in agreement with other participants, to buy back from them equivalent amounts of their own currencies; or to obtain convertible currency from participants designated by the Fund. A participant may use SDRs in these ways when it has a balance of payments need or in the light of adverse developments in its total reserves; but it may make repurchases of its currency from, or pay charges to, the Fund without being subject to the requirement of need.

Reconstitution provisions—a participant's average holdings of SDRs must not fall below a given proportion of the average of its net cumulative allocation in a given period—are designed to preclude the possibility of excessive reliance on SDRs to finance large or persistent balance of payments deficits. For details of dealings in SDRs in 1971, see below.

Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations. Under this scheme, a primary-producing member which experiences a fall in export revenue—generally as a result of adverse movements in the world price of a commodity upon which it is heavily dependent—may make drawings which are excluded from the calculation of its gold-tranche position.

Buffer Stock Financing Facility. Established in 1969, this facility permits members to make drawings in connection with the financing of international buffer stocks of primary products; as with the Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations, drawings made under this facility are excluded from the calculation of a member's gold-tranche position.

At the end of September 1971, the Fund's assets included \$5,292.3 million in gold, \$469.8 million in SDRs, \$189.7 million in subscriptions receivable and \$23,588.9 million in various national currencies.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ACTIVITIES DURING 1971

World Monetary Situation

On May 9th, Germany and the Netherlands informed the Fund that, in view of conditions in the foreign exchange markets, including massive capital movements, for the time being they would not maintain the exchange rates for their currencies within the established margins.

On August 15th, the United States announced far-reaching economic and financial measures, including suspension of the gold convertibility of the dollar. A float of nearly all major world currencies followed this announcement.

The 1971 Annual Meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors, held in Washington from September 27th to October 1st, therefore took place in an international monetary situation presenting grave dangers of instability and disorder in currency and trade relationships. A consensus emerged and the Governors adopted a Resolution calling on all members to collaborate with the Fund and each other in the establishment of a satisfactory structure of exchange rates, maintained within appropriate margins. The Executive Directors of the Fund were requested to report to the Governors without delay on the measures considered necessary or desirable for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system. In late December 1971 the Group of Ten reached a settlement whereby the U.S. \$ was to be devalued and the U.S.A. was to abolish its 10 per cent import surcharge.

Special Drawing Rights

The Fund made its second allocation of SDRs on January 1st to 109 participants in the Special Drawing Account. The allocation totalled SDR \$2,949.2 million, raising the total created by the Fund to SDR \$6,363.3 million. During the period January 1st–September 30th, 31 participants used a total of SDR \$185.9 million in transactions to acquire foreign exchange from other participants designated by the Fund, 38 participants used a total of SDR \$286.3 million in repurchases of previous drawings from the Fund's General Account and several countries used SDRs to acquire balances of their currency held by other participants. SDRs were also used by a number of participants in payment of charges relating to their use of the Fund's resources. At September 30th, the General Account's holdings of Special Drawing Rights were SDR \$469.8 million.

Drawings, Repurchases and Stand-by Arrangements

During the first nine months of 1971 members made purchases for a total amount equivalent to \$1,704.3 million, repurchases reached \$2,693.5 million, and 15 stand-by arrangements were approved for \$448.25 million.

Purchases made during the third quarter by Bolivia, Indonesia and Malaysia for the equivalent of \$2.97 million, \$1.89 million and \$7.29 million, respectively, were the first instances in which use was made of the Fund's buffer stock financing facility. All three purchases were made in connection with the buffer stock established under the Fourth International Tin Agreement.

Gold; Par Values; New Member

Fund purchases of gold from South Africa during the first three quarters of 1971 reached a total of \$137.55 million, bringing to \$777.30 million the purchases made from South Africa under the agreement announced in December 1969.

During the same period, an initial par value was established for the currency of Barbados, par values were agreed upon for the new monetary units of The Gambia and Malawi, and changes in the par values of the Israel pound and the Yugoslav dinar were proposed by the governments involved and concurred in by the Fund. Austria, after consultation with the Fund, changed the par value of the Austrian schilling.

In May, Fiji became the 118th member of the Fund.

Repayment of Borrowings

With repayments made by the Fund in August to Canada, Japan and the Netherlands, outstanding claims under the GAB, which related to a purchase by the U.K. in June 1969, were repaid in full. This was the first time since the initial activation of the GAB in December 1964 that the Fund had no outstanding indebtedness under the Arrangements.

Remuneration and Replenishment

In May the Fund distributed \$37.4 million equivalent in gold, SDRs and national currencies to 39 members in remuneration payments based on the size of these countries' credit positions with the Fund. Remuneration was paid at the rate of 1.5 per cent per annum on the amount by which 75 per cent of a member's quota exceeded the average of the Fund's holdings of the member's currency for the year ended April 30th, 1971.

The Fund announced in April and July that it was replenishing its holdings of currencies in totals equivalent to \$320 million and \$135 million, respectively. Both replenishments were made by the sale of gold, but the Fund provided that each member which was a participant in the Special Drawing Account could elect to receive an equivalent sum of SDRs in place of any amount of gold to be sold to it. Members exercised this option for a total of SDR \$55.7 million in April and SDR \$21.3 million in July.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions.

International Financial Statistics (monthly).

Direction of Trade (published jointly with the World Bank, monthly).

Balance of Payments Yearbook.

Staff Papers (three times a year).

Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank, quarterly).

International Financial News Survey (weekly).

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

STATISTICS

TOTAL ASSETS
(million U.S. dollars)

30th April, 1958	9,099.6
30th April, 1959	9,268.0
30th April, 1960	14,391.7
30th April, 1961	15,007.6
30th April, 1962	15,247.8
30th April, 1963	15,467.0
30th April, 1964	15,902.2
30th April, 1965	16,692.3
30th April, 1966	20,734.5
30th April, 1967	22,643.9
30th April, 1968	22,474.1
30th April, 1969	22,990.8
30th April, 1970	23,165.9
30th April, 1971	29,707.4

TOTAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
(Year ended April 30th, 1971)
(million U.S. dollars)

CURRENCY	PURCHASES	REPURCHASES
SDR	—	357.1
Gold	—	15.4
Argentine pesos	—	15.1
Australian dollars	5.0	45.6
Austrian schillings	17.0	25.0
Belgian francs	243.0	65.4
Brazilian cruzeiros	7.4	—
Canadian dollars	47.3	94.4
Deutsche mark	542.6	10.2
Finnish markkaa	10.4	—
Italian lire	58.0	12.7
Japanese yen	39.2	251.0
Kuwaiti dinars	5.0	—
Mexican pesos	14.0	20.3
Netherlands guilders	200.0	171.6
Norwegian kroner	10.0	17.7
Pounds sterling	81.3	—
Spanish pesetas	10.0	—
Swedish kronor	—	30.0
U.S. dollars	266.8	525.3
TOTAL	1,557.0	1,656.9

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(Year ended April 30th, 1971)
(million U.S. dollars)

INCOME	
Operational Charges	3.2
Charges on Balance in Excess of Quotas	128.1
Interest on Holdings of Special Drawing Rights	4.3
TOTAL	135.6

EXPENDITURE	
Board of Governors	0.90
Office of Executive Directors	2.87
Staff	22.78
Special Services	2.47
Other Administration	4.24
Other Expenditure	56.81
TOTAL	90.07

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Telephone: 5797.

FAO, the oldest specialized agency of the UN, was established at a conference in Quebec in October 1945, with 42 founding members. It exists to fight poverty, malnutrition and hunger which prevail in many parts of the world. It serves as the organizing and co-ordinating agency which brings together representatives of national governments, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations, industry and banking to plan and execute development programmes within the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. It helps developing countries to promote educational and training facilities through institution-building, courses, seminars, fellowships and the publication of manuals and technical guides.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The governing body of FAO is the FAO Conference. It usually meets every two years, and is attended by delegates from member nations. The Conference elects the Director-General, formulates policy, determines the Organization's programme and budget on a biennial basis, and elects new members.

COUNCIL

The FAO Council is composed of representatives of 34 member nations, elected by the Conference for three-year terms. It acts as the interim governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Fisheries and the Committee on Agriculture.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General (1968–72): A. H. BOERMA (Netherlands).

Deputy Director-General: ROY I. JACKSON (U.S.A.).

The Director-General is elected by the Conference. He appoints and directs a staff of nearly 2,300 professional officers assigned to field projects in over 100 countries, and 1,400 professional staff at headquarters.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Regional Representative of FAO for Africa: M. C. MENSAH.

Regional Representative of FAO for Asia and the Far East:
DIOSEORO L. UMALI.

*Assistant Director-General for Near Eastern Affairs and
Regional Representative for the Near East*: M. A. NOUR.

Regional Representative of FAO for Europe: PAUL
LAMARTINE YATES.

*Assistant Director-General for Latin American Affairs and
Regional Representative for Latin America*: JUAN
FELIPE YRIART.

Director, Liaison Office for North America: HOWARD R.
COTTAN.

Director, Liaison Office with the UN: CHARLES H. WEITZ.

REGIONAL AND OTHER OFFICES:

**Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for
Asia and the Far East**: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit
Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

**Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for
Africa**: UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd.,
P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana.

**Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for
Latin America**: Oficina Regional de la FAO (Casilla
10095), Avenida Providencia 871, Santiago, Chile.

**Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for the
Near East**: (Box 2223), Agricultural Co-operative Bank
Building, Sharia Sheikh El Riham St., Garden City,
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.

**Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for
North America**, 1325 C St., S.W., Washington, D.C.,
20437, U.S.A.

**Food and Agriculture Organization Liaison Office with
United Nations**: United Nations, Room 2258, New York,
N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ACTIVITIES

FAO's specialized Committees enable governments to work out agreements on matters of common concern. The Committee on Commodity Problems, with its network of intergovernmental study groups and its widely-accepted principles of surplus disposal, is helping to co-ordinate international commodity policy. The Committee on Fisheries, the only global forum concerned with the development of fisheries, devises measures for more rational management of the world's fishery resources.

In 1971, FAO's Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, a 28-nation body responsible for the Organization's first ocean-wide undertaking, approved plans for developing the potential of the Indian Ocean—one-fifth of the earth's marine area—with the technical and financial support of developing and developed countries. Preparatory work was financed by the UNDP.

Some 600 plant specialists were assigned to activities ranging from development of industrial crops to range management, agricultural meteorology, pesticide use and the conservation of plant genetic resources. Some 300 foresters, wood technologists, builders, planners and bankers from all parts of the world attended a consultation on the uses of wood in housing, organized by the Canadian Government and co-sponsored by FAO, UN, UNIDO and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). FAO co-operated with UNICEF and WHO in assisting nutrition programmes, the establishment of milk-processing plants and development of protein-rich foods.

FAO Conference. Six more countries were admitted to membership at the 16th session of the Organization's Conference which met in Rome in November 1971: Bahrain, Fiji, Qatar, the Maldives, Oman and Swaziland. They bring the membership to 125.

The Conference approved a budget of almost \$86 million for the biennium 1972-73. It re-elected Dr. Addeke H. Boerma as Director-General for a further term of four years, but decided that the tenure of future Directors-General will be limited to a single term of six years. Professor Michel Cépède of France was re-elected Independent Chairman of the FAO Council for a two-year term.

Documentation. Over the past two decades, FAO has become an international centre of information on agriculture in all its aspects, forestry, fisheries and nutrition. In 1971, FAO's "Question and Answer" Service supplied 22,000 bibliographical references, 5,000 documents and 65,000 photo-reproductions of items now out-of-stock. Some 50,000 publications were loaned during the year. FAO assisted in the establishment of a national documentation centre in Morocco and a regional centre in Senegal servicing that country, Guinea, Mali and Mauritania.

UNDP Special Fund and Technical Assistance. During 1971, FAO was responsible for 325 projects involving the expenditure of approximately \$71 million in UNDP Special Fund monies, and for over 700 smaller projects costing \$14 million in UNDP Technical Assistance funds. Matching contributions were made by the governments of the recipient countries. A further \$10 million was spent

by governments on projects formulated and carried out by FAO and on associate experts assigned to FAO work.

Freedom from Hunger Campaign: Action for Development. The sub-title "Action for Development" was added in 1971 to stress the fact that hunger is only one element of the development problem. The purpose of the Campaign is to broaden public support for development efforts and to provide opportunities for personal involvement in, or contributions to, operational activities. The Campaign is conducted by national committees—of which there were over 90 at the end of 1971—and voluntary organizations. Field projects sponsored by the Campaign aim at stimulating self-development and involving the beneficiaries from the outset so that they can continue projects once outside assistance is terminated.

In 1971, the Campaign provided a co-ordinating point for the International Walk for Development, which was supported in 51 countries and raised an estimated \$6 million for development programmes. National committees and private groups contributed \$2.5 million to field projects and adopted 47 new ones, bringing the total number of projects which were operational during the year to 130.

World Food Programme. Launched in 1963, the World Food Programme is a joint effort by the UN and FAO. It uses food supplies—contributed by over 90 developed and developing countries—as an investment in social and economic development and also for emergency relief. From January 1st to October 31st, 1971, the Programme committed \$85 million for 33 development projects in 27 countries. It also approved 21 emergency operations and two extensions in 19 countries for the equivalent of \$13 million. By mid-1971, an estimated ten million people were benefitting from WFP aid. Over six million of these were workers and their families or volunteers engaged in development projects for irrigation, road building, land clearance, fisheries, forestry, mining, industry and public works.

Investment Centre. World Bank lending to agriculture for projects prepared under FAO's Co-operative Programme with IBRD increased from \$320 million in 16 countries during 1970 to \$365 million in 23 countries during 1971. The projects dealt with fisheries, credit and land settlement, agricultural education, seed production and distribution and integrated rural development. Loans for projects drawn up under the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme include a land colonisation scheme in Colombia where 300,000 hectares of undeveloped Amazon forest land will be opened up for 8,000 settlers, and a water supply project in the province of Kosovo, Yugoslavia, where 65,000 people will benefit from increased agricultural production through irrigation. Loans and credits were granted to development projects jointly worked out by FAO and IDA, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Industry Co-operative Programme. Through the Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP), financially supported by industry, FAO provides machinery for exchanging information, establishing contacts and co-ordinating action

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

among inter-governmental agencies and public and private sectors interested in the development of agriculture, fisheries and forestry. ICP guidance is available to countries in drawing up projects that are likely to attract industrial support and in associating investors with discussions at the drafting stage of project requests. At the end of 1971, some 80 companies were members of ICP.

Atomic Energy in Food and Agriculture. FAO and IAEA have set up a joint Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture to assist member nations in the application of techniques in research and development of food and agriculture. Operational projects and training courses have centred on the use of isotopes and radiation for investigating soil and crop production factors as well as insect eradication and pest control programmes. FAO and the UNDP are helping the governments of Brazil, Chile and India to set up national centres for nuclear research in agriculture, similar to a centre now fully operating in Yugoslavia.

FAO BUDGET

For two years (1972-73). In U.S. dollars

General Policy and Direction	5,129,740
Technical and Economic Programmes	37,773,476
Field Programmes and Development Support	16,968,984
Special Programmes	2,900,330
General Programme Services	5,819,000
General Support	16,798,470
Miscellaneous Expenditure	408,000
Contingencies	200,000
Special Budgetary Authorizations	nil
TOTAL	85,998,000

PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued in 1971 included the following:

Annals: *The State of Food and Agriculture 1971*; yearbooks on various subjects such as animal health, agricultural production and trade, fisheries and forest products.

Periodicals: *Ceres* (FAO review); *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*; *Plant Protection*; *Cocoa Statistics*; and *Food and Agricultural Legislation*.

Agricultural Studies and Papers: on fumigation for insect control; milk hygiene; pesticide residues in food; handling of food grains.

Economic and Statistical Studies: on grain, rice, fruit and vegetables, hides and skins.

Legislative Series: No. 9. *Foreign Investment Laws in Agriculture*.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT

Villa le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

ORIGIN

During the Second World War important trading countries discussed the establishment of international organizations to tackle the post-war problems of currency, investment and trade. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were established before the end of the war, but the Charter for the International Trade Organization (ITO) was not completed until March 1948. The first tariff negotiating conference was held at Geneva in 1947, and the resulting concessions were safeguarded under the terms of a multilateral agreement called the

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which was signed on October 30th, 1947, at Geneva and came into force on January 1st, 1948. Originally the GATT was accepted by twenty-three countries.

The GATT was intended as a stop-gap arrangement pending the creation of the International Trade Organization. But, because the ITO (Havana) Charter was never brought into force, GATT has remained since 1948 as the generally accepted international instrument which lays down rules of conduct for trade on a world-wide basis.

AIMS

GATT is a multilateral treaty which lays down agreed rules for the conduct and furtherance of world trade and is accepted by countries responsible for over four-fifths of that trade. GATT provides a forum in which governments can negotiate for the further liberalization of world trade and in which differences on trade matters among the members can be settled. It is designed to achieve the objectives set out in the preamble to the Agreement where the Contracting Parties recognize that "their relations in

the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the Contracting Parties."

THE AGREEMENT

The detailed undertakings set out in GATT, together with a body of case law built up by the Contracting Parties, constitute a general code of conduct covering virtually the whole field of the commercial relations of member states.

GATT is based on a comparatively few fundamental principles. First, as directed in the famous "most-favoured-nation" clause, trade must be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination: all Contracting Parties are bound to grant to each other treatment as favourable as they give to any country in the application and administration of import and export duties and charges. Exceptions—principally for customs unions and free trade areas and for measures in favour of developing countries—are granted only subject to strict rules.

Second, protection may only be given to domestic industry through the customs tariff. The use of import quotas for protection is thus prohibited. The aim of this rule is to make the extent of protection clear and to make competition possible. While quotas may be introduced for certain other purposes—notably to re-establish a country's balance of payments or to meet the special problems of

developing countries—the circumstances in which they may be used are carefully defined, and there are elaborate procedures for consultation to ensure that minimum damage is inflicted on the trade of other countries and that they are removed as soon as possible.

Third, a stable and predictable basis for trade is provided by the binding of the tariff levels negotiated among the Contracting Parties. Bound tariffs may be negotiated only at three-year intervals. A return to higher tariffs is discouraged by the requirement that any increases are accounted for; consequently this provision is invoked in relatively rare circumstances.

Consultation, to avoid damage to the trading interests of Contracting Parties, is another fundamental principle of GATT. Members are able to call on GATT for a fair settlement of cases in which they think their rights under the General Agreement are being withheld or compromised by other members.

Finally, GATT offers a framework within which negotiations are held for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and a structure for putting the results of such negotiations into a legal instrument.

CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GATT

(see Table on pages 28–30)

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

ORGANIZATION

SESSIONS

Chairman (1971-72): GIORGIO SMOQUINA (Italy).

Vice-Chairman (1971-72): Dr. HECTOR GROS ESPIELL (Uruguay).

The sessions of Contracting Parties are usually held annually, in Geneva.

The Session is the highest body of GATT. Decisions are generally arrived at by consensus, not by vote. On the rare occasions that voting takes place, each contracting party (member country) has one vote. Most decisions by vote are taken by simple majority; but a two-thirds majority, with the majority comprising more than half the member countries, is needed for "waivers", authorizations, in particular cases, to depart from specific obligations under the General Agreement. (When the members thus act collectively, they are referred to in GATT documents as CONTRACTING PARTIES). Outside the Sessions, votes may be taken by postal ballot.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Chairman (1971-72): C. H. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago).

Meets as necessary (generally about six times a year) to deal with urgent and routine matters arising between sessions and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: OLIVIER LONG.

The secretariat, numbering about 200 persons, consists of experts in trade policy and intelligence and an administrative staff. It prepares and runs the Sessions and services the work of the Council and the committees and working groups. It is also responsible for organizing the trade negotiating conferences.

COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

Exist to direct GATT work on industrial products; on agriculture; on trade and development issues; to carry on trade negotiations among developing countries; to examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions to protect their balance of payments; and to study import restrictions. There are further standing committees on cotton textiles and on anti-dumping practices as well as a committee to deal with budget, financial and administrative questions.

Working parties (*ad hoc* committees) are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession to GATT; verification that agreements concluded by member countries are in conformity with GATT; or studies of issues on which the member countries will later wish to take a joint decision. Panels of Conciliation are sometimes set up to investigate disputes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

Villa Le Bocage, Palais de Nations, Geneva

Director: H. L. JACOBSON.

Established by GATT in May 1964 to assist the developing countries in their export trade by providing information on export markets and marketing, and helping them both to develop their export promotion services and to train the personnel required for these services.

The Centre has been jointly operated since January 1968 by GATT and UNCTAD.

The centre's services at present comprise four main sectors: Market Information Service; Publications Programme; Trade Promotion Advisory Service; Training Programme.

ACTIVITIES

"The substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade" is laid down as a principal aim of the General Agreement. This aim has been realized through a series of GATT tariff and trade conferences held since 1947. Six main conferences have taken place:

- 1947 Geneva.
- 1959 Annecy, France.
- 1951 Torquay, England.
- 1956 Geneva.
- 1960-61 Geneva (named the "Dillon Round" as a result of a proposal by C. Douglas Dillon—then U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs—at the 13th session of GATT in 1958).
- 1964-67 Geneva (named the "Kennedy Round" from the impetus given by the U.S. President's Trade Expansion Act. 1962).

In addition, smaller-scale negotiations have preceded

the accession to GATT of individual countries such as Japan and Switzerland. As a result, the tariff rates for thousands of items entering into world commerce have been reduced, or bound against increase. The concessions agreed upon at these conferences have affected a high proportion of the total trade of GATT countries, and, indirectly, the trade of many non-members as well: the Kennedy Round negotiations alone reduced the average level of world tariffs by about one-third.

GATT is currently engaged in a work programme designed to lay the foundations for an attack on non-tariff barriers to trade, for further action against tariffs and on problems of agricultural trade. This has required the collection and analysis on an unprecedented scale of data on tariff rates and trade flows, on non-tariff barriers, and on agricultural policies. A search is now in progress for mutually acceptable solutions to the problems identified.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

This work programme lays particular stress on possible action to help the trade of developing countries. In recent years GATT has given increasing attention to the problems of these countries. In 1965 a new chapter on Trade and Development was added to the General Agreement. One of its key provisions is that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with developed countries. GATT members have also agreed in principle to relax the "most-favoured-nation" rule in two respects to help developing countries; to accommodate the generalized scheme of preferences by developed for developing countries negotiated in UNCTAD and to allow

an exchange of preferences among the developing countries in GATT. (See International Trade Centre.)

The Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, concluded under GATT auspices in 1962 and extended in 1967 and 1970, has been signed by some 30 major exporters and importers of cotton textiles. Its purpose is to allow orderly development of international trade in cotton textile products, on the one hand progressively opening up sales opportunities for the exporters, among which developing countries account for a large part of the trade, and on the other hand avoiding disruption of markets in the importing countries.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. Contributions for 1971 totalled \$4,024,000.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade. Annual report on the main developments in international trade.

GATT Activities. Normally issued annually.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents series. Annual supplements record the formal decisions of the Members,

important committee papers, etc. Volume IV gives the current text of the General Agreement.

GATT Studies in International Trade. Studies on particular issues. Published irregularly.

GATT: What it is, What it does.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO

101-104 Piccadilly, London, W.1, England

Telephone: 01-499-9040

IMCO was set up in 1959 as a specialized agency of the UN to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping. Its main functions are the achievement of safe and efficient navigation, and the control of pollution caused by ships and craft operating in the marine environment.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

THE ASSEMBLY

President (1971—) J. S. TARKA (Nigeria).

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments, the United Nations and UN agencies are also present. Sessions are held regularly every two years. The first three took place in London in January 1959, April 1961 and October 1963, and the fourth in Paris in September 1965. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them. The Assembly votes the agency's budget and determines the financial policy. An important

part of its work is to recommend to members measures designed to promote maritime safety.

THE COUNCIL

Chairman: R. Y. EDWARDS (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

Algeria	Ghana	Norway
Australia	Greece	Poland
Belgium	India	United Kingdom
Brazil	Italy	U.S.A.
Canada	Japan	U.S.S.R.
France	Netherlands	
German Federal Republic		

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the Maritime Safety Committee to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council normally meets twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker *Torrey Canyon*, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: JAN METZ (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Argentina	Greece	Spain
Canada	Italy	Sweden
France	Japan	United Kingdom
Egypt	Netherlands	U.S.A.
German Federal Republic	Norway	U.S.S.R.
	Pakistan	

The Maritime Safety Committee consists of sixteen members elected by the Assembly for a term of four years. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on matters relating to safety at sea.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Cargoes and Containers.	Safety of Navigation.
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Ship Design and Equipment.
Fire Protection.	Subdivision and Stability.
Life-Saving Appliances.	Standards of Training and Watchkeeping
Marine Pollution.	
Radiocommunications.	
Safety of Fishing Vessels.	

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: COLIN GOAD (United Kingdom).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General and recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. It comprises a Technical Division, an Administrative Division, a Technical Co-operation Division and a Legal Division.

ACTIVITIES

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and Collision Regulations, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960. A Conference held in 1960 revised the 1948 Safety Convention and prepared a new one. The 1960 Safety Convention, administered by IMCO, came into force on May 26th, 1965 and the 1960 Collision Regulations became effective on September 1st, 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom and an international conference in 1962 adopted certain amendments to the 1954 Convention. The amendments came into force in May 1967.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1965. The object of the convention is to reduce and simplify governmental procedures and documentation for ships. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in 1966. It will eventually replace the current Load Line Convention of 1930. The Convention came into force on July 21st, 1968.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969. Drawn up at a Conference called by IMCO in 1969, the Convention embodies a universal system for measuring ships' tonnage. Will come into force two years after acceptance or accession by twenty-five governments of states, the combined fleets of which constitute not less than 65 per cent of gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Will enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which fifteen countries have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969. Will come into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which eight countries, including five with not less than 1 million gross tons of tanker tonnage, have approved it. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO at Brussels in 1969.

Sub-Committee on Cargoes and Containers. Has drawn up the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes, which will be kept up to date. Has drawn up new Grain Regulations, adopted by 1969 Assembly as equivalent to Chapter VI of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960.

Sub-Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods. Has drawn up International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, which will be kept up to date.

Sub-Committee on Fire Protection. Deals with fire protection measures for ships, including tankers.

Sub-Committee on Life-Saving Appliances. Deals with questions pertaining to life-saving equipment.

Sub-Committee on Marine Pollution. Keeps the problem of pollution and its prevention under constant review.

Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications. Deals with questions pertaining to radiocommunications from the viewpoint of safety at sea. Responsible for periodic revision of the International Code of Signals.

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Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation. Deals with questions pertaining to safety of navigation, including those relevant to new types of craft, and with traffic separation schemes.

Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Equipment. Considers primarily the construction and equipment of ships carrying bulk cargoes of dangerous chemical substances other than petroleum and similar inflammable products normally carried in tankers; aims to recommend suitable design criteria, constructional standards and other safety measures.

Sub-Committee on Safety of Fishing Vessels. Considers and makes recommendations on safety aspects of these vessels.

Sub-Committee on Subdivision and Stability. Examines watertight subdivision of passenger ships, intact stability of passenger and cargo ships, subdivision and damage stability of cargo ships.

Sub-Committee on Standards of Training and Watchkeeping. Lays down basic principals to be observed in keeping

safe watch, including minimum qualifications of personnel involved; draws up proposals for minimum international standards of training and certification and their mandatory applications.

BUDGET

The establishment of IMCO was financed by a loan from the United Nations. Arrangements were made by the first Assembly to place the Organization on a sound financial basis with contributions assessed from member states. The budget for operations during 1972 was established at \$1,969,900 and during 1973 at \$2,026,700.

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO—What it is, What it does (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Annual Report (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Bulletin (English, French).

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depositary.

CONVENTION

PART I—PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1. (a) to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation;

(b) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade so as to promote the availability of shipping services to the commerce of the world without discrimination; assistance and encouragement given by a government for the development of its national shipping and for purposes of security does not in itself constitute discrimination, provided that such assistance and encouragement is not based on measures designed to restrict the freedom of shipping of all flags to take part in international trade;

(c) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns in accordance with Part II;

(d) to provide for the consideration by the Organization of any matters concerning shipping that may be referred to it by any organ or Specialized Agency of the United Nations;

(e) to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the Organization.

PART II—FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE 2. The functions of the Organization shall be consultative and advisory.

ARTICLES 3 and 4. Description of functions.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE 5. Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

ARTICLES 6–11. Conditions of membership.

PART IV—ORGANS

ARTICLE 12. The Organization shall consist of an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, and such subsidiary organs as the Organization may at any time consider necessary; and a Secretariat.

PART V—ASSEMBLY

ARTICLE 13. The Assembly shall consist of all the members.

ARTICLES 14–16. Powers and duties of the Assembly.

PART VI—COUNCIL

ARTICLE 17. The Council shall be composed of eighteen members elected by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 18. In electing the members of the Council, the Assembly shall observe the following principles:

- (a) six shall be governments of States with the largest interest in providing international shipping services;
- (b) six shall be governments of other States with the largest interest in international seaborne trade;
- (c) six shall be governments of States not elected under (a) or (b) above, which have special interests in maritime transport or navigation and whose election to the Council will ensure the representation of all major geographic areas of the world.

ARTICLES 19–27. Powers and duties of the Council.

PART VII—MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 28. The Maritime Safety Committee shall consist of sixteen members elected by the Assembly from members, governments of those States having an important interest in maritime safety of which:

- (a) eight members shall be elected from among the ten largest shipowning States;
- (b) four members shall be elected in such manner as to ensure that, under this sub-paragraph, a State in each of the following areas is represented: I. Africa; II. The Americas; III. Asia and Oceania; IV. Europe;

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(e) the remaining four members shall be elected from among States not otherwise represented on the Committee. For the purpose of this Article, States having an important interest in maritime safety shall include, for example, States interested in the supply of large numbers of crews or in the carriage of berthed or unberthed passengers. Members of the Maritime Safety Committee shall be elected for a term of four years and shall be eligible for re-election.

ARTICLE 29. (a) The Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of considering any matter within the scope of the Organization and concerned with aids to navigation, construction and equipment of vessels, manning from a safety standpoint, rules for the prevention of collisions, handling of dangerous cargoes, maritime safety procedures and requirements, hydrographic information, log-books and navigational records, marine casualty investigation, salvage and rescue, and any other matters directly affecting maritime safety.

(b) The Maritime Safety Committee shall provide machinery for performing any duties assigned to it by the Convention, or by the Assembly, or any duty within the scope of this Article which may be assigned to it by any other intergovernmental instrument.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of Part XII, the Maritime Safety Committee shall have the duty of maintaining such close relationship with other intergovernmental bodies concerned with transport and communications as may further the object of the Organization in promoting maritime safety and facilitate the co-ordination of activities in the fields of shipping, aviation, telecommunications and meteorology with respect to safety and rescue.

ARTICLES 30-32. Powers and duties of the Maritime Safety Committee.

PART VIII—SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE 33. The Secretariat shall comprise the Secretary-General, a Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee and such staff as the Organization may require.

ARTICLES 34-38. Powers and duties of the Secretariat.

PARTS IX-XVII

Budget and Finance	Legal Capacity.
Voting	Amendments
Headquarters	Interpretation
Relations with other Bodies	Miscellaneous Provisions
	Entry into Force

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1947, the aims and objectives of ICAO are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport as to: (a) Insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world; (b) Encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; (c) Encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation; (d) Meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient and economical air transport; (e) Prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; (f) Insure that the rights of contracting States are fully respected and that every contracting State has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines; (g) Avoid discrimination between contracting States; (h) Promote safety of flight in international air navigation; (i) Promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member states, and is the organization's legislative body; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Comprises representatives of twenty-seven states elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

President of the Council: WALTER BINAGHI (Argentina).

Secretary-General: DR. ASSAD KOTAITE (Lebanon).

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1. Adopts international standards and recommended practices and incorporates them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
2. Acts as arbiter between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention.
3. Investigates any situation which prevents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation.

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4. Takes whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport.
5. Provides technical assistance to the developing countries under the UN Development Programme and other assistance programmes.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 bis, Villa Emile Bergerat, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Far East and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.

North American and Caribbean: 540 Ave. Chapultepec, Mexico, D.F.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1971

At the eighteenth session of its triennial Assembly in Vienna from June 16th to July 7th, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, and the United States were elected members of the Council. The U.S.S.R. became an ICAO member state in November 1970 and it is the first time the U.S.S.R. is represented on the Council.

In reviewing the work of the Organization over the past three-year period, the Assembly established guidelines for a broad range of agenda items concerning future activities in the technical, economic, legal and administrative fields.

The Assembly also had before it a report of the Secretary General on the action completed under a resolution of the sixteenth Assembly that ICAO should seek new improved headquarters in Montreal, the existing facilities having become inadequate. To help ICAO secure this new accommodation, the Canadian Government has agreed to make a grant of \$1.1 million annually to the Organization. The new headquarters premises are expected to be ready for occupancy in 1973.

In the technical field, during 1971 the Organization continued to pay attention to certain problems that have arisen in recent years, such as the application of space techniques relating to aviation, supersonic transport aircraft, aircraft noise and sonic boom. ICAO's concern in environmental matters is not new. For a number of years the Organization has concerned itself with the application of technology to achieve a reduction in aircraft noise in the vicinity of airports, and with related questions such as land-use control. ICAO is also studying possible effects on the community of sonic boom and atmospheric pollution due to aircraft emissions, both in the vicinity of airports and by aircraft en route, and is making plans to participate in the forthcoming UN Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in June 1972.

Following the trend of preceding years, there was a continued increase in activities in the legal field, requiring

many more meetings than in the past and putting great pressure on national experts and on the Legal Bureau. Results have been positive: a diplomatic conference, held in Guatemala City in 1971, adopted a far-reaching revision of those provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929, as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955, which pertain to the liability of the air carrier in respect of the international carriage by air of passengers and baggage. Another diplomatic conference, based on a draft convention prepared by the Legal Committee, convened in The Hague in December 1970, and adopted a Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. After the deposit of ten instruments of ratification, this Convention entered into force on October 14th, 1971. In September 1971, a diplomatic conference held in Montreal adopted a Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. This Convention is mainly concerned with acts of violence against civil aviation other than those pertaining to the unlawful seizure of aircraft and will come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification. The Seventeenth Session (Extraordinary) of the Assembly, meeting in New York in March 1971, recommended that the Council "shall be composed of thirty contracting states elected by the Assembly". (A protocol to the Chicago Convention, concerning the increase of membership of the Council, requires eighty ratifications, at which time it will come into effect.)

In November, a meeting was held in Geneva to formulate a new ten-year air navigation plan for the European-Mediterranean region. As a result of the steady growth of air traffic in Europe, it was recognized that long-range planning was necessary for the next decade to meet the increasing demands of air transport operations through the co-ordinated efforts of all ICAO member states in that area.

The Council re-elected Mr. Walter Binaghi as its President for a sixth consecutive three-year term.

As recommended by the Plenary Session of the Assembly, the Russian language will be introduced in ICAO as rapidly as possible with the object of utilizing it before the end of 1974 to the same extent as English, French and Spanish, its other languages.

On August 20th and September 5th, 1971, Bahrain and Qatar, respectively, deposited their instruments of adherence to the Chicago Convention, bringing the number of ICAO member states to 122.

ICAO BUDGET (U.S. \$—1971)

Meetings	404,500
Secretariat	9,229,600
General Services	1,147,500
Equipment	186,600
Others	71,600
TOTAL	11,039,800
Miscellaneous Income	2,184,800
NET TOTAL	8,855,000

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PUBLICATIONS

Annual publications include the Council's *Annual Report*; *Digest of Statistics*; and *Air Navigation Plans*.

Other publications include *Air Freight and Air Mail in Africa*; *A Review of the Economic Situation of Air Transport 1960-1970*; *Aircraft Noise*, the 16th annex

to the International Convention on Civil Aviation; also, in 1971, a repertory-guide to the Convention, giving texts of all decisions taken by ICAO and other bodies under its provisions.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

154 Rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

The ILO was founded in 1919 to work for social justice as a basis for lasting peace. It carries out this mandate by promoting decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay and adequate employment opportunities. Methods of action include the creation of international labour standards; the provision of technical co-operation services; and research and publications on social and labour matters. In 1946, the Organisation became a specialized agency associated with the UN. The ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (June 1971): PIERRE WALINE (France).

Vice-Presidents (June 1971): STEFAN MURIN (Czechoslovakia), FERNANDO YLLANES RAMOS (Mexico), N. DE BOCK (Belgium).

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually in Geneva, with a session devoted to maritime questions when necessary. Attended by more than 1,200 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: C. W. JENKS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Directors-General: A. M. ANMAR (Egypt), F. BLANCHARD (France).

Assistant Directors-General: BERTIL BOLIN (Sweden), ALBERT TÉVOÉDJRÉ (Dahomey), XAVIER CABALLERO TAMAYO (Bolivia), YUJIRO OHNO (Japan), PAVEL ASTAPENKO (U.S.S.R.).

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters and publishing house. It is staffed in Geneva and in the field by more than 3,000 people of some 100 nationalities. Operations are decentralized to regional, area and branch offices in nearly 40 countries.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1971-72): UMARJADI NJOTOWIJONO (Indonesia).

Employers' Vice-Chairman (1971-72): GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Workers' Vice-Chairman (1971-72): JOSEPH MORRIS (Canada).

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year in Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed normally of 24 Government members, 12 employers' members and 12 workers' members. Nine of the government members represent "states of chief industrial importance"—Canada, France, German Federal Republic, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States. The remaining 14 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution dealing with social and labour policy, and brings together international experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: R. W. Cox (Canada).

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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It marshals the latest techniques in management, technology and teaching methodology and makes them available to key personnel from all

over the world. It does this by giving advanced training courses to experienced managers, instructors, technicians and directors of training services. Programmes are geared primarily to the needs of developing countries. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board of the Centre.

Director: PHILIPPE BLAMONT (France).

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of the ILO's primary functions is the adoption by the International Labour Conference of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum labour standards. Through ratification by member states, Conventions create binding obligations to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations provide guidance as to policy and practice. A total of 136 Conventions and 144 Recommendations have been adopted, ranging over a wide field of social and labour matters, including basic human rights such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour and elimination of discrimination in employment. Together they form the International Labour Code. By November 1971 almost 5,000 commitments to observe the Conventions had been made by member states.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In 1970-71, technical co-operation continued to be the ILO's major activity in terms of expenditure. An estimated \$62.9 million from all sources, including the United Nations Development Programme, was spent on ILO projects in aid of social and economic development. About 900 ILO experts were at work in 105 countries. Regional distribution of such expenditure in 1970 was as follows: Africa, \$13 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$5 million; Asia, \$7 million; Europe, \$2.7 million; Near and Middle East, \$1.6 million; inter-regional projects, \$0.6 million.

THE WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

In 1969, its 50th anniversary year, the ILO launched a World Employment Programme designed to help national and international efforts to provide productive employment for the rapidly growing population, thus enabling the world's peoples to share in the fruits of economic progress through gainful work. Under this programme, the ILO has co-operated with national authorities and with other international organizations in promoting policies designed to overcome unemployment and under-employment in Colombia, Ceylon and Iran. Further missions have been invited by the governments of Kenya and other African countries to help with employment planning in 1972.

MEETINGS

Among meetings scheduled for 1972, besides those of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body, are the following: Meetings of Experts on Paid Educational Leave and on Occupational Cancer; Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations; Inland Transport Committee; Inter-American Advisory Committee; Meeting on the Occupational Safety and Health Programme.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The 56th session of the International Labour Conference (June 1971) adopted the following new international standards: a Convention and a Recommendation on the protection of workers from hazards of poisoning arising from benzene; and a Convention and Recommendation on protection and facilities to be afforded to workers' representatives in the undertaking. The Conference adopted resolutions stressing the importance of tripartism (participation by governments, employers and workers) in ILO activities; and calling for effective action against *apartheid*. Other resolutions requested ILO action on the problems of migrant workers; the extension of social security protection; and the social problems raised by multinational undertakings. A further resolution called for study of the relationship between international trade and employment, and requested efforts to ensure that the employment effects of economic development and trade are taken into consideration by other international organizations during the Second Development Decade.

President Léopold Sédar Senghor of Senegal addressed the Conference, which was attended by about 1,250 delegates, advisers and observers from 113 countries.

The 57th session of the International Labour Conference will take place in Geneva in June 1972 to consider new international standards on minimum age for admission to employment and on social repercussions of new methods of cargo handling in docks. The Conference will also discuss labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments.

FINANCE

Total Expenditure Budget 1970-71: U.S. \$62,929,849.

Total Expenditure Budget 1972-73: U.S. \$71,503,000.

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PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Review (current developments and bibliography; monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Official Bulletin (information and documents relating to ILO activities; quarterly in English, French, Spanish).

Legislative Series (selected labour and social security laws and regulations; bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly in English, French, Spanish).

Year Book of Labour Statistics (trilingual).

International studies, surveys, works of practical guidance or reference on questions of social policy, manpower, industrial relations, working conditions, social security, training, management development, etc. (in English, French, Spanish).

Training for Progress (an international review on vocational training; in English, French).

CIRF Abstracts (a service providing digests of articles, laws, reports concerning vocational training).

CIRF Monographs.

Reports for the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, etc. (in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish).

ILO-Panorama (magazine in English, French, Spanish).

ILO-Information (quarterly news-sheet issued in Arabic, Chinese, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Urdu).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

ITU succeeded, in 1934, the International Telegraph Union (founded 1865). It has three main purposes: to encourage world co-operation in the use of tele-communication, to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. Last Conference: Montreux, September 1965. Next Conference, Geneva 1973.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations, elects the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, and reviews its activities.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

A World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications was held in Geneva in June 1971 for a duration of six weeks.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 26th session was held in May 1971. The Council is composed of 29 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MILI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretary-General: RICHARD E. BUTLER (Australia).

Director of External Affairs: CLIFFORD STEAD (United Kingdom).

Chief, Department of Common Services: RUSSELL COOK (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 305; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: ABDERRAZAK BERRADA (Morocco); 5 mems.; number of staff 105.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union

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to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: JEAN ROUVIERE (France); number of staff 35.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: JACK W. HERBSTREIT (U.S.A.); number of staff 26.

CCIR is currently organizing twelve study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radioastronomy services; fixed services below

about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; fixed services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service; Interim Study Group on Vocabulary. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

PLAN COMMITTEES

The Plan Committees are joint CCIR/CCITT committees responsible for preparing plans setting out circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications and for giving estimates of the growth of international traffic. They comprise a World Plan Committee and four regional committees, for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia and Oceania and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

A meeting of the World Plan Committee was held in Venice in October 1971, and the Regional Plan Committee for Africa met in Lagos, Nigeria, in January 1971.

HISTORY OF ITU

The General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunication on November 15th, 1947. ITU is the oldest of the specialized agencies. Its origin dates back to May 1865, when the International Telegraph Union was founded in Paris by the signing of the International Telegraph Convention. The Paris Convention was revised in Vienna in 1868, in Rome in 1872 and in St. Petersburg in 1875. At Vienna it was decided to create a permanent international bureau, which became the forerunner of the present General Secretariat of ITU. From 1869 to 1948 its headquarters were in Berne.

In 1932 two plenipotentiary conferences were held in Madrid: a Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Radio-telegraph Conference. The two existing Conventions were amalgamated in a single International Telecommunication Convention, and the countries which signed or acceded to it formed the International Telecommunication Union, replacing the Telegraph Union. Four sets of regulations were annexed to the Convention: Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and the Additional Radio Regulations.

A Plenipotentiary Conference met in Atlantic City in 1947 to revise the Madrid Convention. It introduced radical changes in the organization of the Union: new organs were created; it became a UN specialized agency; and in 1948 its headquarters were transferred from Berne to Geneva.

The Radio Conference, which met in 1947 at the same time as the Plenipotentiary Conference, prepared a new frequency allocation table for the various radio services. The new procedure provided for an engineering study to be made of each frequency notified to the International Frequency Registration Board. At the Radio Conference

held in Geneva in 1959, the radio frequency spectrum was re-apportioned. (Within this, various bands are allocated to the Fixed, Broadcasting, Aeronautical Mobile, Land Mobile, Maritime Mobile, Radionavigation, Radiolocation, Space, Earth-Space, Radio Astronomy, Meteorological Aids, Amateur, Standard Frequency and Time Signal Services). Advances in knowledge, techniques and usage required allocations to be made beyond the previous limit of 10,500 MHz; allocations were therefore made up to 40,000 MHz. Although the future radio requirements for the new services of space and earth-space and for radio astronomy could not be foreseen, care was taken to ensure that the research in this field would not be hampered by lack of frequency allocation.

A Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Buenos Aires in 1952, in Geneva during 1959 and in Montreux in 1965. Telegraph and Telephone Conferences and Radio Conferences are normally held every five years. The last Telegraph and Telephone Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Paris in 1949 and in Geneva in 1958; Radio Conferences were held in Cairo in 1938, in Atlantic City in 1947, and in Geneva in 1959. In October and November 1963, ITU held a world Space Radiocommunications Conference in Geneva at which over 6,000 megahertz (about 15 per cent of the entire radio frequency spectrum) were allocated for outer space purposes.

Other recent ITU conferences were an Aeronautical Radiocommunications Conference held in Geneva in March–April 1966, an African Broadcasting Conference held in Geneva during January–February 1964 and September–October 1966, and a World Maritime Radiocommunications Conference which took place in September 1967.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

ITU's programme of technical co-operation in developing countries is carried out within the framework of UNDP.

In 1970, 241 experts were on mission, 395 fellows were undergoing training abroad and \$780,187 of equipment was delivered. The total cost of this assistance amounted to \$6,050,198.

The three main objectives of ITU's activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (b) strengthening telecommunications technical and administrative services in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

Fifty-three per cent of the Union's field experts were directly engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel in developing countries as organizers, advisers, lecturers or instructors.

The expenses incurred in connection with the training of telecommunication staff in 1970 represented approximately two-thirds of the total cost of the ITU field programme.

Considerable assistance was also provided by ITU in the specialized fields of telephony, telegraphy, radio-communications, frequency management, satellite communications, planning, organization, administration and management.

BUDGET

1971—Swiss Francs

INCOME	
Contributions of Members and Private Operating Agencies	27,606,250
Contribution by UNDP for Technical Co-operation Administrative Expenses	4,447,300
Sale of Publications	3,694,000
Miscellaneous Income	1,726,750
TOTAL	37,474,300

EXPENDITURE	
Administrative Council	505,000
Headquarters' Expenditure	23,557,000
Mission Expenses	128,000
Miscellaneous	1,114,500
Meetings:	
CCIs	2,423,500
Other Expenses	1,605,000
General ITU Budget	29,333,000
Technical Co-operation	4,447,300
Publications	3,694,000
TOTAL	37,474,300

CONVENTION AND REGULATIONS

MONTREUX CONVENTION

The International Telecommunications Convention (Montreux, 1965), which replaced the 1959 Geneva Convention and lays down the organization and structure of ITU, came into force on January 1st, 1967. It contains the fundamental provisions which bind the Member and Associate Member Governments of the Union with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services. These provisions deal with the composition, functions and structure of the Union, the application of the Convention and Regulations, relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations, and with special rules for radio.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE REGULATIONS

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1958 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference and are still in force. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU Member countries. These two Regulations lay down the rules to be observed in the international telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the

Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO REGULATIONS

The Regulations are attached to the Geneva Convention, and bind all Members and Associate Members. They include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kHz and 275 GHz to the various radio services: broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regulations governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (secrecy, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapters VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revision of the Radio Regulations, Geneva 1959, entered into force on January 1st, 1965 for space service and on July 1st, 1967 for the Aeronautical Mobile Services.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 & 9 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Telephone: 566 57-57, 705 97-49, 705 99-48.

UNESCO was established in 1945 "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind".

FUNCTIONS

In practice, UNESCO's activities take three main forms: encouraging international intellectual co-operation; operational assistance to its 125 member states; and the promotion of peace, human rights and mutual understanding among peoples. These activities are funded through a regular budget provided by member states and also through other sources, particularly the UNDP.

International Intellectual Co-operation

International intellectual co-operation is the basis of all UNESCO's work and involves the communication of knowledge, the comparison of experience and the exchange of ideas through a wide network of specialists. Apart from its professional staff, UNESCO can call upon educators, scientists, artists, writers and sociologists in national associations and international federations which regularly work with it and some of which it helped to establish. Typical activities include the convening of some hundred conferences and meetings a year; the co-ordination of international scientific efforts through mechanisms such as the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; standardization of documentation procedures; providing clearing house services; provision of fellowships; and the publication of a wide range of specialized works including source books and works of reference. They also include the promotion of international agreements, for example the Universal Copyright Convention, which member states are invited to accept.

Operational Assistance

A major part of UNESCO's efforts have been devoted

to operational assistance since the 1960s, when large numbers of newly independent nations joined the Organization and sought its help on development projects. Such help takes the form of expertise provided by missions which advise governments when projects are being planned and day-to-day technical assistance given by international experts posted to the projects when they become operational. Operational assistance ranges over projects such as functional literacy of workers involved in development undertakings; teacher training; the establishment of libraries and documentation centres; provision of training for journalists, radio, television and film workers, and improvement of scientific and technical education through to studies on problems of salinity in irrigation.

Promotion of Peace

Recognizing that "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", all UNESCO's activities are aimed at contributing to the promotion of peace, human rights and mutual understanding but a number are specifically directed to these objectives. Scientific research on problems of race is promoted by the Organization, which has also waged a continuous struggle against discrimination in education and undertaken programmes to improve the access of women to education. It has commissioned studies on various aspects of human rights and, through the associated schools which take part in its youth programme, has promoted activities to increase knowledge of international problems and improve mutual understanding.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Is the supreme governing body of the Organization. Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Sixteenth Session: Oct.-Nov. 1970, Paris.

President: Atilio Dell'oro Maini (Argentina).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 34 members. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: Prem Kirpal (India).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: René Maheu (France).

Deputy Director-General: John E. Fobes (U.S.A.).

Assistant Directors-General: Adriano Buzzati-Traverso (Italy), Mahdi Elmandjra (Morocco), Vladimir Erofeev (U.S.S.R.), Richard Hoggart (U.K.), Amadou Mahtar M'bow (Senegal), Alberto Ogligado (Argentina).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,400 civil servants. UNESCO's projects are entrusted to four programme sectors, for education, science, culture and communication, each headed by an Assistant Director General.

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CO-OPERATING BODIES

National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Office for Liaison with United Nations: Room 2201, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Regional Bureau for Western Hemisphere: Calzada 551, Apartado 4158, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean: P.O.B. 3187, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia: P.O.B. 1425, Bangkok 11, Thailand.

Regional Office for Education in Africa: B.P. 3311, Dakar, Senegal.

Arab States Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (ASPEC): Sirs-El-Layan, Menoufia, Egypt.

Latin American Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (CREFAL): Patzeuaro, Michoacan, Mexico.

UNESCO SCIENCE OFFICES

Field Science Office for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

Field Science Office for Latin America: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Field Science Office for the Arab States: 8 Sh. El Salamlik, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.

Field Science Office for Southern Asia: UNESCO House, 408 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi 3, India.

Field Science Office for South-Eastern Asia: Djala, Imam Bondjol, 30 Tromol Pos, 273/DKT, Djakarta, Indonesia.

UNESCO CULTURE OFFICES

Liaison Office for the International Campaign for Florence and Venice: Piazza del Popolo 18, 00187, Rome, Italy.

UNESCO COMMUNICATION OFFICES

UNESCO Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia: 26A, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29, Pakistan.

UNESCO Regional Book Centre for Latin America: Carrera 7A, No. 6-90 Piso 2, Apartado Aéreo 17438, Bogotá, Colombia.

ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's programme of activities is wide, embracing continuing action, such as the provision of fellowships and the publication of around 200 issues of periodicals and more than 100 new publications yearly, as well as fixed-term projects. Around 130 conferences, ministerial meetings and specialized seminars are held every year and UNESCO maintains close relations with 188 non-governmental organizations, some of which carry out projects for specific parts of the Organization's programme. A selection of activities under the programme for the biennium 1971 and 1972, which was approved by the 16th General Conference, is given below.

Education. In this sector, as in the others, the aim is to ensure continuity while trying to match the changing needs of the modern world. Here, the governing idea is to make qualitative improvement keep pace with the quantitative expansion in education which member states strive for and which past programmes have aided. Activities along these lines include: studies on the democratization of education; investigation by a seven-member international commission, headed by former French Premier and Education Minister, Edgar Fauré, of strategies for the development of education; the organization of a regional conference of ministers of education at Singapore in June 1971 and another for Latin America at Caracas in December; a meeting of the International Conference at Geneva in September 1971 to consider "The social background of students and their chances of success at school"; help to member states for the development of national education policies and programmes for training abroad; and the setting up of mobile teams of experts to advise on the improvement of programmes and the use of the most modern educational technology.

Also approved for 1971 and 1972 were research into socio-cultural problems linked with the learning of languages; a series of pilot projects aimed at the reform of general and technical secondary education and the improvement of teacher training; help to member states for the development of higher education; and studies of alternative university structures.

At the same time, the struggle against illiteracy was continued through the expansion of the 13 projects of the Experimental World Literacy Programme. Work went on to improve the access of women to education and studies were made on how youth could participate in a changing society. Preparations were made in 1971 for a world educational conference in Japan in 1972.

Science. Science lends itself to international co-operation and UNESCO has consistently promoted regional and world undertakings in this field. In 1971, an inter-governmental conference convened in Paris approved a project to set up a world-wide scientific and technical information system by standardizing procedures and making the data of existing information systems generally available. An important innovation was the launching of an inter-governmental and multi-disciplinary programme of studies on man and the biosphere, while work continued with the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission, with 65 nations collaborating, and with the International Hydrological Decade, for which UNESCO provides the secretariat.

A programme was approved to encourage a complete reevaluation of curricula, methods of instruction and the role of research in high-level science education. While help was made available to member states seeking to create or strengthen scientific and technological faculties, prepara-

tions were made for a 1973 meeting of African ministers responsible for the application of science and technology to development. UNESCO co-operated with the ECOSOC Advisory Committee in this field and provided for regular contact and consultation with such bodies as the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Pugwash Continuing Committee on Science and World Affairs and the World Federation of Scientific Workers. To strengthen links between science, technology and production, work went forward to set up prototype multi-disciplinary national institutions in Asia.

UNESCO, which has sent investigatory missions to areas struck by natural disasters, continued a survey of seismicity in the Balkan region and acted as executing agency for UNDP projects concerning natural disasters established in Japan, Mexico and Egypt. Drafting of a new edition of *Current Trends in Scientific Research* began in 1971 while promotion of fundamental research included participation in the running of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste and co-operation with bodies such as the Latin American Centre for Biological Sciences, Caracas, the International Brain Research Organization and the International Cell Research Organization.

Cultural and Social Affairs. Culture is part of the responsibility of the Sector for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture. While study of Asian, Arab and African cultures continued, publication of a *General History of Africa* was undertaken and a clearing-house for documentation on cultural development was launched as part of the follow-up to the 1970 Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies at Venice. Help was given to member states in the development of museums and assistance was also provided to the Rome International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property to enable it to expand its training facilities. The programme in co-operation with the government of Italy for the safeguarding of Venice was continued and aid was also given to preservation programmes for monuments such as Borobudur in Indonesia and Mohenjo Daro in Pakistan.

Promotion of the social sciences has long been an important element in UNESCO's programme and this continued with payment of subsidies worth \$245,000 during the biennium to non-governmental organizations in this field and to publications, including the quarterly *International Social Science Journal*. Activities on the application of the social sciences to human rights and peace included the launching of a study of the effects of apartheid

policies on Rhodesian education, science, culture and communication, while the Organization supported the International Year to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination through publications and an international symposium in Paris. UNESCO also undertook a number of studies on the application of the social sciences to development.

UNESCO has its own Division of Philosophy and its work during the 1971-72 biennium was aimed at promoting regular international co-operation between research workers in the fields of philosophy, the human sciences and the social sciences. Subsidies were given to the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Social Science Council. To stimulate international critical reflection on questions of importance to UNESCO's programme, a symposium of specialists was held early in 1971 to examine the diversity of cultures as against the universality of science. Investigation was begun into aspects of the evolution of communication and preparatory studies were undertaken for a comparative encyclopaedia of philosophy.

Communication. Research undertaken by the Communication Sector under the current programme is intended to identify the effects of the media upon society while conventions and other arrangements required by new techniques are explored. Studies were prepared for the UN Working Group on Direct Broadcasting Satellites, for ECOSOC and for the Second World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunication convened by the ITU in 1971. UNESCO, which continued to act as executing agency for projects to use satellites in Latin America and India, continued its study of the regional use of shared satellite facilities.

A long-term programme for the development of books was put in hand during 1971, which also saw the preparations for International Book Year 1972, a conference which revised the Universal Copyright Convention in favour of developing countries and the establishment in Paris of an International Copyright Information Centre aimed at helping them further. Work continued in the Book Development Centres set up by UNESCO in Asia and Latin America.

A programme of research and studies in mass communication was extended and member states assisted in the formulation of mass communication policies. Support continued for mass media training at institutes in Strasbourg, Quito, Dakar, Philippines and Kenya. In the field of libraries and archives assistance was given to pilot projects in Ceylon, Latin America and Africa.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET

(for biennium 1971-72—U.S. \$)

<i>Programmes:</i>	
Education	19,309,258
International Bureau of Education	900,000
Natural Sciences	12,183,235
Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture	9,783,020
Communication	11,157,904
International Standards, Relations and Programmes	1,065,495
General Conference	417,565
Executive Board	626,215
Administration	14,014,579
Common Services	7,291,707
Documents and Publications	6,392,410
Capital Expenditure	4,403,272
Appropriation Reserve	2,353,900
TOTAL	89,898,560

Assistance from UNDP: \$69,422,000.

Grand Total: \$159,320,560.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

9 rue Eugène Delacroix, Paris 16e, France

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the

Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chairman of Governing Board: Prof. TORSTEN HUSEN.

Director: RAYMOND POIGNANT.

Publications include *Progress Report* 1963-1967 and over 50 titles in English, French and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION—IBE

Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

Founded in 1925 by a group of Genevese educationists, the IBE became an intergovernmental organization in July 1929 and was incorporated into UNESCO in January 1969.

COUNCIL

The Council of the IBE is composed of representatives of 21 member states designated by the General Conference of UNESCO. These are: Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Director: LEO FERNIG.

FUNCTIONS

International Conference on Public Education. The 34th session, to take place in 1972, will have as its main theme "The relationship between education, training and employment with particular reference to secondary education, its aims, structure and content."

International Education Library: 70,000 volumes; some 700 journals received regularly.

Permanent International Exhibition on Education: 38 exhibiting countries.

BUDGET

Financed from the budget of UNESCO, the IBE has a budget for 1971 and 1972 of \$900,000.

PUBLICATIONS

International Yearbook of Education, Volume XXXIII, 1972.

Educational Documentation and Information, quarterly.

Educational Trends in 1971.

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PERIODICALS

UNESCO Courier: monthly illustrated journal devoted to the general interests of UNESCO; English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Japanese, Hindi, Tamil, Hebrew and Persian.

UNESCO Chronicle: monthly, giving official information, records of meetings, reports, and articles on UNESCO's programme, etc.; English, French, Arabic and Spanish.

Bulletin for Libraries: bi-monthly, containing information of use to libraries, scientific research institutes, etc.; chapters offering publications on exchange and for free distribution as well as lists of publications wanted by libraries; English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Copyright Bulletin: quarterly review of special studies and documentation on the legislation in different countries, and on UNESCO's work on behalf of the harmonization of the various copyright laws; trilingual (English-French-Spanish).

Museum: quarterly international review of museographical techniques intended for museum specialists; bilingual (English-French).

Impact of Science on Society: quarterly review of current events and trends in science and of their social consequences; English, French and Spanish.

International Social Science Journal: quarterly journal providing a forum for professional debate on important topics of timely significance by international panels of scholars. Other features provide a regular documentation service to social scientists; English and French.

Prospects in Education: quarterly, providing educators, educational institutions and teaching personnel in Unesco's Member States with articles and information from world-wide sources, and at the same time designed to help teachers—particularly at primary level—by offering them insight into the educational problems and solutions of other lands.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

3000 Berno 15, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 43 22 11.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of UN.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

The essential principles of the Union, introduced by the Berne Convention (1874) and still appearing in the Constitution and the present Convention are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges.
3. Abolition of the sharing of charges between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.

5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.

6. Establishment of a central office (secretariat) under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.

7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.

8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members. (Vienna Congress, 1964.)

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Sixteen Congresses have been held:

Berne . . .	1874	London . . .	1929
Paris . . .	1878	Cairo . . .	1934
Lisbon . . .	1885	Buenos Aires . . .	1939
Vienna . . .	1891	Paris . . .	1947
Washington . . .	1897	Brussels . . .	1952
Rome . . .	1906	Ottawa . . .	1957
Madrid . . .	1920	Vienna . . .	1964
Stockholm . . .	1924	Tokyo . . .	1969

The next Congress will be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1974.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 31 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. Its role is to ensure continuity of the Union's work in the interval between Congresses, namely to study the problems submitted to it by Congress.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress 1957 a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, the aim of which was to make recommendations on technical, operational and economic questions related to the postal service. At the Tokyo Congress 1969 this Committee became the Con-

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sultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), whose 30 member countries meet annually, in principle at Berne.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed

at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries.

Director-General of the International Bureau: Dr. MICHEL RAHI (Egypt).

BUDGET

The Executive Council fixed 9,842,000 Swiss francs as the maximum figure for annual expenditure in the year 1972. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in seven classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

UPU publications are listed in *Liste des publications du Bureau international*; all are in French, some also in English, Arabic and Spanish.

Union Postale (monthly review): published in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

CONSTITUTION, GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

The Constitution, which came into being as a result of the division of the Universal Postal Convention by the Vienna Congress in 1964, contains the basic organic provisions of the UPU. It took effect on January 1st, 1966, and was thenceforth the permanent Act of the Union.

The provisions providing for the application of the Constitution and the operation of the Union are contained in the General Regulations, which, like the other UPU Acts and unlike the Constitution, is renewable at each Congress.

The common rules applicable to the international postal service and to the letter-post provisions are contained in the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations. Owing to their importance in the postal field and their historical value, these two Acts, together with the Constitution and the General Regulations, constitute the compulsory Acts of the Union. It is therefore not possible to be a member country of the Union without being a party to these Acts and applying their provisions.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and postal Travellers' Cheques.

4. Agreement concerning Giro Transfers.
5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.
6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.
7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.
8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(SPECIALIZED AGENCIES)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 61.

Established in 1948 to promote and protect the health of all peoples. WHO tries to give each country on request the aid it needs to improve national health services. WHO also provides a number of world-wide technical services and encourages and co-ordinates international research on health problems. In individual cases the Organization works with health departments to improve services, mainly in the developing countries. Aid chiefly takes the following forms, in decreasing order of importance: technical assistance; opportunities for professional training; operational research; the provision of health teams in campaigns against widely prevalent diseases; and related activities.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Sir WILLIAM REFSHAUGE (Australia).

Vice-Presidents (1971–72): Dr. S. PHONG-AKSARA (Thailand), A. N. ANSARI (Pakistan), Dr. A. TODOROV (Bulgaria), Dr. J. I. DIAZ GRANADA (Colombia), B. M. LESETELI (Lesotho).

Chairman, Committee A: Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK-AL-ADNANI (Kuwait).

Chairman, Committee B: Dr. F. A. BAUHOFFER (Australia).

The World Health Assembly meets once a year, usually in Geneva, but occasionally away from headquarters, at the invitation of a member state. The Assembly determines policy, adopts a programme and budget for the following year, appoints the Director-General, admits new members and decides the scale of assessments for members' contributions to the budget.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman: Dr. S. PAUL ERLICH (U.S.A.).

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. VASSOS P. VASSILOPOULOS (Cyprus), Dr. ALI BARRAUD (Upper Volta).

Rapporteurs: Dr. HASHIM ABDUL-GHAFFAR (Saudi Arabia), Dr. A. SAENZ SANQUINETTI (Uruguay).

The Board is composed of twenty-four health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments. It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it forwards to the Assembly with any recommendations that seem necessary. It also advises the Assembly on questions referred to it by that body.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. CANDAU (Brazil).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. P. DOROLLE (France).

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. LUCIEN BERNARD (France), WARREN W. FURTH (U.S.A.), Dr. THOMAS A. LAMBO (Nigeria), Dr. HALFDAN MAHLER (Denmark), Dr. ALEXANDER S. PAVLOV (U.S.S.R.).

REGIONS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

Americas: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. HERAT GUNARATNE, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. FRANCISCO J. DY, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

Each of WHO's six geographical regions has its own organization consisting of a regional committee composed of the member states and associate members in the region concerned, and a regional office staffed by experts in various fields of health that work under a regional director.

ACTIVITIES IN 1971

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7th is designated as World Health Day to commemorate the coming into existence of the Organization on that date in 1948. Each year a theme is chosen to draw attention to an outstanding health problem: in 1971, the theme was "A full life despite diabetes" to emphasize the fact that once this disease has been diagnosed and the appropriate form of treatment prescribed, it is possible

for the diabetic to live life to the full. Dr. M. G. Candau, WHO Director-General, called for better detection of diabetes, noting that information and education at all levels can help to promote both early diagnosis and assure proper care. Physicians and other members of the health team including nurses, dieticians, health educators, medical social workers and pharmacists, all have a part to play in the educational process.

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WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The Twenty-Fourth World Health Assembly met in Geneva in May 1971. An effective working budget of \$82,023,000 was adopted to finance the work of the Organization in 1972, an increase of 9 per cent over the 1971 figure. WHO programmes of assistance to governments and of technical services are also financed with the help of voluntary contributions and the UNDP. Many projects receive substantial aid from UNICEF.

Cholera. As the seventh cholera pandemic continued to spread, discussions in the World Health Assembly repeatedly stressed that no country is safe from the importation of this disease. However, delegates agreed that the invasion could be stopped in places where sanitary conditions were good, since the spread of cholera is closely linked to poor environmental conditions. In the first six months of 1971, 27 countries had reported the presence of cholera to WHO. In mid-year, the figures stood at 65,000 cases and 10,600 deaths. WHO launched an appeal for funds and contributions in kind to fight the epidemic. A number of countries gave large amounts of cholera vaccine and other supplies. WHO assistance in Asia was mainly directed at alleviating the health situation among Pakistani refugees in West Bengal with shipments of supplies for the prevention and treatment of cholera and other diseases. In Africa, depots of vaccine and rehydrating fluid were set up in both West and East Africa, as well as at the WHO Regional Office for Africa in Brazzaville.

Smallpox eradication. In 1971, figures on the incidence of smallpox throughout the world were slightly higher than in 1970, a result of the improvement in notifications from Ethiopia which began its eradication campaign only in January 1971. By October 26th, 1971, 38,015 cases had been reported to WHO, 4 per cent more than the 1970 total. This, at 31,318 cases was the lowest number ever reported to the Organization.

In 1967, when the Smallpox Eradication Campaign began, 15 countries had smallpox incidence rates of more than 5 per 100,000 population, whereas in 1971 only Ethiopia was expected to record so high a rate.

WHO continues to give substantial support to the programme in the endemic countries, providing technical aid and consultants, furnishing supplies, equipment, and teaching materials, and holding courses and seminars. Considerable assistance is also being given on a bilateral basis by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and in the past year 28 more countries made contributions—usually in the form of vaccine—to the WHO Special Account for Smallpox Eradication.

Malaria eradication. Although some countries experienced difficulties and delays in malaria eradication programmes, progress was maintained in many others. By the end of 1970, 1,347 million people (74 per cent) of the estimated 1,814 million living in the originally malarious areas of the world were free from the threat of malaria or were being protected by malaria eradication programmes. With the inception of the revised strategy of malaria eradication in certain countries, control operations were being undertaken as an interim measure, since for financial and administrative reasons eradication was impracticable.

Environmental health. The Assembly endorsed a long-term programme for environmental health presented to it by the Director-General. A study made by the Secretariat emphasized the need to determine as rapidly as possible the permissible levels of pollutants for man and to enlarge knowledge of the adverse effects on health of other components of the environment. The study also recommended that a surveillance and monitoring system should be set up to give early warning of a deterioration in community health or well-being. It is to be expected that the study of the environment and its effect on health will occupy an increasingly important place in the Organization's research programme in coming years. WHO is co-operating closely with the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on the Human Environment which is to be held in Stockholm in June 1972.

Water supplies. An increasing number of governments are seeking the Organization's assistance in making pre-investment surveys towards the planning and implementation of national water supply programmes and the installation of rural water supplies. WHO has set a target for 1980 of ensuring clean and abundant water in the developing countries for all city dwellers and for 20 per cent of the people in rural areas. This presupposes that financing from many sources, in addition to WHO, will be developed in the context of the Second UN Development Decade (1971-80).

Medical research. WHO continued to provide advisory services to research centres and individual workers throughout the world; to award research grants and fellowships and to sponsor the training of research workers. The WHO-sponsored research programme covers matters ranging from the use of cannabis to the prevention of Rh sensitization, and from psychogeriatrics to mathematical models in health planning. The Organization is able to avail itself of the advice of experts who meet throughout the year to consider specific subjects. In addition, a broader review of the programme is undertaken by the Advisory Committee on Medical Research (ACMR) which recommends how specific projects might be strengthened and draws attention to research needs that it considers of especial urgency.

Family health. In view of the need to develop safe, effective and acceptable methods, an expanded programme to harness the talents of scientists in an international effort to develop new approaches to the regulation of human fertility was undertaken in the course of the year. The programme is being supported by a number of governments and a private foundation. Plans were drawn up after consultations with leading scientists and representatives of research institutions in 23 countries. The method of work is as follows: to provide support for a number of research centres in different regions to expand their research and research training in human reproduction; to establish a world-wide network of clinical centres to study new and existing fertility regulating agents; to establish the 'first truly international mechanism' for undertaking clinical trials simultaneously in a number of countries; to organize a WHO task force to promote collaborative research in fertility regulation; to set up a WHO documentation centre to provide a central place for all published material on the biomedical aspects of reproduction. In addition, WHO's programme of grants

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to scientists and institutions to support research and to provide essential supplies to collaborating institutions is being expanded. An international group of scientists in advising WHO on research priorities and the allocation of resources.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

Lyons, France

Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. H. HIGGINSON.

Established in 1965 to provide participating states with a means of co-operating in the stimulation and support of all phases of cancer research. The Agency is an autonomous body within the framework of WHO to participate and promote international co-operation in cancer research.

At the ninth session of the Governing Council, which met in October 1971, it was decided that the Agency should make available to governments all the documentation in its possession on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk of chemicals to men and the conclusions the Agency had been able to draw from this documentation. It was

considered very desirable that the authorities responsible for the control or banning of such substances should be able to call on competent and independent scientific opinion.

FEDERATION OF WORLD HEALTH FOUNDATIONS

The Federation of World Health Foundations is the central agency of world health foundations that have been established in a number of countries throughout the world to encourage voluntary support for programmes to meet urgent health needs. Leadership is provided by business, industry, medicine, education and the arts. World health foundations, which now exist in Canada, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Iran, Ireland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, are independent and autonomous organizations under the laws of their countries. A formal agreement has been drawn up between WHO and each of them under which they have access to WHO technical expertise in health matters concerning programmes being supported. Contributions to foundations are channelled to health projects through the WHO Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion. The Federation of World Health Foundations, which represents these national bodies, is privately sponsored but has a *de facto* relationship with the World Health Organization.

BUDGET, 1972

(estimates in U.S. dollars)

World Health Assembly	523,394
Executive Board and its Committees	267,410
Regional Committees	139,200
Communicable Diseases	16,915,623
Environmental Health	6,085,378
Public Health Services	18,635,023
Health Protection and Promotion	5,809,723
Education and Training	8,356,515
Other Activities	12,454,791
Regional Offices	7,100,697
Administrative Services	5,229,046
Headquarters Building: Repayment of Loans	506,200
TOTAL	82,023,000

CONSTITUTION

CHAPTER I

The objective of the World Health Organization shall be the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

CHAPTER II

In order to achieve its objective, the functions of the Organization shall be:

- (a) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;
- (b) to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate;
- (c) to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;
- (d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of governments;
- (e) to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories;
- (f) to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services;
- (g) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases;
- (h) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries;
- (i) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;
- (j) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;
- (k) to propose conventions, agreements and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the Organization and are consistent with its objective;
- (l) to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment;
- (m) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations;
- (n) to promote and conduct research in the field of health;
- (o) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;

- (p) to study and report on, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security;
- (q) to provide information, counsel and assistance in the field of health;
- (r) to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health;
- (s) to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, of causes of death and of public health practices;
- (t) to standardize diagnostic procedures as necessary;
- (u) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products;
- (v) generally to take all necessary action to attain the objective of the Organization.

CHAPTER III

Membership in the Organization shall be open to all states.

CHAPTER IV

The work of the Organization shall be carried out by:

The World Health Assembly
The Executive Board
The Secretariat

CHAPTER V

THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The functions of the Health Assembly shall be:

- (a) to determine the policies of the Organization;
- (b) to name the Members entitled to designate a person to serve on the Board;
- (c) to appoint the Director-General;
- (d) to review and approve reports and activities of the Board and of the Director-General and to instruct the Board in regard to matters upon which action, study, investigation or report may be considered desirable;
- (e) to establish such committees as may be considered necessary for the work of the Organization;
- (f) to supervise the financial policies of the Organization and to review and approve the budget;
- (g) to instruct the Board and the Director-General to bring to the attention of Members and of international organizations, governmental or non-governmental, any matter with regard to health which the Health Assembly may consider appropriate;
- (h) to invite any organization, international or national, governmental or non-governmental, which has responsibilities related to those of the Organization, to appoint representatives to participate, without right of vote, in its meetings or in those of the committees and conferences convened under its authority, on conditions prescribed by the Health

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Assembly; but in the case of national organizations, invitations shall be issued only with the consent of the government concerned;

- (i) to consider recommendations bearing on health made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council or Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and to report to them on the steps taken by the Organization to give effect to such recommendations;
- (j) to report to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with any agreement between the Organization and the United Nations;
- (k) to promote and conduct research in the field of health by the personnel of the Organization, by the establishment of its own institutions or by co-operation with official or non-official institutions of any Member with the consent of its government;
- (l) to establish such other institutions as it may consider desirable;
- (m) to take any other appropriate action to further the objective of the Organization.

The World Health Assembly shall have authority to adopt regulations concerning:

- (a) sanitary and quarantine requirements and other procedures designed to prevent the international spread of disease;
- (b) nomenclatures with respect to diseases, causes of death and public health practices;
- (c) standards with respect to diagnostic procedures for international use;
- (d) standards with respect to the safety, purity, and potency of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce;
- (e) advertising and labelling of biological, pharmaceutical and similar products moving in international commerce.

CHAPTER VI

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board shall consist of twenty-four persons designated by as many Members.

The Board shall meet at least twice a year and shall determine the place of each meeting.

The Board shall elect its chairman from among its members and shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The functions of the Board shall be:

- (a) to give effect to the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly;
- (b) to act as the executive organ of the Health Assembly;
- (c) to perform any other functions entrusted to it by the Health Assembly;
- (d) to advise the Health Assembly on questions referred to it by that body and on matters assigned to the Organization by conventions, agreements and regulations;
- (e) to submit advice or proposals to the Health Assembly on its own initiative;
- (f) to prepare the agenda of meetings of the Health Assembly;
- (g) to submit to the Health Assembly for consideration and approval a general programme of work covering a specific period;
- (h) to study all questions within its competence;
- (i) to take emergency measures within the functions and financial resources of the Organization to deal with events requiring immediate action. In particular it may authorize the Director-General to take the necessary steps to combat epidemics, to participate in the organization of health relief to victims of a calamity and to undertake studies and research the urgency of which has been drawn to the attention of the Board by any Member or by the Director-General.

CHAPTER VII

THE SECRETARIAT

CHAPTERS VIII-XI

Committees, Conferences, Headquarters, Regional Arrangements.

CHAPTERS XII-XIX

Budget, Expenses, Voting, Reports, Legal Capacity, Privileges and Immunities, Relations with other Organizations, Amendments, Interpretation and Entry into Force.

PUBLICATIONS

World Health (monthly): WHO illustrated magazine for the general public.

WHO Chronicle (monthly): gives accounts of conferences, meetings of committees and field activities.

Technical Report Series: reports of committees, study groups.

Public Health Papers: contributions to the study of branches of public health.

Monograph Series: fifty-six monographs have been published.

Bulletin: WHO scientific papers.

Official Records: give full accounts of the World Health Assembly, meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.

Weekly Epidemiological Record: contains notifications and information on the application of the International Sanitary Regulations and notes on current incidence of certain diseases.

Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report (monthly).

International Digest of Health Legislation.

Regional reports.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

41 ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

ORIGIN AND AIMS

HISTORY

International co-operation in meteorology was established on a regular basis at the first Congress of meteorological directors held in Vienna in 1873. In 1947, at Washington, it was decided to establish a new organization founded on an agreement between governments. The Convention of the new World Meteorological Organization was ratified by a large number of countries, and began activities in 1951. It was recognized as a Specialized Agency when the General Assembly, in December 1951, approved an agreement between WMO and the United Nations. Membership is open to any country with a meteorological service which ratifies the Convention, or to whom the Convention is applied.

AIMS

1. To facilitate international co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations and centres to provide meteorological services and observations.
2. To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information.
3. To promote standardization of meteorological observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics.
4. To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture and other human activities.
5. To encourage research and training in meteorology.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members are represented on it; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. Next meeting: 1975.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-four members, including the President, three Vice-Presidents and the Presidents of the six Regional Associations; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

President: M. F. TAHA (Egypt).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. W. J. GIBBS (Australia), J. BESSEMOULIN (France), Dr. P. KOTESWARAN (India).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom).

Deputy Secretary-General: Dr. K. LANGLO (Norway).

The Secretariat serves as the administrative, documentary and information centre of the Organization; undertakes special technical studies; prepares and distributes the approved publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; generally acts as a link between the meteorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six Regional Associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine, from a regional point of view, questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . President: M. SECK (Senegal).

Asia . . . President: A. H. NAVALI (Iran).

South America President: S. BRAVO FLORES (Chile).

North and Central America President: J. R. H. NOBLE (Canada).

South-West Pacific . . . President: K. RAJENDRAM (Singapore).

Europe . . . President: R. J. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

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TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Eight Technical Commissions composed of experts nominated by members study the applications of meteorology and problems and developments in specialized fields. Sessions are held at least once every four years. The Commissions are:

Commission for Basic Systems (CBS)	<i>President: N. LEONOV</i> (U.S.S.R.).
Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology (CSAMC)	<i>President: H. E. LANDSBERG</i> (U.S.A.).

Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO)	<i>President: V. D. ROCKNEY</i> (U.S.A.).
Atmospheric Sciences (CAS)	<i>President: J. S. SAWYER</i> (U.K.).
Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM)	<i>President: P. DUVERGÉ</i> (France).
Agricultural Meteorology (CAGM)	<i>President: W. BAIER</i> (Canada).
Hydrology (CHy)	<i>President: E. G. POPOV</i> (U.S.S.R.).
Marine Meteorology (CMM)	<i>President: S. L. TIERNEY</i> (Ireland).

WMO ACTIVITIES

The activities of WMO are grouped into four main programmes as follows: World Weather Watch, WMO Research Programme, WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment, and the WMO Technical Co-operation Programme.

World Weather Watch. The World Weather Watch (WWW), a world-wide meteorological system composed of the national facilities and services provided by individual members, co-ordinated and in some cases supported by WMO and other international organizations, was first approved for implementation by the Fifth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1967). A revised and updated plan for the further development of the World Weather Watch during the four-year period 1972-75 was subsequently approved by the Sixth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, April 1971).

The WWW was originally conceived as the best way to take advantage, for the benefit of all members, of the developments in meteorological satellites and in computer technology, using scientific progress in physical-mathematical procedures of numerical weather prediction. The WWW is a dynamic system, flexible enough to be adapted to changing conditions, and is organized on three levels: the global, the regional and the national.

One of the primary responsibilities of WMO is to co-ordinate the acquisition, processing and exchange of meteorological data to permit members to fulfil their responsibilities in the application of meteorology. The WWW therefore contains as essential operational elements the Global Observing System, the Global Data-Processing System and the Global Telecommunication System.

The purpose of the Global Observing System is to produce the basic meteorological and related environmental observational data from all parts of the globe as required by members for operational and research aims. It consists of the regional basic networks and other networks of stations on land and at sea, aircraft meteorological observations, meteorological satellites and other observational devices. The Global Observing System is divided into two sub-systems, the surface-based sub-system and the satellite sub-system. In the WWW plan it is recognized that the surface-based sub-system and the satellite sub-system of the Global Observing System should be regarded

as being complementary to each other. The first includes the world-wide network of observing stations where observations are made at exactly the same agreed times, which constitutes the basic conventional source of data. The methods and practices followed are based on internationally agreed decisions and are practically uniform everywhere. In addition to reports from about 8,600 land stations in the regional basic networks some 3,000 aircraft and 6,000 ships contribute to the daily total of 120,000 observations for the surface of the earth and 12,000 observations for the upper-air. These figures are increasing from year to year as more stations are brought into service. Lists of weather stations on land and on ships, code manuals and transmission schedules are issued by WMO and kept up to date by a regular and frequent service of supplements. They are used by meteorological services, airlines, coastal vessels, ships on the high seas and other interested in meteorology.

The successful performance of meteorological satellites has opened up new possibilities of obtaining information on the structure and processes of the atmosphere. The most rapidly developing aspect of the Global Observing System has been in relation to the operational meteorological satellites. Since February 1966, when the first operational satellite was launched, a series of meteorological satellites have been maintained in continuous operation. About 100 members have already installed Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) read-out stations in their countries for the reception of cloud images from the satellites and many others plan to do so in the future.

Meteorological satellites can be divided into two groups: those in polar or near-polar orbits and those in geostationary orbit. The satellite sub-system for the WWW Global Observing System will contain both types in order to provide reasonably complete coverage of the globe and to be able to provide data on (1) clouds both in daylight and at night; (2) snow and ice cover (in cloudless skies); (3) radiation temperature of clouds and of the land and ocean surface (in cloudless regions); (4) distribution of total outgoing short-wave radiation; (5) distribution of total outgoing long-wave radiation; and (6) vertical profiles of temperature and water vapour.

Under the WWW plan a Data-Processing System with World Meteorological Centres (WMC's) at Melbourne,

Moscow and Washington and 23 Regional Meteorological Centres (RMCs) in addition to National Meteorological Centres (NMCs) has been developed and is continuously being improved. The purpose of the system is to make available to all members the basic processed data they require in the form of various analyses, prognoses and meteorological warnings. By making use of the processed data available from the WMCs and RMCs, many members find it possible to concentrate a greater part of their efforts on special-purpose forecasts as well as on small-scale analyses and forecasts, the requirements for which continue to grow rapidly in many fields of application.

To support these centres and the national meteorological services, a Global Telecommunication System has been organized under the WWW with specific regulations concerning the contents as well as the forms and mode of the transmissions. The WWW Global Telecommunication System has been organized on a three-level basis, i.e. the Main Trunk Circuit, linking the WMCs as well as certain Regional Telecommunication Hubs (RTHs), the regional telecommunication networks and the national telecommunication networks.

The WWW plan is being implemented through the application of the basic principle that each country will provide the facilities and services within its territory. However, those developing countries which are unable to do this have been and will be assisted, as far as possible, through the UNDP and through bilateral agreements. A third means of assistance has been and will be the WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme (VAP) which is made up of contributions in the form of equipment or services and in financial form offered by members of WMO. In the case of regions outside the territories of individual countries (i.e. outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) implementation is based on the principle of voluntary participation of countries by providing facilities and services from their national resources.

The detailed planning and implementation of the WWW is supported by the work of a number of the WMO Technical Commissions in particular by the Commission for Basic Systems. The implementation of the plan is also supported by the activities of the Regional Associations.

WMO Research Programme. WMO's main research effort in collaboration with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) will be centered on the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP). The aim of the programme is to investigate the scientific problems which stand in the way of a fuller understanding of the atmosphere's structure and behaviour.

GARP is being planned as a world-wide scientific effort involving both theoretical research and complex field experiments. It will enable the fundamental physical and mathematical bases of long-range weather prediction to be developed further and tested. In doing this, use will be made of what are known as numerical simulation models of the atmosphere's circulation.

GARP will be composed of several auxiliary programmes which will be known as GARP Sub-Programmes. The GARP Global Sub-Programme will have a leading role inasmuch as the large-scale motions of the global atmosphere is the central theme of GARP. Other Sub-

Programmes, such as the Tropical Sub-Programme and the Air/Sea Sub-Programme, will be concerned with smaller-scale phenomena associated, for instance, with the deep convection systems in the tropics of the exchange processes between the atmosphere and the underlying surfaces.

The research programme of WMO is supported in general by the work of one Technical Commission, CAS.

WMO Programme on the Interaction of Man and his Environment. This programme includes all the activities aimed at applying meteorological knowledge to human activities. They include such questions as agricultural meteorology, aeronautical meteorology, marine meteorology and other oceanographic matters, human biometeorology, hydrology and water resources, atmospheric pollution, meteorological factors involved in industry, recreation, etc.

In the field of agricultural meteorology, WMO has initiated in co-operation with FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WHO, an inter-agency co-ordinating group on agricultural biometeorology. The objectives include the development and implementation of an agrometeorological programme in aid of world food production. Agroclimatological surveys in the Near East, in Africa south of the Sahara, and in the highlands of eastern Africa have been completed. Similar surveys are planned in other areas and related projects, including technical conferences, are being developed.

Through CAEM acting in co-operation with expert bodies of the International Civil Aviation Organization, universal regulations have been drawn up and are under continual revision for the supply of weather information for aircraft operations and for planning purposes.

In view of the intimate relation between oceanography and meteorology, WMO takes an active part in a number of international ocean research projects, in the establishment of ocean stations on the high seas for combined meteorological and oceanographic purposes and in the collection and exchange of the resulting data. WMO is responsible for co-ordinating the international aspects of the global ocean forecast service for meteorological and some of the physical oceanographic parameters. It also has responsibilities in the archiving of ocean-atmosphere environmental data.

Fields of interest common to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and WMO, such as the Integrated Global Ocean Station System, air-sea interaction studies, telecommunications arrangements and legal aspects relating to scientific investigations of the ocean, are handled through joint Working Groups and mutual representation at meetings. The Commission for Marine Meteorology, the marine component of WMO has recently been strengthened by the establishment of an Executive Committee Panel on meteorological aspects of ocean affairs.

WMO has a programme to promote international co-operation in the field of operational hydrology and water resources. These activities include: promoting development in hydrology related to meteorology and the application of meteorology to water resources; developing, improving and promoting the international standardization of methods, procedures, techniques and terminology in hydrology; promoting international co-operation in the operational aspects of the collection, transmission,

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processing, storage, retrieval and publication of basic hydrological data and in the development and improvement of methods, procedures and techniques in the design of networks, in the operational phases of hydrological forecasting, and in the supply of hydrological and related meteorological data for the design of water resources projects; providing for international exchange of experience and promotion of actions meeting the needs of national hydrological services or equivalent bodies concerned mainly with operational hydrology. Arrangements have been made for the representation of hydrological services (or equivalent bodies) of members on the appropriate policy-making bodies of WMO, and WMO Technical Regulations for Operational Hydrology are in the process of implementation in the relevant national services.

The meteorological aspects of air pollution have been under consideration by several of the Technical Commissions for some time. At its twenty-first session in June 1969, the Executive Committee decided to co-ordinate the work by establishing an expert panel on the subject and to invite representatives of UN, UNESCO and WHO to participate in the work.

The Technical Commissions whose work is most closely linked with this programme are CAGM, CHy, CSAMC and CIMO.

WMO Technical Co-operation Programme. In view of the important contributions of meteorological services to economic development and planning (in the fields of water

resources, agriculture, aviation, shipping, fishing, etc.) many countries request the Organization to assist them in the establishment or development of national meteorological and hydrological services. Through its participation in the UNDP, WMO assists the countries by supplying equipment for observing networks; international experts for advisory, training and operational missions; fellowships, for training abroad; and support for training seminars and technical conferences. Advice is given on subjects ranging from the application of meteorology in special fields (e.g. utilization of data from meteorological satellites) to the establishment, organization and operation of national meteorological services. WMO also participates in large-scale economic development projects which are undertaken to enable countries to provide information needed for the development of water resource potential (e.g. hydro-electric power, irrigation and flood control projects) and agriculture and to develop institutions for the training of personnel and the carrying out of research. In 1971, technical assistance in meteorology was provided to 91 countries at a cost of approximately U.S. \$5 million.

In addition to the assistance provided to developing countries under the UNDP mentioned above, requests have been received through the VAP for the implementation of WWW for 380 projects from 96 members. Of these, 23 projects have been completed and 170 have been approved for implementation, through offers received from various governments, and were in various stages of implementation during 1971.

BUDGET

1972-75

REVENUE	U.S. \$
Contributions	17,290,000
Miscellaneous Income	10,000
TOTAL	17,300,000

EXPENDITURE	U.S. \$
Policy-making Organs	632,000
Executive Management	1,012,000
Programme of Technical Activities	11,193,500
Regional Activities	738,000
Administrative and Common Services	2,950,500
Other Budgetary Provisions	774,000
TOTAL	17,300,000

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: quarterly; f. 1952; reports international meetings and activities in meteorology; contains articles on the various branches of meteorology and on the applications of meteorology.

Basic Documents: published in the four official languages (English, French, Russian and Spanish), contain information on the WMO Convention, General and Technical Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO: published in English and French.

Technical Publications: include Technical Notes, Guides and Nomenclatures.

WMO Technical Notes are published in one language only, but contain a summary in all four official languages.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English and French.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports are published on the results of surveys and studies carried out on various aspects of World Weather Watch.

GARP Publications: a joint WMO/ICSU series which presents the fundamental problems, projects and prospects in the development of plans for the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP).

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

6th Floor, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y., 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1946, UNICEF was created by the UN General Assembly to continue the relief work carried out by the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in assisting mothers and children in war-devastated countries. During its existence UNICEF has broadened and reoriented its work. Instead of concentrating its activities in the war-devastated countries (mainly in Europe) its assistance is now provided mainly for developing countries. Although still supplying relief in emergency situations arising out of natural and man-made disasters its objective is now to make a major contribution to the economic and social development of the countries assisted, notably in connection with the first and second Development Decade. In its initial activities UNICEF concentrated on helping mothers and young children; its scope now also includes adolescents up to approximately 15 years of age. In its early years UNICEF's assistance was almost exclusively in the fields of health and nutrition; now it encompasses all the needs of children and young people—education, welfare services, training for later employment and community service.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to determine policy and consider applications for aid. Countries receiving aid match UNICEF expenditure on all projects and are responsible for their implementation.

Members: Representatives of 30 Countries.

SECRETARIAT

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations and personnel are members of the UN Secretariat.

Executive Director: HENRY R. LABOUISSSE (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe and North Africa: 20 rue Pauline Borghese, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Africa South of the Sahara: 26-28 Marina, 2nd Floor, Lagos, Nigeria; Amber House, Kampala, Uganda; Shell Building, Ave. Lamblin, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

South Central Asia: 11 Jorbagh, New Delhi, India.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. Raji Nasr Building, Beirut, Lebanon.

The Americas: Avenida Providencia 329, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia: 19 Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

ACTIVITIES

In 1970 UNICEF approved activities, in co-operation with the appropriate Specialized Agencies, in developing and implementing projects undertaken by 97 governments plus 28 on a regional or inter-regional basis. In the field of health, which still represents the major share of UNICEF'S activities, assistance is provided in the creation and development of maternal and child health services, including assistance in the carrying out of family planning programmes and the prevention and treatment of specific diseases (e.g. tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, yaws and trachoma). In endeavouring to ensure that mothers, children and young people consume adequate supplies of foods essential to health growth UNICEF has assisted in the development, production and distribution of milk supplies and of other protein foods. In the field of education aid has been concentrated on teacher-training by special courses and seminars, in the extension of primary and secondary education, and in the provision of books and equipment. Vocational training is provided in association with other agencies, special emphasis being placed upon training suited to both the rural and urban needs and to opportunities. In social welfare activities training

is provided for workers engaged in the care of children living in slum and shanty-town conditions, particularly where parents are absent from home during the day, and in providing facilities whereby children can receive attention, care and recreation away from such homes.

In all these and related activities UNICEF devotes well over one-third of its resources to the training of national personnel required for the implementation of assisted projects. Otherwise its main contribution consists in the provision of supplies, equipment, transport, etc.

Whilst UNICEF's programme concentrates upon long-term programmes for the achievement of its wide range of objectives it continues to provide emergency help in the relief of the suffering of children resulting from war, earthquakes, cyclones, floods and other disasters and in the rehabilitation of emergency situations: East Pakistan, Nigeria, Viet-Nam, Middle East countries and Yugoslavia are among countries where such help has recently been provided. Help has also been provided in association with the UNHCR for the children of refugees in west Bengal, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals. For 1970 UNICEF'S income was \$59,400,000 from the following sources:

	\$
Government contributions . . .	42,300,000
Non-governmental contributions . . .	9,600,000
Granting card operations . . .	4,300,000
Other income . . .	3,200,000

For 1971 income is estimated at \$61-64 million.

At the meeting of the Executive Board in April 1971 commitments for the succeeding two years totalled \$77.4 million. The amounts allocated for supplies, equipment, etc., required for projects in the various regions (omitting the cost of staff engaged in operating such projects, the cost of freight, etc.) were:

	\$
Africa	14,133,000
Asia	30,972,000
Eastern Mediterranean	6,513,000
Europe	200,000
The Americas	9,667,000
Inter-regional	1,670,000

The sums allocated for specific types of programmes were:

	\$
Health	30,186,000
Nutrition	4,701,000
Family and child welfare	4,613,000
Education	17,871,000
Pre-vocational training	1,001,000
Integrated services	2,211,000
Planning	820,000
Other activities	145,000
Emergencies	1,607,000

PUBLICATIONS

UNICEF News (six times a year).

Assignment Children (quarterly): international contributions in English, French, Spanish and German on all aspects of child development.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

Museitbeh Quarter, Beirut, Lebanon

Founded in 1950 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for needy Palestine refugees in the Near East.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza Strip: UNRWA Field Office, Gaza.

East Jordan: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 484, Amman.

West Bank: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 19/0149, Jerusalem.

Lebanon: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 947, Beirut.

Syria: UNRWA Field Office, 19 Salah Eddin el Ayoubi St., Ahan Rummanch, Damascus.

Egypt: UNRWA Liaison Office, 8 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, Cairo.

Europe: UNRWA Liaison Office, Palais des Nations, Geneva.

United States: UNRWA Liaison Office, United Nations, New York.

ORGANIZATION

Commissioner-General: Sir JOHN S. RENNIE, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.).

Deputy Commissioner-General: (vacant).

UNRWA is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, and began operations in May 1950; it has a mandate currently extending to June 30th, 1972, and

employs an international staff of 127 and some 14,033 local staff, mainly Palestinian refugees. The Commissioner-General is assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Jordan	Turkey
Egypt	Lebanon	United Kingdom
France	Syria	U.S.A.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

STATISTICS

REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH UNRWA (as at June 30th, 1971)

COUNTRY	IN CAMPS	NOT IN CAMPS	TOTAL
East Jordan . .	168,318	364,497	532,815 ¹
West Bank . .	69,151	204,113	273,264
Gaza . .	201,670	116,433	318,103 ²
Lebanon . .	92,167	88,003	180,170
Syria . .	28,532	135,277	163,809 ³
TOTAL . .	559,838	908,323	1,468,161

¹ Includes 224,362 refugees displaced in 1967.

² Includes some 40,000 refugees still registered in Gaza but who have left since the 1967 hostilities to live in various Arab countries.

³ Includes 17,000 refugees displaced in 1967.

DISPLACED PERSONS (other than UNRWA-registered Palestine refugees) WITHIN AND FROM THE UNRWA AREAS OF OPERATION SINCE JUNE 1967¹

In East Jordan	270,077 ²
In Syria	125,000
In Egypt	17,155

¹ These figures are government estimates.

² Including 214,486 persons to whom UNRWA distributes rations subject to reimbursement by the Jordan Government.

ACTIVITIES

Since 1950, UNRWA has fed and provided medical services for the needy among a registered refugee population which now numbers nearly 1,500,000, including 580,000 in refugee camps. It has served 200 million meals to young children and distributed about 12,000 tons of clothing. A simple but effective community health service has been built up with technical guidance from WHO and there has never been a major epidemic among the refugees in UNRWA's care. An education system has been deve-

loped with technical advice and guidance from UNESCO and there are 232,000 children in 497 elementary and preparatory schools operated by UNRWA. UNRWA also operates eight well-equipped residential centres for training young refugee men and women as teachers or in a variety of industrial and semi-professional skills, with the result that it has become one of the most important channels for this type of technical assistance in the Middle East.

THE REFUGEES

For UNRWA's purposes, a *bona fide* Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the hostilities, lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must

reside in one of the "host" countries in which UNRWA operates, and be in need. Children and grandchildren who fulfil certain criteria are also eligible for some or all forms of UNRWA assistance. By June 30th, 1971, there were 1,468,161 refugees registered with UNRWA.

THE EFFECTS OF THE 1967 HOSTILITIES

After the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the fighting and the occupied areas. UNRWA was additionally empowered by a UN General Assembly resolution to provide "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure"

for those persons other than Palestine refugees who were newly displaced and in urgent need. In practice, UNRWA has lacked the funds to aid the other displaced persons and the main burden of supporting them has fallen on the Arab governments concerned.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION IN UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS (as at June 30th, 1971*)

FIELD	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES			PUPILS IN PREPARATORY CLASSES			TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
East Jordan	153	32,901	29,587	62,488	9,155	6,212	15,367	77,855
West Bank	86	10,950	11,590	22,540	3,747	3,075	6,822	29,362
Gaza Strip	108	23,136	19,949	43,085	8,791	8,165	16,956	70,041
Lebanon	61	13,629	11,958	25,587	4,118	3,068	7,186	32,773
Syria	89	12,545	10,479	23,024	5,174	3,574	8,748	31,772
TOTAL	497	93,161	83,563	176,724	30,985	24,094	55,079	231,803

* Additionally in the 1970-71 school year a total of 54,322 refugee children received education in government schools and a total of 10,259 refugee children in private schools in the host countries, partly with grants paid by UNRWA.

FINANCE

BUDGET

UNRWA's budget for 1972 is \$51,117,000.

In recent years about 80 per cent of the total income has been contributed by the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, the remainder being provided by some 75 other governments, as well as by voluntary agencies and private sources.

UNRWA's average expenditure per refugee per year is just \$37, or 10 cents per day.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

UNRWA has run a deficit every year since 1963, with the exception of 1967, and despite a significant improvement in the Agency's income for 1971 as a result of extraordinary efforts to raise funds, UNRWA will have

another deficit in 1971. According to UNRWA's Commissioner-General, Sir John Rennie, the further deficit expected in 1972 will far exceed the remaining working reserve. Assurances of adequate finance were required to keep the Agency in existence over the period of its mandate.

UNRWA started 1971 with a prospective deficit of \$5.5 million. Response by governments and others to appeals by the Working Group on UNRWA Finances established by the UN General Assembly, by the Secretary-General of the UN, by the Director-General of UNESCO, and by the Commissioner-General reduced the deficit by mid-year to a figure of \$2.4 million.

The basic financial problem is a growing school population and rising unit costs set against an income which has been increasing less rapidly and a declining working capital reserve.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1971

(as of June 30th, 1971)

	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$'000)	PERCENTAGE (Approx.)
<i>Relief Services:</i>		
Basic Rations	12,287	—
Supplementary Feeding	2,331	—
Shelter	555	—
Special Hardship Assistance	516	—
Share of Common Costs*	3,521	—
TOTAL RELIEF SERVICES	19,210	39.6
<i>Health Services:</i>		
Medical Services	3,823	—
Environmental Sanitation	1,462	—
Share of Common Costs*	1,134	—
TOTAL HEALTH SERVICES	6,419	13.2
<i>Education Services:</i>		
General Education	16,316	—
Vocational and Professional Training	3,763	—
Share of Common Costs*	2,812	—
TOTAL EDUCATION SERVICES	22,891	47.2
GRAND TOTAL	48,559	100.0

* Common costs include all operations involving supply and transport services, other internal services and general administration. The above summary table sets out the allocation of common costs to each of the Agency's operational programmes.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN—UNMOGIP

Kashmir

Established 1949 to investigate border violations and incidents along the Kashmir cease-fire line under the terms of the Karachi Agreement signed between India and Pakistan.

ORGANIZATION

As of September 1971, the Group consisted of the Chief Military Observer, Chief Operations Officer, Chief Administrative Officer, and of 45 military observers and 8 air-crew from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay. The observers are stationed on both sides of the cease-fire line. Also attached to the Group are international civilian staff members and local personnel, including administrative and finance assistants, travel and

registry officers, secretaries and stenographers, radio operators/technicians, transport officers, vehicle mechanics, etc.

Chief Military Observer: Lieut.-Gen. LUIS TASSARA GONZALEZ (Chile).

BUDGET

1971 Appropriate: U.S. \$1,246,500.

1972 Estimate: U.S. \$1,283,900.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO

Government House, Jerusalem

Set up to maintain the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria on the one hand and Israel on the other. Following the cease-fire agreement between Israel and the U.A.R. of July 1967, UN Observers were stationed on each side of the Suez Canal. In October 1967, the number of observers was increased to 214. There are 98 observers posted in the Suez Canal Sector and 91 observers posted along the Syria/Israel cease-fire line.

Chief of Staff: Col. E. SILLASVUO (Finland).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA—UNCURK

Yongdongpo P.O. Box 56, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Established 1950 to bring about by peaceful means a unified, independent and democratic Korea.

MEMBERS

Australia
Netherlands

Pakistan
Philippines

Thailand
Turkey

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Composed of delegates of the member nations. Meets usually about six times a year, but can be convened more frequently if necessary. Reports to the General Assembly or Secretary-General annually or more often when circumstances warrant.

Principal Secretary: AHMET H. ÖZBUDUN.

COMMITTEE

Consists of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the alternate representative of the Netherlands resident in Seoul. Meets normally once a week, acting on behalf of the Commission between its sessions.

BUDGET

1971 Estimate: U.S. \$302,800.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES— UNHCR

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 10 00, 33 20 00, 33 40 00.

The main functions of the Office of the High Commissioner, which was set up in 1950, are to provide international protection for refugees, to seek permanent solutions to their problems by assisting governments and, subject to the former's approval, private organizations to facilitate voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries or integration into the country of present residence, as well as to provide supplementary aid and emergency relief to refugees as may be necessary. All activities are carried out under the policy directives of the UN General Assembly or of ECOSOC on a humanitarian and non-political basis. Among legal problems, the Office is called upon to devote special attention to the question of asylum, which is of crucial importance to refugees.

The Office of the High Commissioner concerns itself, as a rule, with groups and categories of refugees which have been determined on an individual basis to come within its mandate under the Statute, and with those refugees whom it is called upon to assist under the terms of the good offices resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN.

The competence of the High Commissioner extends to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, remains unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it. Refugees meeting these conditions are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR.

ORGANIZATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1966-73): Prince SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN.

Deputy High Commissioner: CHARLES H. MACE.

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High

Commissioner policy directives, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets once a year at Geneva, and special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of thirty-one states.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters consists of the following divisions: High Commissioner's Cabinet (which includes the Secretariat), Legal, Africa/Asia, Americas/Europe, Public Affairs as well as Administration and Finance. In addition there are 31 representatives and 11 correspondents, honorary representatives or consultants in various countries.

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The main objective of international protection, which is the primary function of UNHCR, is to help refugees to cease being refugees through the acquisition of the nationality of the country of residence when voluntary repatriation is not applicable, and in the meantime to safeguard their rights and interests and improve their status. UNHCR pursues these objectives through seeking to facilitate naturalization of refugees, promoting the conclusion of inter-governmental legal instruments in favour of refugees and encouraging governments to adopt legal provisions for their benefit.

The main legal instruments concerning refugees are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and

the 1967 Protocol which extends provisions of the Convention to new groups of refugees. The application of these two instruments is supervised by UNHCR.

Other legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting the refugees include the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen and the European Agreement of 1959 on the Suppression of Visas for Refugees.

Other important instruments are: the UN Declaration on Territorial Asylum, a resolution by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe also concerning asylum, and the 1969 Convention adopted by the Organization of African Unity concerning the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. In recent years this has been the case many times in Africa where the World Food Program has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through

vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

In addition there are projects for the settlement in institutions of the aged and the sick, rehabilitation projects for handicapped refugees, and counselling projects which are essential for the guidance of refugees in the choice of a solution to their problems.

In accordance with the policy whereby primary responsibility for aid to refugees falls upon their country of residence, arrangements for the provision of material assistance to refugees in various European countries are being increasingly taken over by governments, local authorities and social welfare agencies. UNHCR intervenes where it is necessary for the international community to provide additional aid.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

Educational assistance continues to be provided from UNHCR programmes as far as primary education is concerned and from the UNHCR Education Account as far as post-primary education is concerned. UNHCR continues to co-operate closely with UNESCO in this field, as also with the UN.

The increasing problem of needy individual refugees in urban areas of Africa, mainly without agricultural background, is requiring increasing attention. A Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees established within the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, with the support of UNHCR and other members of the UN system is seeking solutions to the problems of these refugees through their resettlement in various countries in Africa.

FINANCE

The UNHCR material assistance programmes are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from private sources. The target of the UNHCR programme for 1971, as revised, was \$7,052,000, and that of 1972 is \$7,968,900. The target for the 1972 Programme was approved by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-Second Session held on October 11th, 1971.

In addition there is a \$500,000 *Emergency Fund* on which UNHCR can draw to meet emergency situations. Furthermore, assistance measures outside the current programme are financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR.

ACTIVITIES, 1971-72

As of October 31st, 1971, 61 States had become parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and 47 States had acceded to the 1967 Protocol. During the twelve-month period ending October 31st, Malta ratified the Convention and Burundi, France, Luxembourg and Morocco adhered to the Protocol. In response to a questionnaire, a number of States supplied information about the manner in which they were implementing these instruments.

The Central African Republic, the People's Republic

of the Congo, Togo and Senegal became parties to the Convention concerning the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa which was adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1969.

With a view to fulfilling its obligation to provide international protection to refugees falling within its mandate, the Office continued to promote the adoption and implementation of international agreements affecting refugees, to assist in determining the status of refugees, to promote recognition of the principles of asylum and

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

non-refoulement, to safeguard the economic and social rights of refugees, to promote the reuniting of families, to further the issuing to refugees of identity and travel documents, and to promote measures to further the acquisition by refugees of the nationalities of their countries of residence.

During 1970, some 270,000 refugees, including 230,000 in Africa, benefitted from UNHCR material assistance programmes. A total of 258,232 refugees received assistance in settling in the country in which they had taken refuge; 10,180 received aid in resettling through migration to another country; and 1,122 were helped to regain their homelands. Legal assistance was given to 3,587 refugees and supplementary aid was supplied to 25,758.

In carrying out its programmes of material assistance, the Office continued to receive the co-operation and assistance of governments, voluntary agencies, and, especially in Africa, other organizations and programmes of the UN system, including in particular WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, and the specialized agencies, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO. Although the execution of the rural settlement programmes was made more difficult by drought and the arrival of new refugees in some African countries, it was in general achieved in accordance with plans.

Among allocations approved by the Executive Committee within the 1972 regular assistance programme, the largest were for the Republic of Zaire, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Total allocations for 1972 exceeded the target for 1971 by some \$900,000. This increase was necessitated mainly by new movements of refugees into some African countries and by rising costs. Increases in the allocations in a number of countries were to some extent offset by reductions in others in which the number of needy refugees has declined.

In Africa the major effort of the UNHCR continued to be directed toward the development of projects for the settlement of refugees on the land. Assistance was also given in providing educational facilities and in promoting measures to safeguard the refugees' health. Special attention was given to measures to assist the increasing number of refugees in some of the larger African cities.

During the latter part of 1970, the Governments of Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria requested the assistance of the UNHCR in facilitating the return to Nigeria

of some 5,000 children evacuated during the civil war. This operation was successfully concluded in February 1971.

In Asia, UNHCR programmes were devoted principally to the assistance of Chinese refugees in Macao, Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal as well as to groups in the Khmer Republic and Viet-Nam. In Latin America efforts were mainly directed to aiding the aged and a limited number of handicapped refugees. In Europe, where the main responsibility for assistance is borne by the local authorities, a limited number of UNHCR complementary projects were aimed at furthering the local settlement of refugees, promoting resettlement elsewhere and providing legal assistance, where such aid could not be provided from other sources.

Activities of UNHCR in its capacity as focal point for co-ordination of assistance from the United Nations to the refugees from East Pakistan in India. On April 29th, 1971, the Secretary-General of the UN, after consulting the Executive Heads of the various UN bodies, decided that the UNHCR should act as the Focal Point for co-ordination of assistance from the UN to the refugees who had crossed into India from East Pakistan beginning in March. The High Commissioner thereupon established a standing inter-agency consultation unit at Geneva whose functions are to secure international support and contributions, to arrange for the co-ordinated procurement and delivery of supplies and to maintain liaison with a Co-ordinating Committee established at New Delhi by the Indian Government. Subject to consultation with the Government of India, with members of the UN system and, where appropriate, with donors, the Focal Point makes funds available either directly to the Government of India or through UN programmes or specialized agencies which purchase food and medical supplies, vehicles, blankets, clothing and shelter material, and arranges for the delivery of these supplies to India. The High Commissioner also delegated a small staff to represent the Focal Point in India, and assigned staff to East Pakistan to assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees.

As of November 16th, 1971, the Focal Point had received pledges totalling \$161,412,986.84. Of this amount, \$89,261,753.35 was pledged in cash and \$72,151,233.49 in kind.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957, an autonomous intergovernmental organization related to the United Nations by the terms of an Agreement which recognizes it as "the agency under the aegis of the United Nations responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy". Its objectives are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and "to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose."

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28-30)

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme, to approve the budget and the annual report, to approve applications for membership, to elect new members to the Board of Governors and to consider all matters referred to it by the Board of Governors; and, every four years, to approve the appointment of a Director-General.

President (1971): Prof. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASCUES (Spain).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 25 member states, 13 designated by the Board of Governors and 12 elected by the General Conference. It has authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute and subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It approves and submits the draft budget and the Agency's programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

Board Members (1971-72): Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Syria, Thailand, U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A.

Chairman (1971-72): Baron C. W. VAN BOETZELAER VAN ASPEREN (Netherlands).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 348 professional staff and about 768 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is responsible for the administration and implementation of the Agency's programme. He is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1969 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. In June 1969, the following distinguished scientists were appointed for terms of three years.

Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBEILY (Egypt), Dr. BERTRAND GOLDSCHMIDT (France), Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada), Prof. I. MALEK (Czechoslovakia), Prof. S. MITSUI (Japan), Prof. L. CINTRA DO PRADO (Brazil), Prof. ISIDOR I. RAB1 (U.S.A.), Dr. HOMI N. SETHNA (India), Prof. V. I. SPITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training. In 1970 the IAEA provided 272 experts, lecturers and visiting professors to 48 developing countries; awarded 640 fellowships for individual study and participation in short-term regional training projects; and supplied equipment valued at \$1,270,000 to 53 countries and 10 regional projects. Twelve regional training courses, three demonstration projects, three study tour-seminars and one summer school made possible the instruction of 895 participants from 71 different countries in advanced methods and technology in the peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the

Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation and radioisotopes in six fields: plant improvement by radiation mutation; eradication of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock and preparation of animal vaccines; study of effect of insecticide residues; preservation of food by irradiation; improvement of the use of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer. Over 200 projects are carried out annually in co-ordination with member states.

Life Sciences. The programme in life sciences includes medical applications of radioisotopes, radiation, biology and dosimetry. Thirty-one countries have undertaken

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

research on applications of radioisotopes in endocrinology, immunology or nutrition with Agency support. Research in radiation biology with Agency support is being conducted in 32 countries. The Agency has prepared a *Manual on Radiation Sterilization of Medical and Biological Materials*. Dosimetry, the science of measurement of radiation doses, included as one of its services a world-wide postal dose comparison with over 50 members states participating. This service assisted in improving considerably radiation therapy services. Several manuals on dosimetry were also published.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed to develop or disseminate basic knowledge that may be applied to practical problems in the use of atomic energy; particularly the introduction of nuclear power into developing countries. Regular international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are held for this purpose. Panel meetings of experts are also frequently convened usually to obtain up-to-date information and advice on topics of special interest to the technical assistance programmes, such as: the utilization of neutron generators; pulsed neutron sources; low-energy accelerators; and the Mössbauer technique. Agency experts, in co-operation with UNESCO and FAO, have made use of isotope techniques to investigate water sources. A sub-regional co-operation plan in the Far East will study the upgrading of bagasse and other fibre boards by radiation for low-cost housing. In mining, radioisotope X-ray fluorescence makes possible on-the-spot analysis of the mineral content of ore samples. This technique is being tested in India, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. The Agency provides advice and assistance to member states on the technical feasibility, design, technology and economics of power reactor systems. Economic studies relating to nuclear power are made, including world energy needs and the future role of nuclear power. Assistance is given to member states in the utilization of research reactors and in the exploration and evaluation of uranium reserves. Information is collected and disseminated on power and research reactors, on operational experience with power reactors and on world resources of uranium. The Agency's role in co-ordinating research and developing and exchange of information is carried out by a number of international working groups, panels and training courses. Regional study groups have been used to stimulate reactor science and technology in developing countries. Since small and medium-sized power reactors are of particular interest to developing countries, the Agency has also carried out studies and held meetings on this subject.

Health, Safety and Waste Management. In co-operation with other international organizations, the Agency has established basic standards and recommendations relating to all aspects of radiation safety under normal and emergency conditions. Thirty-six publications concerning these standards and recommendations have been issued. IAEA regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials by rail, road, sea and air have been adopted as legal standards by many governments and have been included in the conventions and recommendations of nearly all international organizations concerned with transport. These regulations will be revised in 1972. There has been

continued emphasis on environmental pollution. In co-operation with other international organizations the first steps have been taken in the setting-up of an international register of releases of radioactive materials to any sector of the environment which may go beyond national boundaries. Work has been completed on the determination of principles for limiting introduction of radioactive wastes into the sea and studies are continuing on the behaviour of radionuclides in the marine environment. One of the major achievements in 1971 was the very successful panel meeting on the practical applications of peaceful uses of nuclear explosions for industrial purposes, which was attended by participants from 25 member states and three other international organizations. The interest generated and the progress achieved by this third panel meeting on this topic led to a preparatory meeting of experts, which recommended that a further panel meeting should be held in mid-1972 to intensify IAEA's programme.

Information and Technical Services. Twelve to fifteen large international conferences and symposia are organized each year as well as some 40 smaller panels and meetings. Papers presented at these meetings are published by the Agency and distributed for sale all over the world. The headquarters library contains approximately 30,000 books, 150,000 reports and 515 films. The *International Nuclear Information System* (INIS), an information-handling scheme, began operations in 1970. Employing computer techniques for storage, correlation and retrieval, INIS provides a world catalogue of technical information relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. When in full operation, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 pieces of new literature will be catalogued annually by INIS. The *Nuclear Data Section* is an international centre for neutron data basic for reactors. In co-operation with three other principal centres at Brookhaven (U.S.A.), Obninsk (U.S.S.R.) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) centre at Saclay (France), the world's neutron data are collected, reviewed and distributed, free of charge.

Safeguards. Emphasis has shifted from the application of safeguards to nuclear material in individual facilities to nuclear material in entire fuel cycles in terms of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Safeguards Committee, established to advise the Agency on the content of the agreements to be concluded between parties to NPT and the Agency, completed its work in March 1971. Austria, Finland, Poland and Uruguay have concluded such agreements. In addition, the Agency is applying safeguards to all nuclear activities in Mexico under the terms of the Tlatelolco Treaty, which creates a nuclear-free Latin America. Under agreements in relation to individual facilities as well as the new agreements the Agency is now applying safeguards to nuclear materials in 11 nuclear power stations, 66 other reactors, 10 conversion/fabrication/fuel-processing plants and 85 other facilities. Attention continues to be given to safeguards research and development to meet the special needs of NPT and with a view to achieving maximum cost effectiveness with minimum interference in facility operations.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters

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Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine and agriculture. This work involves the analysis of hundreds of samples of plant material in fertilizer research, the preparation and inter-comparison of labelled compounds for use in nuclear medicine and the analysis of water samples for isotope content. An agreement between the Agency, the Government of the Principality of Monaco and the Oceanographic Institute at Monaco established the IAEA International Laboratory on the Mediterranean coast. This agreement has been extended until the end of 1974. The laboratory will concentrate on the study of health and safety aspects concerning radioactive pollution of the sea.

Centre for Theoretical Physics. One of IAEA's outstanding contributions in pure science has been the establishment, in 1964, of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. Generous support from the Italian Government and a number of other organizations has enabled the Centre to bring together in a working relationship scientists from both developed and developing countries. Eight Nobel laureates attended the four-week symposium held in June 1968 to review the entire field of contemporary physics. With effect from January 1st, 1970, agreement was reached between the Agency and UNESCO to operate the Trieste Centre jointly.

Supplying Fissionable Materials. The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in

arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials to member states. By October 1971, 143 transfers of such material, about half of them gifts, had been made to 31 recipient countries. All material supplied was for research reactors or other research purposes. Supplier States have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilograms of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium.

BUDGET

The Regular Budget for 1972 amounts to \$16,561,000. The new target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance is \$3.0 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.
IAEA Bulletin.
Atomic Energy Review.
Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.
Technical Directories.
Panel Proceedings Series.
Safety Series.
Bibliographical Series.
Technical Reports Series.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE

(Adopted October 23rd, 1956)

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.
3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.
4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.
5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement

or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

ORGANIZATION

General Conference. A General Conference consisting of representatives of all members shall meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as shall be convened. The Conference may discuss any matters within the scope

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of this statute or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in this Statute, and may make recommendations.

The General Conference shall:

1. Elect members of the Board of Governors.
2. Approve states for membership.
3. Consider the annual report of the Board.
4. Approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations.
5. Approve any agreement or agreements between the Agency and the United Nations and other organizations.
6. Approve rules and limitations regarding the exercise of borrowing powers.
7. Approve amendments to the Statute.
8. Approve the appointment of the Director-General.

Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is chosen by rules laid down in Article VI of the Statute.

The Board shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency in accordance with the Statute, subject to its responsibilities to the General Conference. It shall meet at such times as it may determine and may establish such committees as it deems advisable.

The Board shall prepare an annual report and any other reports the Agency is required to make. These shall be submitted to the General Conference.

Staff. The staff of the Agency shall be headed by a Director-General. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization, and functioning of the staff. The staff shall include such qualified scientific and technical and other personnel as may be required to fulfil the objectives and functions of the Agency. The Agency shall be guided by the principle that its permanent staff shall be kept to a minimum.

Information and Materials. Each member should make available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including

sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.
2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.
3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.
4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

Finance. The Board of Governors shall submit to the General Conference the annual budget estimates for the expenses of the Agency.

Expenditure shall be classified as:

1. Administrative expenses (including costs of staff and meetings and costs of implementing safeguards).
2. Expenses in connection with any materials, facilities, plant, and equipment acquired or established by the Agency.

The Board shall have the authority to exercise borrowing powers on behalf of the Agency.

Privileges and Immunities. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each member such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

Disputes. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Statute which is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the International Court of Justice unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food and to provide emergency relief. It became operational in January 1963 after parallel resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the FAO Conference to establish it in late 1961.

ORGANIZATION

Intergovernmental Committee: 24 members, 12 elected by ECOSOC and 12 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: FRANCISCO AQUINO.

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. In some cases it is feed for livestock that is supplied, the introduction of modern feeding practices leading to increased production and thus to an improvement of the people's nutrition. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

As at October 1st, 1971, 506 development projects in 84 countries had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's operations at a total cost to WFP of \$1,076,440,805. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 78 projects in 21 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 113 projects in 11 countries; in West Africa, 94 projects in 22 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 88 projects in 17 countries; in Asia and the Far East, 133 projects in 14 countries. In addition, 144 emergency operations have been undertaken in 70 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$107,583,944.

The biggest single project ever undertaken is for the development of the dairy industry in several areas of India at a total cost to the Programme of nearly \$56 million.

RESOURCES

As at October 31st, 1971, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1969-70, stood at a total of \$740,569,688; \$532,077,066 were in commodities and \$208,492,622 in cash and services. A further \$49,130,902 worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention. The target set by the UN and FAO for the pledging period 1971-72 amounts to \$300 million. By the end of September 1971 a total of \$225,710,320 had been pledged by 58 countries.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council Resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to June 1972. The purpose of the Force is to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND (India).

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: BIBIANO F. OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(November 1971)

	Military	Police
Australia	-	38
Austria (medical unit)	56	49
Canada	585	-
Denmark	296	41
Finland	288	-
Ireland	381	-
Sweden	286	40
United Kingdom	1,049	-
TOTAL	2,951	168

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost for the period from March 1964 to December 1971 was 134.5 million.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT— UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 40 00, 33 20 00, 33 10 00.

Set up as an organ of the UN General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964 on the recommendation of the UN Conference on Trade and Development held March–June 1964 UNCTAD aims to promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development. It initiates action for the negotiation and adoption of multi-lateral legal instruments in the field of trade, serves as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of governments and regional economic groupings and, generally, facilitates the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the UN system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development and also co-operates with other inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned with problems that fall within UNCTAD's competence.

MEMBERSHIP

(see Table on pages 28–30)

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

First session, Geneva, March 23rd–June 16th, 1964.
Second session, New Delhi, February 1st–March 29th, 1968. Third session to be held in Santiago, April 13th–mid-May, 1972.

Secretary-General: MANUEL PÉREZ GUERRERO (Venezuela).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

UNCTAD's main executive organ, the Board carries out the functions of the Conference when the latter is not in session. Members: 55 states elected by the Conference having regard to geographical distribution and continuing representation for the principal trading states; 31 members of the Board are developing countries. Early in 1971 the Board completed its tenth session, and from August 24th–September 21st held its eleventh session.

At its latest session the Board made arrangements for the third session of the Conference and prepared its work with a view to reaching the widest possible agreement in advance on the numerous issues confronting UNCTAD: commodity problems, including access to markets and pricing policy, competition from synthetics, diversification; problems of manufactures including the question of preferences, liberalization of non-tariff barriers, adjustment assistance, restrictive business practices; export promotion; the question of financial resources for development including terms and conditions of aid, debt servicing, problems of mobilization of internal resources of developing countries; development of shipping; the impact of the current international monetary situation on world trade and especially on the economy of developing countries; trade expansion and regional integration among developing countries; trade relations among countries with different economic systems; transfer of modern technology to developing countries; and technical assistance.

President (1971): HORTENCIO J. BRILLANTES (Philippines).

MAIN COMMITTEES

The Board has four main committees, a Special Committee on Preferences and an Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology.

Committee on Commodities: 55 members. *Chairman* (1971): GEORGES HENRI JANTON (France). Sixth Session,

July 5th–16th, 1971. Adopted recommendations on diversification, on problems of marketing and distribution systems and on assistance for improving the competitive position of natural products facing competition from synthetics.

Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes: 21 members. *Chairman* (1971): B. O. AWOKOYA (Nigeria). Fifth session, June 28th–July 3rd, 1971. Made recommendations relating to research with a view to improving the market situation of particular commodities experiencing competition from synthetics and gave guidance for international action on rubber. Also discussed problems of cotton; oilseeds, oils and fats; kenaf and allied fibres; hard fibres; mica; and shellac.

Committee of Manufacturers: 45 members. *Chairman* (1971): ANDREY LUKANOV (Bulgaria). Fifth session, May 3rd–14th, 1971. Discussed the problem of non-tariff barriers to trade, endorsed studies undertaken by the secretariat on the subject of restrictive business practices affecting the exports of developing countries.

Committee on Preferences: open to all interested UNCTAD members countries. Did not meet in 1971.

Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade: 45 members. *Chairman* (1971): PAUL BLANC (France). Fifth session, December 1st–14th, 1971. Reviewed external development finance and the outflow of debt service payments, examined lending policies and methods for evaluating the economic effects of private foreign investment, studied the progress of developing countries in mobilizing their resources for development and for improving the efficiency of their use during the past five years. International monetary issues, studies of insurance legislation and supervision in developing countries and economic aspects of tourism were other topics on the Committee's agenda.

Committee on Shipping: 45 members. *Chairman* (1971): Y. K. QUARTEY (Ghana). Fifth session, March 22nd–April 3rd, 1971. Adopted resolutions concerning the trends of shipping problems and also studied a draft convention on the international combined transport of goods, port statistics and a code of good conduct for liner conferences.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology: 45 members. *Chairman:* LJUBOMIR SEKULIC (Yugoslavia). First session, June 14th–21st, 1971. Adopted a detailed work programme as a framework for national and

international action in the field of transfer of technology to the developing countries in the coming years. UNCTAD's contribution will be integrated with the total efforts of the UN system in this field.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1971

Other important activities in 1971, in addition to those cited above, included renewal of the International Wheat Agreement negotiated at a conference convened by UNCTAD at the request of the International Wheat

Council and with its active participation. In addition to this instrument, agreement was reached simultaneously on a new Food Aid Convention, which is of importance to an increasing number of developing countries.

BUDGET

1971: U.S. \$10,072,300.

1972 (Estimate): U.S. \$11,993,900.

PUBLICATIONS

The complete proceedings of UNCTAD II (New Delhi February 1st–March 29th, 1968) appear in the following five volumes:

Volume I, *Report and Annexes:* Background, list of resolutions, declarations and other decisions, and adoption of the report of the Conference.

Volume II, *Commodity Problems and Policies:* The development of an international commodity policy, liberalization of trade, recent developments and long-term trends.

Volume III, *Problems and Policies of Trade in Manufactures and Semi-Manufactures:* Preferences, trade liberalization, export credits, labour implications for developing countries.

Volume IV, *Problems and Policies of Financing:* Growth, development finance, mobilization and evaluation of resources, economic management and international monetary issues.

Volume V, *Special Problems in World Trade and Development:* The international division of labour and the developing countries, trade relations, trade expansion and economic integration, special preferences, needs of the least developed countries, and the world food problem.

The reports of the main UNCTAD bodies, as well as several important studies on specific problems, were published during 1971.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: JAN TINBERGEN (Netherlands).

Members: JAN SZCZEPANSKI (Poland); GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRAN (Mexico); JACQUES DELORS (France); MOHAMED ENNACEUR (Tunisia); PHILIP M. HAUSER (U.S.A.); AKHTER HAMEED KHAN (Pakistan); GUNNAR KARL MYRDAL (Sweden).

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: D. V. McGRANAHAN (U.S.A.).

Ten research officers and assistants plus various experts and consultants.

THE UNITED NATIONS—(OTHER BODIES)

FUNCTIONS

The Institute was created to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. It was intended that the studies of the Institute should contribute to (a) the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the field of social policy, social development planning and balanced economic and social development; (b) regional planning institutes already existing or in the process of being set up under the auspices of the United Nations; (c) national institutes in the field of economic and/or social development and planning.

The Institute was set up with the active support of the Social Commission of the United Nations (now the Commission for Social Development), which had for some time been emphasizing, in reports and resolutions, the importance of taking social factors into account in development planning and of achieving a balanced and integrated economic and social development policy. Intensified research on the means of achieving that goal was felt to be desirable.

ACTIVITIES

Research is carried out under four programmes as listed below:

1. *The Inter-relations between Social and Economic Development.*
2. *Methodology of Social Planning.*
3. *The Introduction of Social Change and Innovation.*
4. *Regional Development.*

Major current projects include studies of:

A unified approach to development analysis and planning;
The social and economic implications of the "green revolution";

Preparation of the child for economic and technological modernization.

BUDGET

1971: U.S. \$320,300.

1972 (Estimate): U.S. \$229,580 (excluding grants allotted to specific projects).

PUBLICATIONS

SALES PUBLICATIONS

Inducing Social Change in Developing Communities (English, French, Spanish; 1967).

Planning for Children and Youth within National Development Planning (jointly with UNICEF; English, French; 1967).

Levels of Living and Economic Growth (English; 1969).

A Review of Rural Co-operation in Developing Areas (English; 1969).

Estudios de la Realidad Campesina: Cooperación y Cambio (Spanish; 1970).

Distribution of Income and Economic Growth: concepts and issues (English; 1970).

Compilation of Development Indicators, 1960 (1969).

Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects in the United States of America (1971).

Information Systems for Regional Development (1971).

NON-SALES PUBLICATIONS

Research Notes (English, French, Spanish; annually).

The following were published during 1970:

Organization of Land Redistribution Beneficiaries.

Regional Development—Experiences and Prospects: South and Southeast Asia.

Studies in the Measurement of Levels of Living and Welfare.

Interregional Allocation of Investments for Social and Economic Development: an elementary model approach to analysis.

Studies in the Methodology of Social Planning.

Social Modernization and Economic Development in Argentina.

La préparation de l'enfant à la modernisation: l'exemple de la Tunisie.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Sweden.

Case Studies on Information Systems for Regional Development: Chile.

Contents and Measurement of Socio-Economic Development. Etude sur les systèmes de décision.

Growth Poles and Growth Centres as Instruments of Regional Development and Modernization with Special Reference to Bulgaria and France (also in French).

Preparation of the Child for Modernization: Skills and Intellectual Requirements (review of the literature).

Le changement social et les institutions du développement dans une population réfugiée.

Rural Co-operatives and Planned Change in Africa.

Co-operatives Planned Change in Asian Rural Communities.

Published in 1971:

Co-operatives and Rural Development in Latin America: an analytic report.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations. Provides training to personnel, particularly from developing countries, for national and international service, and conducts research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of eighteen members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for two years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

Subsidiary Committees: Administrative and Financial; Research; Training.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Chief S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G. (Nigeria).

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Institute is to enhance, by training and research, "the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". Training at various levels is provided to persons, particularly from the developing countries, for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the UN. The Institute also conducts research and study into problems which may concern the UN.

Training Programmes in 1972:

1. Three in-depth courses for members of Permanent Missions and Secretariat in New York. The subjects are: (a) Recent developments in the international monetary system; (b) Programming and budgeting procedures in the UN; and (c) Procedures and techniques of peaceful settlement of disputes.
2. General seminars on the structure and functioning of the U.N. system.
3. Seminars on the General Assembly for delegates to the 27th session.
4. Symposia on: (a) Role of non-governmental organizations in the UN; (b) Problems of international civil service; (c) Co-ordination of national activities at the regional and international levels; (d) Work of the UNITAR Commission on the Future.
5. Regional seminars on development.
6. Colloquium on development.
7. Training course on development.

8. Seminars on international procurement.
9. International Law Fellowship Programme.
10. Regional refresher course in international law.
11. Colloquium for senior officials.
12. UNITAR "weekends", which bring together senior diplomats, UN officials and eminent scholars for informal exchanges of views.
13. Staff College courses.

Research Programmes in 1972:

1. Functioning and procedures of UN organs and agencies:
 - (a) Relations between the UN and regional intergovernmental organizations;
 - (b) General Assembly procedures;
 - (c) Functioning of the Economic and Social Council.
2. Peaceful settlement of disputes.
3. Economic and social development:
 - (a) "Brain drain"—the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries;
 - (b) New forms of technical co-operation in international organizations;
 - (c) Manual on technical assistance.
4. Information and communication: the UN and the news media.

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5. Implications of science and technology for international organization:
 - (a) Environmental problems: international co-operation for pollution control;
 - (b) Use and application of scientific expertise in the decision-making process of the UN system.

6. International law and human rights:
 - (a) Problems of the Law of the Sea (for Conference in Asia);
 - (b) Studies on race relations.
7. UNITAR Commission for the Future project:
"Global review of trends and developments having implications for the UN system."

FINANCE

Expenses are met from voluntary contributions made by governments, inter-governmental organizations, from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

Estimated Budget (1972): \$1,627,700.

PUBLICATIONS

UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation. Towards Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties.
Small States and Territories: Status and Problems.
Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research.
Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations, Aspen, Colorado, June 1970.
Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries.
Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance.
Manual of External Financing.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1965 to aid the developing countries in increasing the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources by supporting economic and social projects, with pre-investment, help and technical assistance. The UNDP came into effect in January 1966, bringing together the previous activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the UN Special Fund.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTING AGENCIES

UN	IBRD	UNCTAD
ILO	ITU	UNIDO
FAO	WMO	IDB
UNESCO	IAEA	AIDB
ICAO	UPU	AsDB
WHO	IMCO	

The UNDP functions under the authority of ECOSOC and of the General Assembly.

Governing Council: 37 mems., representing both developed

and developing countries; the policy-making body of the UNDP.

President (1971): HERNÁN SANTA CRUZ (Chile).

Administrator: PAUL G. HOFFMAN (U.S.A.).

Co-Administrator: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies and other bodies; provides guidance and advice.

ACTIVITIES

The UNDP today is the world's largest programme of multinational technical co-operation. It works in partnership with over 130 governments, representing almost three thousand million people. Voluntary contributions from almost every nation in the world provide the UNDP with its financial resources. Governments of low-income countries all over the world, together with the United Nations and 16 other international agencies, are currently

carrying out UNDP-assisted activities which will cost almost \$2,500 million on completion. Development work already completed has cost close to \$1,500 million, more than half of it paid by the developing countries themselves.

In pursuit of its basic objective—helping the poorer nations to develop their human and natural resources more fully—the UNDP affords the international community a significant opportunity for productive co-operation. The

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sharing of technical knowledge, skills, personnel and facilities by participating countries is an essential part of the UNDP's day-to-day operations.

By mid-1971 almost 1,200 large-scale pre-investment projects had been undertaken by the developing countries with UNDP support, and more than 200 others were about to get under way. These projects cost an average of over \$2 million each, generally take between four and five years to complete, can engage the services of a score of international experts and require a large inventory of specialized modern equipment.

UNDP-supported pre-investment projects assist the development efforts of low-income countries in one or more of four basic ways:

- (a) By uncovering, inventorying and determining the economic potential of natural resources;
- (b) By educating and training people in the knowledge and skills necessary to build and maintain modern economic and social systems;
- (c) By establishing research centres for the development and application of modern productive technologies;
- (d) By strengthening national and regional frameworks for development planning and administration.

In addition, during a typical year the UNDP supports about 2,500 smaller-scale development projects. With

average yearly expenditures of some \$25,000 each, these projects often employ only a single international expert, can be completed in several months, rarely require outlays for equipment, but do provide low-income countries with critically needed advisory, consultant and training services.

UNDP support for close to 500 large-scale and tens of thousands of smaller projects has now been completed and country and regional projects are currently operational in all parts of the world.

UNDP-assisted projects—large and small—annually engage the services of some 8,000 international experts, provide over 5,000 fellowships for advanced study abroad and supply almost \$30 million worth of equipment. The projects help stimulate progress in virtually every economic and social sector.

UNDP Resident Representatives direct Field Offices in over 90 developing countries throughout the world. These officials, as leaders of the team of representatives of all United Nations organizations concerned, assist governments in formulating programmes of UNDP aid and in seeing that the Programme's field operations are carried out.

UNDP Headquarters in New York, with an international staff drawn from more than 60 countries, maintains a close and co-ordinated supervision of all Programme activities.

**LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE, 1959-71**

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	PROJECT Costs (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Resource Surveys . . .	543	927.1
Education and Training . . .	511	1,273.8
Applied Research . . .	328	911.5
Economic Development Planning . . .	46	114.1
TOTAL . . .	1,428	3,226.5

* Of which \$1,245.9 provided by UNDP and \$1,980.6 provided by recipient governments.

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COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SECTOR, 1959-71

SECTOR	PROJECT Costs (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Agriculture	1,305.8
Industry	829.0
Education and Science	639.4
Public Services	482.7
Health	198.0
Housing, Building, Physical Planning	69.3
Public Administration	229.0
Social Welfare	41.7
Multi-sector	232.7
To be allocated	98.0
TOTAL	4,125.6

COST OF DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION, 1959-71

REGION	PROJECT Costs (in million U.S. \$ equivalents)
Africa	1,403.6
The Americas	951.4
Asia and the Far East	1,043.0
Europe	360.6
Middle East	279.6
Inter-regional	63.1
Global	5.4
To be allocated	18.7
TOTAL	4,125.6

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, and the IAEA. Contributions pledged for 1971 reached an estimated total of U.S. \$265 million (as of November 1971). The cumulative total of

contributions pledged by some 120 countries since the inception of activities (the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950, and the UN Special Fund in 1959) to the end of 1971 is approximately \$2,371 million.

PUBLICATIONS

World Development Forum, a monthly newsletter.

Commitment, a special quarterly newsletter for non-governmental organizations.

Projects in the Special Fund Component, a list of the major technical and pre-investment projects issued periodically up to date.

Other publications include reports on the UNDP Governing Council sessions, published twice a year, as well reprints of statements and articles by senior UNDP officials and various public information pamphlets.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION— UNIDO

Lerchenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 43 50

Established January 1967 to promote industrial development by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, and to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members elected by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies for a term of three years. Both developed and developing countries are equitably represented. The principle functions and powers of the Board are to formulate principles and policies to achieve the purpose of the Organization, to consider and approve the programme of its activities and also to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. The Board normally holds one session a year.

President (1971): KWAKU BAPRUI ASANTE (Ghana).

Secretary: ALMANY SYLLA (Mali).

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for administration and research programmes and is in charge of operational programmes, including activities executed by UNIDO as a participating organization of the UNDP. The Secretariat consists of the Office of the Executive Director, the Technical Co-operation Division, three Divisions of Industrial Technology, Industrial Policies and Programming and Industrial Services and Institutions, and a Division of Administration, Conference and General Services.

Executive Director: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDEL-RAHMAN (U.A.R.).

FUNCTIONS

Operational Activities

Carrying out surveys of industrial development possibilities, formulation of industrial development plans and programmes, pre-investment and feasibility studies;

Advising at the various stages of implementation and follow-up of industrial projects;

Assistance in achieving the efficient utilization of new and existing industrial capacity, including the solution of technical and technological problems, and the improvement and control of quality, management and performance;

Assistance in developing and improving marketing and distribution techniques and the development of export-orientated industry;

Assistance in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel, including such forms of training as management workshops and in-plant training;

Assistance in the dissemination of information on technological innovations and know-how, the development of systems of patents and industrial property, and the adaptation and application of existing technology to the needs of developing countries;

Assistance in promoting domestic financing and in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects;

Assistance in establishing or strengthening institutions to deal with various aspects of industrial development, including planning and programming, project formulation and evaluation, engineering and design, training and management, applied research, standardization and quality control, marketing, small-scale industry, investment promotion and pilot plants.

Seminars, workshops and in-plant training: These are organized by UNIDO in various sectors of industry and mostly in industrialized countries for the training of personnel and the acceleration of the flow of technical know-how and skills from industrialized countries to developing countries. Participation in this activity is on a regional or interregional level and is open to all interested governments.

Studies and Research

Include, in particular, the compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of data concerning various aspects of industrialization, such as industrial technology, investment, financing, production, management and planning.

ACTIVITIES IN 1971

Technical Assistance

As a participating and executing agency in the United Nations Development Programme, UNIDO was responsible in 1971 for the execution of 63 long-term pre-investment projects financed from the Special Fund component of UNDP. In addition UNIDO was associated in

the implementation of 14 projects executed by another Agency including ILO, FAO, UNESCO and the United Nations. The total value of the 63 projects executed by UNIDO was about \$113.1 million, of which \$45.8 million were in UNDP allocations and \$67.3 million in counterpart contributions by recipient governments. These costs cover

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both the services of experts engaged on the projects and the training of their counterparts as well as equipment need for the project.

The purpose of these projects which had a duration of three to five years is the establishment of industrial development and design centres, research and standards institutes, small industries and industrial estate and pilot plants in various fields of activity including metalworking, petrochemicals, fertilizers, asbestos, textiles, engineering and electrical industries.

UNIDO's participation in the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, which is devoted mainly to medium-term experts' services and fellowships, was in 1971 in the order of \$3.0 million. This amount represented the cost of 260 fellowship posts and the services of 242 experts in all aspects of the manufacturing industry, development, policies and productivity, small-scale industries, promotion of export orientated industries, standardization, repair and maintenance. Experts were also attached to governmental planning, development or financial institutions active in the industrial field.

The Special Industrial Services programme provided as in previous years speedy short-term assistance in the rehabilitation of existing industries and the development of new ones, with about 380 new projects approved in 1971. In terms of expenditures on the implementation of projects financed under the Programme, these amounted in 1971 to \$4.4 million.

Assistance provided under the programme was of the "trouble shooting" nature to solve technical and operational problems of manufacturing enterprises, preparation and implementation of industrial projects and practical assistance at different stages in the preparation of new projects until financing is assured, among others.

UNIDO's Regular Programme with 1971 resources of \$1.5 million is utilized for short-term assistance not exceeding one year. A major part of the programme was devoted to the financing of fellowship posts for training in industrialized countries. The remainder of the funds was used in financing experts engaged on field projects as well as a number of regional advisers attached to the Regional Economic Commissions in Africa, the Americas and Asia and the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

The UNIDO General Trust Fund which is supported from voluntary contributions by member states made annually at a pledging conference amounted in 1971 to \$1.9 million. The Fund was utilized in supplementing UNIDO's activities under other technical assistance programmes and initiating new ones in such fields as the establishment of physical units including foundries, workshops, in-plant training and other technical meetings, industrial information and plant design and laboratory testing.

In the field of training the number of individual fellowship posts established in 1971 under all UNIDO programmes amounted to 939 posts, representing 5,300 man-months, in various fields of specialization. In addition, thirty-four programmes of group in-plant training pro-

grammes, seminars and symposia partly or wholly financed from UNDP/TA funds were organized in 1971 with 600 fellowship holders from developing countries. The majority of these programmes were in the metalworking, mechanical textiles, pulp and paper, electrical, small-scale industries, and development financing.

Special International Conference

A Special International Conference of UNIDO, which was convened by the General Assembly of the UN, was held in Vienna from June 1st-8th, 1971. The Conference was attended by representatives of 106 states as well as by a number of UN bodies. The agenda of the Conference included: (i) the long-range strategy and orientation of UNIDO's activities, including the Organization's role in the Second Development Decade and the transfer and adaptation of technology for the industrial development of the developing countries; (ii) the organizational structure of UNIDO; and (iii) the question of UNIDO's financing.

The Conference adopted a consensus resolution which recommended, in particular, the implementation of such measures as: formulating plans for industrial development mobilizing domestic and external resources for industrial development; carrying out the appropriate social and economic reforms; developing industrial co-operation among the developing countries; special consideration of the industrialization needs of the least-developed among the developing countries; creating conditions for the training of highly skilled national personnel. The resolution also recommended the appointment of a small group of high-level experts to formulate the long-range strategy for the activities of UNIDO. It further recommended that the General Assembly convene another international conference of UNIDO in 1974 or 1975 to review the progress achieved during the first part of the Development Decade. The consensus resolution also requested the Governing Council of UNDP to facilitate measures to ensure an increase in the level of UNDP funds allocated for industrial development and emphasized the importance of the Special Industrial Services programme of UNIDO, which provides emergency short-term aid to industry.

FINANCE

Administrative and Research Budget: part of the regular budget of the UN; total (1971) U.S. \$12,500,000.

Operational Programmes: financed from voluntary contributions by governments, from the UNDP, and from the UN regular programme of technical assistance.

Special Industrial Services (SIS): financed from voluntary contributions, these services provide, at short notice, assistance to governments wishing to rehabilitate existing industry or develop new industrial projects.

PUBLICATIONS

UNIDO Newsletter (monthly).

Industrial Research and Development News (quarterly).

Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin (biannual).

Industrial Development Abstracts (monthly).

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

c/o United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund was due to begin operations in January 1968.

ORGANIZATION

Owing to initial lack of financial resources, it has not yet been possible to give full effect to the institutional arrangement described below.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composed of twenty-four representatives elected by the UN General Assembly for a term of three years from among members of the UN or its related intergovernmental agencies. There is equitable representation of developed and developing countries. The Board exercises control of the policies and operations of the Capital Development Fund and is the final authority for the approval of grants and loans submitted to it by the Managing Director. The Board meets at least once a year.

The functions of the Board will provisionally be performed by the Governing Council of UNDP.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; exercises his functions under general direction of Executive Board; has overall responsibility for the operations of the Capital Fund; submits, with his recommendations, requests for grants and loans to Executive Board. Appointed by the UN Secretary-General for a period of four years.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (*pro tem.*).

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low rates of interest.

Assistance is directed towards the achievement of the accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of those countries and is orientated towards the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development as a basis for economic and social progress.

Assistance is given to a Member Government of the UN or of its related intergovernmental organizations or to a group of such States or to an authorized entity within such a State.

Assistance may be given to support general development plans or to meet general development requirements, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects.

Assistance is co-ordinated with aid from other sources. Close liaison is maintained with the Regional Economic Commissions, UNIDO, UNDP, the UN intergovernmental organizations and the regional development banks.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UN.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources. The First Pledging Conference, held in October 1967, was attended by representatives of 64 countries. \$1,292,267 was pledged by governments of 21 developing countries. At the Second Pledging Conference, held in November 1968, \$1,315,334 was pledged by the governments of 31 countries. \$821,590 was pledged by the governments of 26 countries at the Third Pledging Conference held in October 1969. At the Fourth Pledging Conference held in October 1970, the equivalent of \$950,055 was pledged by the governments of 27 developing countries.

At the Fifth Pledging Conference held in November 1971 the equivalent of \$832,060 was pledged by the governments of 29 developing countries.

UNITED NATIONS MIDDLE EAST MISSION—UNMEM

P.O.B. 2324, Nicosia, Cyprus

Established by the UN Security Council in November 1967 to form and maintain contacts with the States concerned in the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and acceptable settlement in the area.

ORGANIZATION

Secretary-General's Special Representative: GUNNAR V. JARRING (Sweden).

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined
to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to
mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the
dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal
rights of men and women and of nations large and small,
and
to establish conditions under which justice and respect
for the obligations arising from treaties and other
sources of international law can be maintained, and
to promote social progress and better standards of life in
larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one
another as good neighbours, and
to unite our strength to maintain international peace and
security, and
to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the
institution of methods, that armed force shall not be
used, save in the common interest, and
to employ international machinery for the promotion of
the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.
Accordingly, our respective Governments, through
representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco,
who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good
and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the
United Nations and do hereby establish an international
organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to
that end: to take effective collective measures for the
prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the
suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the
peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in
conformity with the principles of justice and international
law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or
situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on
respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determin-
ation of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures
to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving
international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or
humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging
respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for
all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the aspirations of
nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the
Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with
the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the
sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil
in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance
with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes
by peaceful means in such a manner that international
peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international
relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial
integrity or political independence of any state, or in any
other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United
Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every
assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the
present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to
any state against which the United Nations is taking
preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are
not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with
these Principles so far as may be necessary for the main-
tenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall
authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which
are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state
or shall require the Members to submit such matters to
settlement under the present Charter; but this principle
shall not prejudice the application of enforcement mea-
sures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the
states which, having participated in the United Nations
Conference on International Organization at San Francisco,
or having previously signed the Declaration by United
Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and
ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other
peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained
in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the
Organization, are able and willing to carry out these
obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in
the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the
General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security
Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which pre-
ventive or enforcement action has been taken by the
Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of
the rights and privileges of membership by the General
Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security
Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be
restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently
violated the Principles contained in the present Charter
may be expelled from the Organization by the General
Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security
Council.

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CHAPTER III

ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations; a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or to both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with

by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provision of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86 the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

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3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

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CHAPTER VI PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it, to prove armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

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Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

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and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

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Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration of amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

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Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- (a) those Members administering trust territories;
- (b) such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

- (c) as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- (a) consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

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Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

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vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify

all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter came into force in August 1965.

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members;

provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of twenty-seven Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, nine members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven members, in addition to the members elected in place of the six members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, nine additional members shall be elected. Of these nine additional members, the term of office of three members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of three other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

The following amendment to Paragraph 1 of Article 109 of the Charter came into force in June 1968.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—AfDB

B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Established September 1964 under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the Bank began operations in July 1966.

MEMBERS

Total Membership: 31 African countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Composed of one representative from each member state.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of nine members; responsible for the general operations of the Bank.

President and Chairman of Board of Directors: ABDEL-WAHAB LABIDI (Tunisia).

Vice-Presidents: Sheikh M. A. ALAMOODY (Kenya), LOUIS NEGRE (Mali), OLA VINCENT (Nigeria).

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The initial authorized capital stock of the Bank, consisting of 250,000 shares, is equivalent to \$250 million. It is to be subscribed solely by African countries. Half of the capital stock will be paid-up, the other half remains callable. Each member must subscribe equally to both paid-up shares and callable shares. The paid-up capital stock was to be paid in gold or convertible currency in six instalments over a period of five years, ending March 1969.

At December 31st, 1968, the equivalent of \$217.8 million had been subscribed, of which \$65.3 million had been paid in by May 31st, 1970.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
Algeria	24.5
Burundi	1.2
Cameroon	4.0
Chad	1.6
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.5
Dahomey	1.4
Egypt	30.0
Ethiopia	10.3
Ghana	12.8
Guinea	2.5
Ivory Coast	6.0
Kenya	6.0
Liberia	2.6
Malawi	2.0
Mali	2.3
Mauritania	1.1
Morocco	15.1
Niger	1.6
Nigeria	24.1
Rwanda	1.2
Senegal	5.5
Sierra Leone	2.1
Somalia	2.2
Sudan	10.1
Tanzania	6.3
Togo	1.0
Tunisia	6.9
Uganda	4.6
Upper Volta	1.3
Zaire	13.0
Zambia	13.0
TOTAL	217.8

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Bank seeks to contribute to the economic and social development of members either individually or jointly. To this end, it aims to promote investment of public and private capital in Africa, to use its normal capital resources to make or guarantee loans and investments, and to provide technical assistance in the preparation, financing and implementation of development projects. The Bank may grant direct or indirect credits; it may operate alone or in concert with other financial institutions.

A Pre-Investment Unit has been established within the Bank. For the purpose of identification, evaluation and preparation of projects in member countries the UNDP is to provide \$2.7 million and the Bank \$2.2 million over a

five-year period. A co-ordinating committee for the identification of multinational projects in the field of power, transport and telecommunications has been established with ECA, IBRD and UNDP under the chairmanship of the African Development Bank. The Bank has entered into an agreement of co-operation with FAO and UNESCO and it is now in the process of establishing formal working relationship and co-operation with other specialized agencies of the United Nations. It is one of the executing agencies for UNDP projects in Africa.

In order to increase its capital resources and raise money for lending at concessionary terms, the Bank has promoted the establishment of an African Development Fund; a

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

special fund within the meaning of its Agreement. Contributions to the proposed fund are open to industrialized countries. From the contacts already made, very promising reactions have been received.

Together with a number of private banks, AfDB is promoting the International Financial Corporation for Investment and Development in Africa (Société internationale financière pour les investissements et le développement en Afrique—SIFIDA), registered in Luxembourg in July 1970, with a capital of \$12.5 million.

Other activities of the Bank are in the field of co-operation with national finance institutions, by joint

financing of projects, equity participation in national finance institutions by the Bank, joint financing and appraisal of projects and the granting of technical assistance.

The Bank is participating in a study regarding possible economic co-operation between Ghana and its neighbours, the Entente States (*see* chapter on Conseil de l'Entente), which would assist the promotion of trade between the six countries and also facilitate the establishment of larger industries which for their economic viability need a large market.

In association with UN, the Bank has also undertaken a survey on tourism in fourteen west African countries.

LOANS

DATE	COUNTRY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
April 1967	Kenya	Improvement of two international highways	2.3
June 1968	Tunisia	Medjerda Valley irrigation scheme	2.75
July 1968	Sierra Leone	Investment in Sierra Leone National Development Bank	0.12
Sept. 1968	Uganda	Water supply and sewerage schemes	0.23
July 1969	Liberia	Foreign exchange costs of 15 MW gas turbine for Monrovia electric power system	1.35
	East African Development Bank	Participation in equity capital	1.0
		Line of credit	2.0
1969	Sierra Leone	To Guma Valley Water Co. to increase water supply capacity	1.5
	Malawi	Electricity Supply Commission project	3.0
	Morocco	Construction of high frequency power transmission and telecommunications lines	2.8
	Mali	Construction of textile plant	0.54
	Upper Volta	Line of Credit to National Development Bank of Upper Volta	2.0

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1961		Feasibility studies on the setting up of a regional development bank by multi-national panel of experts.	1966 July	Second annual meeting of Board of Governors.
1962		UN Economic Commission for Africa sets up Special Committee of nine member states to begin making arrangements to form Bank.	1967 Aug.	Topographical and soil survey on section of proposed TanZam railway commissioned.
1963 Aug.		Conference of African Finance Ministers approves formation agreements.		Third annual meeting of Board of Governors, Abidjan.
1964 Sept.		Formation agreement comes into force; 65 per cent of authorized capital stock subscribed.	Oct.	Co-operative programme agreed with FAO.
	Nov.	Inaugural meeting of Board of Governors, Lagos. Officials elected, Abidjan chosen as headquarters.	1968 Aug.	Fourth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Nairobi.
			1969 June	Co-operation agreed with UNESCO.
			Aug.	Fifth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Freetown.
			1970 Aug.	Sixth annual meeting of Board of Governors, Fort-Lamy.
			1971 July	Seventh annual meeting of Board of Governors, Kampala.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Quarterly Statements.

ANZUS TREATY

The Security Treaty (ANZUS Pact) was signed in San Francisco in 1951 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 with the formation of SEATO.

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council consists of the Foreign Ministers (or their Deputies) of the three signatory powers, and can meet at any time.

There is no permanent staff, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held. The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia, Canberra.

MEETINGS OF THE ANZUS COUNCIL

San Francisco, 1951.
Honolulu, August 1952.
Washington, September 1953.
Geneva, May 1954.
Washington, June 1954.
Washington, October 1954.
Washington, September 1955.
Washington, November 1956.
Washington, October 1957.
Washington, October 1958.
Washington, October 1959.

Canberra, May 1962.
Wellington, June 1963.
Washington, July 1964.
Washington, June 1965.
Canberra, June 1966.
Washington, April 1967.
Wellington, April 1968.
Washington, October 1968.
Canberra, August 1969.
New York, September 1970.
Canberra, March 1971.

SECURITY TREATY

(Between Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.A.)

The parties to this treaty:

reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and Governments, and desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific area;

noting that the United States already has arrangements pursuant to which its armed forces are stationed in the Philippines, and has armed forces and administrative responsibilities in the Ryukyus, and upon the coming into force of the Japanese peace treaty may also station armed forces in and about Japan to assist in the preservation of peace and security in the Japan area;

recognizing that Australia and New Zealand, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific area;

desiring to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific area; and

desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending

the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area;

declare and agree as follows:

Article 1

The parties undertake, in conformity with the UN Charter, to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, and to refrain in their international relations from the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of the treaty, the parties will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack "by means of continuous self-help and mutual aid".

Article 3

The parties will consult together when, in the opinion of any one of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any one of them is threatened in the Pacific.

ANZUS TREATY

Article 4

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the other parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." Any such attack, and all measures taken as a result of such attack will be reported to the UN Security Council. Such measures will be terminated when the Security Council has taken the necessary steps to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 5

For the purpose of Article 4, an armed attack on any of the three countries will be deemed to include "an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft in the Pacific".

Article 6

The treaty will not affect the rights and obligations of the three countries under the UN Charter, or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 7

The three countries will establish a Council, consisting of their Foreign Ministers or deputies, to consider matters

concerning the implementation of the treaty. The Council will be organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 8

Pending the development of a more comprehensive regional security system in the Pacific, and the development by the UN of more effective means to maintain international peace and security, the Council established under Article 7 will maintain a consultative relationship with States, regional organizations, associations of States, and other authorities in the Pacific area which are in a position to further the purpose of the treaty and contribute to the security of the area.

Article 9

The Treaty is to be ratified by the parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification are to be deposited with the Australian Government.

Article 10

The Treaty is to remain in force indefinitely. Any party may cease to be a member of the Council established by Article 7 one year after notice has been given to the Government of Australia, which will inform the Governments of the other parties.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, Egypt

The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait

Lebanon
Libya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia

Sudan
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen People's Democratic Republic

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Meets in March and September. Consists of representatives of the fourteen member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

There are ten Permanent Committees for Political, Cultural, Economical, Social, Military, Legal Affairs, Information, Health, Communications and Arab Human Rights.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MUHAMMAD ABDEL-KHALEK HASSOUNA (Egypt).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Dr. S. NOFAL (Egypt), AREF ZAHER (Iraq), ASSAD EL ASSAD (Lebanon), SELIM EL YAFI (Syria).

Military Assistant Secretary: Gen. SA'AD EL DIN EL SHAZLY (Egypt).

Economic Assistant Secretary: AREF ZAHER (Iraq).

The Secretariat has departments of Economic, Political, Legal, Cultural, Social and Labour affairs, and for Petroleum, Finance, Palestine, Health, Press and Information, Secretariat, Communications, and Protocol.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Established in 1950; first meeting 1953; composed of the Ministers of Economic Affairs or their representatives.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

In June 1957 the Economic Council approved a Convention for Economic Unity; the Economic Unity Agreement has been signed by Jordan (1962), Syria (1962), U.A.R. (1962), Kuwait (1962), Morocco (1962), Iraq (1963), Yemen (1963) and Sudan (1968). It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Syria (1964), Iraq (1964), Jordan (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). After ratification by five members a *Council of Arab Economic Unity* was set up in June 1964; the aims of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement include removal of internal

tariffs, establishing common external tariffs, freedom of movement of labour and capital, and adoption of common economic policies; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL MUNEIM EL BANNA (*see below*: text of Arab Economic Unity Agreement, and further details).

In August 1964 U.A.R., Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and Jordan ratified a resolution establishing the *Common Market of Arab States*, to operate from January 1st, 1965. Kuwait's National Assembly voted against implementation of the agreement in July 1965. A further common market agreement between Iraq, Syria and the U.A.R. came into force on January 1st, 1971.

SPECIALIZED AGENCY

Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization: Cairo; proposed by Charter of Arab Cultural Unity, Baghdad 1964; aims to promote the ideals of Arab Cultural Unity (*see below*) and particularly to establish specialized institutes propagating Arab ideals and preparing research workers specializing in Arab civilization.

Director-General: Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ EL SAYED.

An Arab League Permanent Delegation has been established at UNESCO, and may act on behalf of Arab states not having delegates at UNESCO.

Each member state submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters, and science.

First session of General Conference was held in Cairo, July-August 1970.

The Organization includes:

Arab Regional Literacy Organization: Cairo.

Institute of Arab Research and Studies: Cairo.

Institute of Arabic Manuscripts.

Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World: Rabat.

Museum of Arab Culture: Cairo.

OTHER BODIES

Joint Defence Council: Established in 1950 to implement joint defence; consists of the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers, or their representatives.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

Arab States Broadcasting Union: Cairo.

Federation of Arab News Agencies: Beirut; f. 1965; this Federation will work on the establishment of an Arab Central News Agency.

Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development: A resolution was passed in 1957 to establish an Arab Development Bank; Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Kuwait signed the resolution; capital £20 million in gold; Kuwait has declared she will contribute a further £E 5 million.

Arab Postal Union: 28 Adly Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1954; Aims: to establish more strict postal relations between the Arab countries than those laid down by the Universal Postal Union, to pursue the development and modernization of postal services in member countries; Dir. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annual) and occasional studies.

Arab Telecommunications Union: 83 Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Mems.: Arab League countries; Pres. MAHMOUD MUHAMMAD RIAD.

Permanent Commission for the Problems of the Arab Gulf Emirates: Established in 1965 to assist the economic development of the Gulf states; Chair. KHALED AL BADR.

Arab Labour Organization: Arab League Building, Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo; established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training, etc.; Dir. of Social and Labour Affairs of the Arab League Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI.

Arab Board for the Diversion of the Jordan River: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate engineering aspects of diverting the headwaters of the River Jordan, to deprive Israel of water; main projects include the Mukhaiba Dam on the River Yarmuk (Jordan), to be linked by tunnel to the East Ghor Irrigation Scheme, and to serve as a storage dam for water diverted from rivers farther north (Litani, Hasbani, Wazzani and Banias); the activities of the Board have been interrupted by the Arab-Israeli hostilities.

Arab Unified Military Command: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies with regard to the liberation of Palestine.

Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO): 11 Mohamed Marashly St., Zamalek, P.O.B. 690, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1968 to assist in the establishment of national standardization and metrology bodies in the Arab States, co-ordinate and unify specifications and standards; to unify technical terms and symbols, methods of testing, analysis, measurements, calibration and quality control systems; and to co-ordinate Arab activities in these areas

with corresponding international efforts. Mems.: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria. Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD MOHAMAD SALAMA (Egypt). Publs. *Annual Report* (in French and English), *Standardization and Metrology* (in Arabic), reports, recommendations and information pamphlets.

Arab Council for Civil Aviation: 10 El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1967 to control and co-ordinate the technical aspects of aviation between member countries.

Arab Air Carriers' Organization (AACO): 707 South Bloc, STARCO, rue George Picot, Lebanon; f. 1965 to co-ordinate and promote co-operation in the activities of Arab airline companies; Pres. (1970-71) Gen. ZOUHEIR AKEEL; Sec.-Gen. SALIM A. SALAAM.

Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies: 8 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1965.

Arab Engineering Union: 81 Ramses St., Cairo; co-operates with the Arab League in matters concerning the engineering profession; holds a conference on scientific engineering studies every two years.

Arab Cities Organization: P.O.B. 4954, Kuwait; f. 1967; deals with the scientific, cultural and social aspects of town development, planning, administration, etc.; holds conferences every two years—last Conference Tunis, summer 1971; the main Arab Town Councils are members; 44 were represented at the First Conference in Beirut; Dir. TALEB AL-TAHER.

Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences: 8 Salaheldin St., Cairo; f. 1969 to develop administrative sciences and improve administrative machinery and financial affairs related to administration; Pres. Dr. HASSAN TEWFIK.

Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League: Cairo; f. 1964; began operations 1966.

SPECIAL BUREAUX

Bureau for Boycotting Israel, Damascus; Director-General MUHAMMAD MAHGOUB.

Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime: Arab League Bldg., Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI.

The International Arab Bureau for Narcotics: Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Gen. AHMAD AMEN ALHADIQAH (Egypt).

The International Arab Bureau for Defence against Crime: Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. AMER AL-MOKTAR (Iraq).

The International Arab Bureau for Police dealing with Crime: Damascus; Dir.-Gen. ASHEK ELDEERY (Syria).

Information Offices: New York (with branches at Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas), Geneva, Bonn, Rio de Janeiro, London, New Delhi, Rome, Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Paris, Dakar and Nairobi. Offices are planned in Addis Ababa, Ankara, Lagos, Copenhagen and Madrid.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

BUDGET

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)

(1971)

Egypt	15.16	Tunisia	4.67
Kuwait	15.00	Sudan	4.25
Saudi Arabia	12.47	Lebanon	3.00
Iraq	12.20	Jordan	1.50
Morocco	7.25	Libya	13.30
Syria	3.00	Yemen A.R.	1.00
Algeria	6.20	Yemen P.D.R.	1.00
			<hr/>
			100.00

EXPENDITURE 1970-71

	£E	\$
General Secretariat	758,739	3,238,750
Institute of Arab Research and Studies	79,073	18,500
Pan-Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime	18,329	66,112
Permanent Bureau for Co-ordination of Arabization in the Arab World	—	226,378
Industrial Development Centre	139,175	617,260
Arab Regional Literacy Organization	69,365	180,760
TOTAL	1,064,681	4,347,760

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.
- 1946 Cultural Treaty signed.
- 1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.
- 1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.
- 1953 Formation of Arab Telecommunications and Radio Communications Union.
Agreements for facilitating trade between Arab countries.
Founding of Institute of Advanced Arab Studies, Cairo.
Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League.
First Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Cairo, December.
- 1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union.
Nationality Agreement.
- 1956 Agreement on the adoption of a Common Tariff Nomenclature. Establishment of the Arab Potassium Company.
- 1957 Agreement on the creation of Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, June.
Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.
- 1958 Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the International Labour Organisation.
- 1959 First Arab Oil Congress, Cairo, April.

- 1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
Second Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, October.
Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.
- 1961 Agreement to establish a Universal Arab Airline.
Third Arab Petroleum Congress, Alexandria.
Kuwait joins League.
Arab League force sent to Kuwait.
Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member.
Agreement on the establishment of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences.
Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information, May.
- 1962 Agreement to establish economic unity (see below: sections on Council of Arab Economic Unity and on Arab Economic Unity Agreement).
Council Meeting at Shtoura, Lebanon in August, to hear Syrian complaints against the U.A.R.
U.A.R. announced intention of leaving Arab League.
Council Meeting re-convened at Cairo in September to reappoint Secretary-General. Boycotted by U.A.R.
- 1963 Arab League decides to withdraw troops from Kuwait, leaving only token force, January-February.
U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

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| <p>1963 Agreement to establish an Arab Navigation Company, Dccember.
Agreement on establishment of an Arab Organization on Social Defence against Crime.
Fourth Arab Petroleum Congress, Beirut, November.</p> <p>1964 Cairo conference of Arab leaders on the exploitation by Israel of the Jordan waters, January.
Second Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Baghdad, February.
First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, March.
Arab Common Market approved by Arab Economic Unity Council, August.
Second meeting on Jordan waters, September.
First Conference of Arab Ministers of Communications, Beirut, November.</p> <p>1965 Arab Common Market established, January.
Emergency meeting on German recognition of Israel, March.
Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress, Cairo, March.
Second session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Amman, April.
Third Meeting on Jordan waters, May. Tunisia absent.
Casablanca Conference of Arab leaders, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of Arab Air Carriers' Organization.
Agreement on Arab Co-operation for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
Establishment of Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies, October.</p> <p>1966 Third Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Damascus, February.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, March. Tunisia absent.
Cairo Conference of Arab leaders, June.
Cairo Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers, September. Tunisia absent.
First session of Arab League Administrative Court, September.</p> <p>1967 Fourth session of the Council of Arab Information Officers, February.
Sixth Arab Petroleum Congress, Baghdad, March.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, June.
Cairo meeting of Heads of State of Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R., July.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Khartoum, August. Topics discussed included Arab oil embargo against U.S.A. and U.K., and preparations for a meeting of Arab leaders.
Conference of Arab leaders in Khartoum, August. It was decided to resume oil supplies to the West. Syria absent.
Extraordinary Session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Bizerta, September.
Meeting of Arab Economic Ministers, Algiers, November.</p> | <p>1967 Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, Dccember.
Establishment of Civil Aviation Council for Arab States.
Agreement to establish an Arab Tanker Company, December.</p> <p>1968 First Conference of Arab Tourist Ministers, Cairo, February.
Third Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Kuwait, February.
Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Cairo, September. Tunisia absent.
Establishment of an Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.</p> <p>1969 Permanent Council of Co-operation Experts established to promote co-operative movement in Arab States, January.

First Session of the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), Khartoum, February.
Fifth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.
Emergency meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, August. Planned response to the Al Aqsa mosque fire and called for an Islamic Summit Conference to be held in September.
Meeting of Joint Defence Council, November. Discussed acceleration of military mobilization against Israel.
Summit Meeting held in Rabat, December. Heads of State unable to agree on the question of member states' commitments to a joint military contingency plan.
Establishment of the Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States.
First Conference of Arab Health Ministers, Cairo.</p> <p>1970 Sixth session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, January.
Establishment of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
Establishment of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress, Kuwait, March.</p> <p>1971 Seventh session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, February.
First Conference for Arab Social Affairs Ministers, Cairo, March.
Council of Arab Economic Unity Meeting, Cairo, May and August.
Conference on Arab Place Names, Beirut, August. Bahrain, Qatar and Oman admitted to Arab League, September.
Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Cairo, November, to consider diplomatic confrontation with Israel.
Arab League Defence Council meets, Cairo, November.</p> |
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THE ARAB LEAGUE

PUBLICATIONS

Daily and fortnightly *Bulletin* (Arabic and English).

New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.

Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).

Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).

Rio de Janeiro Office: *Oriente Arabe* (monthly).

Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).

London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).

New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).

Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).

Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly);
The Arab Case (monthly).

THE PACT OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

(March 22nd, 1945)

Article 1

The League of Arab States is composed of the independent Arab States which have signed this Pact.

Any independent Arab state has the right to become a member of the League. If it desires to do so, it shall submit a request which will be deposited with the Permanent Secretariat-General and submitted to the Council at the first meeting held after submission of the request.

Article 2

The League has as its purpose the strengthening of the relations between the member states; the co-ordination of their policies in order to achieve co-operation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty; and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It has also as its purpose the close co-operation of the member states, with due regard to the organization and circumstances of each state, on the following matters:

- (a) Economic and financial affairs, including commercial relations, customs, currency, and questions of agriculture and industry.
- (b) Communications: this includes railways, roads, aviation, navigation, telegraphs and posts.
- (c) Cultural affairs.
- (d) Nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
- (e) Social affairs.
- (f) Health problems.

Article 3

The League shall possess a Council composed of the representatives of the member states of the League; each state shall have a single vote, irrespective of the number of its representatives.

It shall be the task of the Council to achieve the realization of the objectives of the League and to supervise the execution of agreements which the member states have concluded on the questions enumerated in the preceding article, or on any other questions.

It likewise shall be the Council's task to decide upon the means by which the League is to co-operate with the international bodies to be created in the future in order to guarantee security and peace and regulate economic and social relations.

Article 4

For each of the questions listed in Article 2 there shall be set up a special committee in which the member states

of the League shall be represented. These committees shall be charged with the task of laying down the principles and extent of co-operation. Such principles shall be formulated as draft agreements, to be presented to the Council for examination preparatory to their submission to the aforesaid states.

Representatives of the other Arab countries may take part in the work of the aforesaid committees. The Council shall determine the conditions under which these representatives may be permitted to participate and the rules governing such representation.

Article 5

Any resort to force in order to resolve disputes arising between two or more member states of the League is prohibited. If there should arise among them a difference which does not concern a state's independence, sovereignty, or territorial integrity, and if the parties to the dispute have recourse to the Council for the settlement of this difference, the decision of the Council shall then be enforceable and obligatory.

In such a case, the states between whom the difference has arisen shall not participate in the deliberations and decisions of the Council.

The Council shall mediate in all differences which threaten to lead to war between two member states, or a member state and a third state, with a view to bringing about their reconciliation.

Decisions of arbitration and mediation shall be taken by majority vote.

Article 6

In case of aggression or threat of aggression by one state against a member state, the state which has been attacked or threatened with aggression may demand the immediate convocation of the Council.

The Council shall by unanimous decision determine the measures necessary to repulse the aggression. If the aggressor is a member state, his vote shall not be counted in determining unanimity.

If, as a result of the attack, the government of the State attacked finds itself unable to communicate with the Council, that state's representative in the Council shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council for the purpose indicated in the foregoing paragraph. In the event that this representative is unable to communicate with the Council, any member state of the League shall have the right to request the convocation of the Council.

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Article 7

Unanimous decisions of the Council shall be binding upon all member states of the League; majority decisions shall be binding only upon those states which have accepted them.

In either case the decisions of the Council shall be enforced in each member state according to its respective basic laws.

Article 8

Each member state shall respect the systems of government established in the other member states and regard them as exclusive concerns of those states. Each shall pledge to abstain from any action calculated to change established systems of government.

Article 9

States of the League which desire to establish closer co-operation and stronger bonds than are provided by this Pact may conclude agreements to that end.

Treaties and agreements already concluded or to be concluded in the future between a member state and another state shall not be binding or restrictive upon other members.

Article 10

The permanent seat of the League of Arab States is established in Cairo. The Council may, however, assemble at any other place it may designate.

Article 11

The Council of the League shall convene in ordinary session twice a year, in March and in September. It shall convene in extraordinary session upon the request of two member states of the League whenever the need arises.

Article 12

The League shall have a permanent Secretariat-General which shall consist of a Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries, and an appropriate number of officials.

The Council of the League shall appoint the Secretary-General by a majority of two-thirds of the states of the League. The Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council shall appoint the Assistant Secretaries and the principal officials of the League.

The Council of the League shall establish an administrative regulation for the functions of the Secretariat-General and matters relating to the Staff.

The Secretary-General shall have the rank of Ambassador and the Assistant Secretaries that of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The first Secretary-General of the League is named in an Annex to this Pact.

Article 13

The Secretary-General shall prepare the draft of the budget of the League and shall submit it to the Council for approval before the beginning of each fiscal year.

The Council shall fix the share of the expenses to be borne by each state of the League. This share may be reconsidered if necessary.

Article 14

The members of the Council of the League as well as the members of the committees and the officials who are to be designated in the administrative regulation shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunity when engaged in the exercise of their functions.

The building occupied by the organs of the League shall be inviolable.

Article 15

The first meeting of the Council shall be convened at the invitation of the head of the Egyptian Government. Thereafter it shall be convened at the invitation of the Secretary-General.

The representatives of the member states of the League shall alternately assume the presidency of the Council at each of its ordinary sessions.

Article 16

Except in cases specifically indicated in this Pact, a majority vote of the Council shall be sufficient to make enforceable decisions on the following matters:

- (a) Matters relating to personnel.
- (b) Adoption of the budget of the League.
- (c) Establishment of the administrative regulations for the Council, the Committees, and the Secretariat-General.
- (d) Decisions to adjourn the sessions.

Article 17

Each member state of the League shall deposit with the Secretariat-General one copy of every treaty or agreement concluded or to be concluded in the future between itself and another member state of the League or a third state.

Article 18

If a member state contemplates withdrawal from the League, it shall inform the Council of its intention one year before such withdrawal is to go into effect.

The Council of the League may consider any state which fails to fulfil its obligations under this Pact as having become separated from the League, this to go into effect upon a unanimous decision of the states, not counting the state concerned.

Article 19

This Pact may be amended with the consent of two-thirds of the states belonging to the League, especially in order to make firmer and stronger ties between the member states, to create an Arab Tribunal of Arbitration, and to regulate the relations of the League with any international bodies to be created in the future to guarantee security and peace.

Final action on an amendment cannot be taken prior to the session following the session in which the motion was initiated.

If a state does not accept such an amendment it may withdraw at such time as the amendment goes into effect, without being bound by the provisions of the preceding article.

Article 20

This Pact and its Annexes shall be ratified according to the basic laws in force among the High Contracting Parties.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretariat-General of the Council and the Pact shall become operative as regards each ratifying state fifteen days after the Secretary-General has received the instruments of ratification from four states.

This Pact has been drawn up in Cairo in the Arabic language on this 8th day of Rabi' II, thirteen hundred and sixty-four (March 22nd, 1945), in one copy which shall be deposited in the safe keeping of the Secretariat-General.

An identical copy shall be delivered to each state of the League.

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Annex Regarding Palestine

Since the termination of the last great war the rule of the Ottoman Empire over the Arab countries, among them Palestine, which had become detached from that Empire, has come to an end. She has come to be autonomous, not subordinate to any other state.

The Treaty of Lausanne proclaimed that her future was to be settled by the parties concerned.

However, even though she was as yet unable to control her own affairs, the Covenant of the League (of Nations) in 1919 made provision for a regime based upon recognition of her independence.

Her international existence and independence in the legal sense cannot, therefore, be questioned, any more than could the independence of the other Arab countries.

Although the outward manifestations of this independence have remained obscured for reasons beyond her control, this should not be allowed to interfere with her participation in the work of the Council of the League.

The states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League are therefore of the opinion that, considering the special circumstances of Palestine and until that Country can

effectively exercise its independence, the Council of the League should take charge of the selection of an Arab representative from Palestine to take part in its work.

Annex Regarding Co-operation with Countries which are not Members of the Council of the League

Whereas the member states of the League will have to deal in the Council as well as in the committees with matters which will benefit and affect the Arab world at large;

And whereas the Council has to take into account the aspirations of the Arab countries which are not members of the Council and has to work toward their realization;

Now therefore, it particularly behoves the states signatory to the Pact of the Arab League to enjoin the Council of the League, when considering the admission of those countries to participation in the committees referred to in the Pact, that it should do its utmost to co-operate with them, and furthermore, that it should spare no effort to learn their needs and understand their aspirations and hopes; and that it should work thenceforth for their best interests and the safeguarding of their future with all the political means at its disposal.

SUMMARY OF CHARTER OF ARAB CULTURAL UNITY

The Charter of Arab Cultural Unity supersedes the Cultural Treaty of 1945.

It was drawn up in Baghdad on February 29th, 1964.

PREAMBLE

Concerning the common basis of the cultural and intellectual heritage of the Arab States and the value of co-operation in education, culture and science to the insurance of Arab human rights and the building and advancement of human civilization.

Article 1. The aims of education in bringing up a generation in Arab ideals.

Article 2. Agreement between Member States for co-operation and exchange of personnel, organization of conferences and co-ordination of activities in educational and technical matters.

Article 3. Agreement to develop and merge the Cultural Department, Institutes of Arabic Manuscripts and the Institute of Higher Arabic Studies to be included in framework of Arab League and to be called The Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

Article 4. On standardization of education methods and qualifications, teacher training and administration of educational institutes.

Article 5. On co-ordination in higher education; aim to establish a federation of Arab Universities.

Article 6. On co-operation in the endeavour to make primary education compulsory and improve secondary education.

Article 7. On exchange of specializations.

Article 8. On the endeavour to bring up the younger generation adherent to religious principles.

Article 9. On promoting the education of women.

Article 10. Arabic to be the common language of instruction wherever possible.

Article 11. On the endeavour to spread knowledge of all aspects of the Arab countries among member states.

Article 12. On the production of a "master book" as main reference book for education in Arab history, etc.

Article 13. On the spiritual, national, professional and scientific basis for the education of teachers.

Article 14. On the establishment of a teachers' association.

Article 15. On revival, safeguarding and dissemination of Islamic Arab culture, language and script.

Article 16. On translation of ancient and foreign books, and encouragement of intellectual production.

Article 17. On the unification of scientific and civilization terms to assist Arabization.

Article 18. On the establishment of a council for Academics.

Article 19. On the endeavour to improve relations between public libraries, museums and art galleries, and on archaeological co-operation.

Article 20. On co-operation in the arts and mass media.

Article 21. On co-operation to issue special literary, scientific and artistic copyright laws for Arab League Countries.

Article 22. On the establishment of a publication registration centre in each country; bibliographical information to be sent to the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

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Article 23. On regulations governing the exchange of professors, teachers and experts.

Article 24. On the interchange of pupils and students and interim agreements on the equality of certificates pending implementation of Article 4.

Article 25. On general co-operation.

Article 26. On encouraging travel for cultural, scouting, and sporting purposes in the Arab countries.

Article 27. On bringing closer together and unifying where possible separate legislative trends; and on introducing comparative legal studies of Arab countries in schools and universities.

Article 28. On co-operation in the co-ordinating of efforts internationally and especially with UNESCO.

Articles 29-32. On procedures for ratification, membership of non-Arab League countries, and method of withdrawal.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY AGREEMENT

The Economic Unity Agreement between the member states of the Arab League was drawn up in Cairo on June 6th, 1962, and subsequently came into effect on April 30th, 1964. The Agreement was signed in 1962 by Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria and U.A.R., in 1963 by Iraq and Yemen, and in 1968 by Sudan. It has been ratified by Kuwait (1962), U.A.R. (1963), Iraq, Jordan and Syria (1964), Yemen (1967) and Sudan (1969). The Unity Council held its first meeting in Cairo on June 3rd, 1964.

The Agreement is summarized below.

OBJECTS

Preamble

The Governments of the member-states of the Arab League, desirous of organizing between them and unifying their relations on bases accommodating to the natural and historical ties between them, and for the purpose of creating the best conditions for the growth of their economy, for promoting their riches, and for ensuring the prosperity of their peoples, have agreed on creating a complete unity between them, to be achieved gradually with the maximum possible speed ensuring the transition to the desired situation without causing harm to their essential interests.

Article 1

The main objective of the Agreement is to attain complete Arab Economic Unity. The Arab State will thus

have a unified, integrated, proportionate Arab economy guided by one single economic policy for all the component parts. The member-states and their nationals are guaranteed equality in the following:

- (1) Freedom of movement of persons and capital.
- (2) Freedom of exchange of domestic and foreign goods and products.
- (3) Freedom of residence, work, employment, and exercise of economic activities.
- (4) Freedom of transport and transit and of using means of transport, ports and civil airports.
- (5) Rights of ownership, of making one's will, and of inheritance.

METHODS

Article 2

The Arab states are required to work for accomplishing the following:

(1) The Arab states should be made one customs zone subject to a single administration. Customs tariffs, legislations, and regulations applied in these states should be standardized. This is to be achieved by gradual abolition of customs duties between the Arab states for ensuring the exchange of Arab-made goods and the eventual removal of duties altogether. In addition customs duties should be adjusted between the Arab states so as to arrive at standard rates in respect of the outside world. In this way, the Arab states would be converted into one market where both home-produced and imported goods could move without being subject to any duties other than those imposed in respect of the outside world.

(2) The Arab states should work for standardizing their import-export policies and all relevant regulations. It is a prerequisite for the creation of one Arab market to have import-export policies and regulations unified and co-ordinated.

(3) Standardizing transport and transit systems. As the means of transport will enjoy freedom of movement between all parts of the Arab homeland, they should necessarily become subject to standard regulations.

(4) Trade agreements and payments agreements with outside countries are to be concluded collectively by the Arab states. The creation of one Arab market makes it necessary to have such agreements concluded jointly. Relations with the outside world will be unified.

(5) Policies related to agriculture, industry and internal trade should be co-ordinated. Economic legislation should be standardized in a manner ensuring equal terms to all nationals of the contracting countries in respect of work in agriculture, industry, or any other calling. The co-ordination of these policies and legislations is an inevitable sequence to the creation of the United Arab Market where Arab nationals are to be guaranteed the right of taking up any profession or any economic activity anywhere in the Arab world.

(6) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate labour and social legislation. In so far as Arab workers are to enjoy

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the freedom of working anywhere they please in the Arab homeland, it is necessary to make them all subject to one labour law and to the same social security rules.

(7) (a) Steps should be taken to co-ordinate legislation concerning government and municipal taxes and duties and all other taxes pertaining to agriculture, industry, trade, real estate, and investments in a manner ensuring equal opportunities.

(b) Measures should be taken to prevent the duplication of taxes and duties levied on the nationals of the contracting countries.

(8) The monetary and fiscal policies and all relevant

regulations of the contracting countries should be co-ordinated before the standardization of currency.

(9) Standardizing the methods of the classification of statistics.

(10) All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the attainment of the goals specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement.

It is however possible to by-pass the principle of standardization in respect to certain circumstances and certain countries—this being made with the approval of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

ORGANIZATION

Articles 3-10

Article 3 provides for the establishment of a body with the name of "The Arab Economic Unity Council". This Council will have its centre in Cairo and will be composed of a full member from each of the contracting parties. Decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority. Each state has one vote.

The Council has been vested with all necessary powers for implementing the rules of the Agreement and its protocols, for running the subsidiary committees and establishments and for appointing members of staff and experts.

Branching from the Unity Council are a number of permanent and provisional committees.

The permanent committees are:

(1) The Customs Committee, whose task will be to handle customs technical and administrative affairs and transit affairs.

(2) The Monetary and Financial Committee. This Committee will undertake the handling of affairs pertaining to monetary matters, banking taxes, duties and other financial affairs. Two Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Sub-Committee on Financial and Taxation Affairs;

(b) Sub-Committee on Monetary Affairs.

(3) The Economic Committee. It will be the duty of this Committee to handle matters pertaining to agriculture,

industry, trade, transport, communications, labour and social affairs. Five Sub-Committees have been formed:

(a) Agricultural Growth Sub-Committee; (b) Industrial Co-ordination and Mineral Wealth Development Sub-Committee; (c) Planning and Trade Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (d) Planning and Transport and Communications Co-ordination Sub-Committee; (e) Social Affairs Sub-Committee.

The Council and its subsidiaries enjoy financial and administrative autonomy. The Council will have a special budget to which the member-states will subscribe at the rate of their subscriptions to the budget of the Secretariat-General of the Arab League. The Council has been entrusted with the tasks of formulating regulations and legislations aiming at the creation of a unified Arab customs zone and at co-ordinating foreign trade policy. The conclusion of trade agreements and of payments agreements has been made subject to the approval of the Council. The Council is also entrusted with the task of co-ordinating economic growth, laying down programmes for the attainment of common economic development plans, co-ordinating policies for agriculture, industry and external trade, working out transport and transit regulations and unification of regulations on labour and social security, and harmonizing financial and monetary policies with the purpose of standardizing currency. It will also formulate all other legislation necessary for the achievement of the purposes of the Agreement.

IMPLEMENTATION

Articles 11-20, Protocols

The implementation of the Agreement is to take place in successive stages and in the shortest possible time. The Council has been required to draw up a practical plan for the stages of implementation and to define the legislative, administrative and technical measures necessary for each stage taking into consideration the appendix concerning the necessary steps for the realization of Arab Economic Unity, which is attached to the Agreement and constitutes an integral part of it. Article 15 stipulates that any two or more of the contracting parties have the right to conclude agreements for economic unity wider than that provided for under the Agreement.

The Council shall exercise its powers in accordance with resolutions which it will pass, which will be executed by the member-states in accordance with their constitutional rules.

The Governments of the contracting parties have pledged not to promulgate any laws, regulations or administrative

decisions of a nature which might conflict with the Agreement or its Protocols. However, the contracting parties have been given the freedom, under the Agreement's First Protocol, to conclude bilateral economic agreements, for extraordinary political or defensive purposes, with outside parties, provided that such bilateral agreements contain nothing prejudicial to the objectives of this Agreement.

The Agreement's Second Protocol places limitations on the powers of the Arab Economic Unity Council. In the course of an initial period not exceeding five years (but which can be renewed for up to ten years) the Council is required to study the necessary steps for co-ordinating the economic, financial and social policies and for the attainment of the following objectives:

(a) The freedom of the movement of persons and the freedom of work, employment, residence, ownership, making one's will, and inheritance.

(b) Giving unrestricted and unqualified freedom to the

THE ARAB LEAGUE

movement of transit goods without any restrictions in respect of the type or nationality or the means of transport.

(c) Facilitating the exchange of Arab goods and Arab products.

(d) The freedom of exercising economic activities—it should be understood that this should cause no harm to the interests of some of the contracting parties at this stage.

(e) The freedom of using ports and civil airports in a manner guaranteeing activation and development.

At its first session held in Cairo from June 3rd–6th, 1964, the Economic Unity Council decided to interpret the time periods suggested in the Second Protocol in such a manner as to speed up the accomplishment of the various phases. Thus the Council considered the five-year period proposed as a maximum limit for the completion of the necessary studies. The Council also resolved to benefit from the rule established in Article 4 of the Protocol, which provided for the following:

"Two parties or more can, if they so desire, agree on ending the introductory stage or any other stage, and move directly to comprehensive economic unity."

The Council has therefore begun by studying the practical steps to be taken for the achievement of economic unity. It was decided that the Arab Common Market project should be accomplished as quickly as possible. A

Technical Committee was assigned with the study of the subject, and its detailed report was debated and approved by the Council at its second meeting on August 7th, 1964.

The resolution passed at that meeting called for exempting from customs duties all agricultural and animal products as well as natural resources and industrial goods exchanged between the members of the Arab Market. This exemption will be either complete or gradual. It was also resolved that, in the case of gradual exemption, the rate should be ten per cent in respect of industrial goods and twenty per cent for agricultural products, to be effective from the beginning of 1965.

The Arab Common Market came into operation on January 1st, 1965, with U.A.R., Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Kuwait as members. However, the Kuwait National Assembly voted against ratification of the Agreement in July 1965. The four remaining members of the Council met again in Amman in November 1965.

In mid-1966 the Economic Unity Council adopted a resolution calling for the creation of an *Arab Payments Union*. The purpose of the projected Union is to reduce or eliminate non-tariff restrictions, imposed by national governments for balance of payments reasons.

In May 1968 at a meeting of the Economic Unity Council it was agreed that free movement of industrial products between member states should be achieved by 1971, and tariffs on agricultural products were to be completely abolished during 1969.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL—ASPAC

Set up June 1966 to foster solidarity and to further regional co-operation among Asian and Pacific countries.

Australia
China (Taiwan)
Japan

MEMBERS
Korea, Republic of
Malaysia
New Zealand

Philippines
Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

OBSERVER
Laos

ORGANIZATION

ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member countries; meetings held to date have been at Seoul, Republic of Korea, in June 1966, at Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1967, at Canberra, Australia, in July/August 1968, at Tokyo, Japan, in 1969, and at Wellington, New Zealand, in June 1970. The sixth meeting was at Manila, Philippines, in July 1971.

Secretariat: Provided each year by the government of whichever member country is venue for the next Ministerial Meeting—at present the Government of the Philippines acts as a clearing house for information and services the Standing Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Composed of accredited ambassadors of the participating countries; convenes regularly between Council meetings for consultations to carry forward the decisions of the Council,

e.g. the examination of proposed projects in the economic cultural and social fields.

Chairman (1970-71): The Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. CARLOS ROMULO.

PROJECTS

Registry of Scientific and Technical Services: Canberra, Australia; opened 1968; Dir. J. R. WOLFE.

Cultural and Social Centre: Seoul, Republic of Korea; commenced operations 1968-69; Dir. BYUNG KYU KANG.

Economic Co-operation Centre: Bangkok, Thailand; established 1970.

Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre: Taipei, Taiwan; opened 1970; Dir. HAI FAN CHU.

Maritime Co-operation Scheme: Tokyo, Japan; the first meeting was held in November 1970.

AIMS

ASPAC is a consultative association of nine countries of the Asian and Pacific region, membership being open to other countries in the region. The organization aims to foster greater co-operation and solidarity among members and to assist the development of their national economies. Co-operation is envisaged in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. Ministers, in the communique released after the Third Ministerial Meeting, affirmed their determination to uphold the following principles and objectives:

1. Mutual respect for national sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
2. Attainment of equality, freedom and justice for all.

3. Pursuit of peace and settlement of disputes by peaceful means and respect for the rule of law.
4. Realization of a regional community where peace, order and progress are ensured.
5. Emphasis upon the self-reliance of the Asian and Pacific peoples based on their sense of a common destiny and regional solidarity.
6. Promotion of close co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields in order to further the development of a prosperous community of Asian and Pacific nations.
7. Strengthening of collaboration with other nations and existing international and regional organizations.

ASPAC MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

The Second Ministerial Meeting, held in Bangkok, accepted as ASPAC Projects a *Registry of Experts' Services* (later renamed *Registry of Scientific and Technical Services*) based in Canberra, Australia and a *Cultural and Social Centre* in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

At the Third Ministerial Meeting the *Registry of Experts' Services* was officially opened, and an international agreement was signed establishing the ASPAC *Cultural and Social Centre*. The meeting considered proposals for the establishment of a *Food and Fertiliser Technology Centre* and an *Economic Co-ordination Centre* for the Asian and Pacific Region. It was agreed that a Standing Committee should examine the proposal for a non-permanent Study Group to study existing economic agencies in the area with a view to determining the field of ASPAC activities in trade and economic development.

The Fourth Ministerial Meeting established Bangkok as the seat of the *Economic Co-operation Centre*.

At the Fifth Ministerial Meeting economic and political developments in the Region were discussed, and hopes expressed for a settlement of outstanding problems and the continuance of economic growth. The Ministers urged the cessation of atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Asian and Pacific Region which had continued despite repeated protests from ASPAC member countries. The agreement setting up the *Economic Co-operation Centre* was signed. The proposal for an ASPAC *Maritime Co-operation Scheme* was referred to the Standing Committee for detailed consideration as was the proposal for an ASPAC *Youth Volunteer Programme*.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

Commercial Center, P.O.B. 126, Makati, Rizal, D-708 Philippines

Telephone: 88-87-81.

Sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Bank commenced operations in December, 1966. Members: 22 regional and 14 non-regional countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Board meets at least once a year.

Chairman: SERM VINICCHAYAKUL (Thailand).

Vice-Chairmen: HANNES ANDROSCH (Austria), SISOUK NA CHAMPASSAK (Laos).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of twelve Directors elected by the Board of

Governors, eight representing regional member countries and four non-regional member countries. Each Director serves for two years and may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President (1966-71; re-elected 1971): TAKESHI WATANABE (Japan).

Vice-President: C. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Operations, Projects, Treasury, Administration.

Offices: Secretary, General Counsel, Economic, Financial Adviser, Internal Auditor and Information.

Secretary: DOUGLAS C. GUNESKERA (Ceylon).

General Counsel: LEWIS CARROLL (U.S.A.).

AIMS

To foster economic growth and co-operation in the region and to accelerate the economic progress of the developing countries of the region, either collectively or individually, by:

Promoting investment of public and private capital for development purposes in the ECAFE region.

Utilizing the available resources for financing development, giving priority to those regional, sub-regional and national projects and programmes which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region as a whole, and having special regard to the needs of the smaller and less developed member countries.

Meeting requests from members in the region to assist

in the co-ordination of development policies and plans with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly development of their foreign trade, in particular, intra-regional trade.

Providing technical assistance for the preparation, financing and execution of development projects and programmes, including the formulation of specific project proposals; providing technical assistance also on the functioning of existing institutions or the creation of new institutions, on a national or regional basis, in such fields as agriculture, industry and public administration.

Co-operating with UN, its subsidiary agencies and other international organizations concerned with the investment of development funds in the region.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ACTIVITIES

(as of September 30th, 1971)

LOANS

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Ordinary Resources</i>		
Ceylon		
Central Bank of Ceylon	Modernization of tea factories (First and Second)	5.500
Ceylon	Walawe Development	0.885
	Colombo Port tanker berth	2.600
Republic of China (Taiwan)		
Chinese Petroleum Corporation	D.M.T. Manufacture	10.200
Taiwan Aluminium Corporation	Plant expansion	2.670
Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation	Copper Fabrication Plant	1.150
Republic of China	Feasibility study of North-South Freeway	0.400*
Taiwan Power Corporation	Deep-sea fisheries development	10.000
China Development Corporation	Hualien Harbour Development	0.990
	Taipei-Yangmei Freeway	18.000*
	Power transmission and distribution	12.880
	Li-Wu Chi Hydropower Scheme	0.500
	To meet credit requirements of the private industrial sector	7.500
Republic of Korea		
Korea Cold Storage Co.	Cold storage	5.000†
Korea Express Co.	Transportation and stevedoring	7.500
Medium Industry Bank	Financing small and medium industries	25.000
Republic of Korea	Seoul-Inchon Expressway	6.800
Korea Electric Company	Andong dam multi-purpose development	0.500
Korea Development Bank	Seoul water supply	8.800
Hankook Caprolactam Corporation	Power transmission and distribution	20.100
	Credit requirements of industrial sector	10.000
	Caprolactam plant	25.000
Malaysia		
	Penang water supply	7.200
	Bukit Mendi and Bukit Goh Palm Oil Mills	2.800
	Kuching Port expansion	5.000
	Sarawak electricity supply	3.100
	Besut agricultural development	0.900
	Malacca water supply	5.000
	Sibu port expansion	3.500
Nepal		
Kingdom of Nepal	Jute development‡	2.000
Pakistan		
Industrial Development Bank	Financing small and medium industries	10.000
Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation	Ricemilling and cotton spinning mills	15.120
Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	Fisheries development	6.730
Philippines		
Philippines National Bank	Reloan to Private Development Corporation of the Philippines	20.000
Republic of Philippines	Cotabato-General Santos road	10.600
	Fisheries port‡	4.500
Singapore		
Development Bank of Singapore	Financing industry	15.000
Jurong Town Corporation	Wharves expansion	8.310
Republic of Singapore	International airport development	20.500
Public Utilities Board	Water supply and power transmission and distribution	23.700
Port Authority	Port expansion and warehousing	8.100
Thailand		
Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand	Financing industrial enterprises	15.000
Electricity Generating Authority	Power transmission and substation expansion	19.000
	SUB-TOTAL	397.705

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

RECIPIENT	PROJECT	AMOUNT (million U.S. \$)
<i>Special Funds Resources</i>		
Afghanistan	Gawargan and Char agricultural development	5.150
Kingdom of Afghanistan	Walawe Development†	7.705
Ceylon	Earth station for satellite communication	3.600
	Tadjum irrigation	0.990
Indonesia	Sawit Sebarang Oil Palm Estate	2.400
	Pusri Fertilizer plant expansion	10.000
	Gambarssari-Pesanggrahan irrigation	2.700
	North Sumatra rubber and oil palm	7.410
	Bank Rakjat Indonesia modernization	3.400
	Pontianak Power	4.600
Khmer Republic	Phnom Penh High Voltage Transmission	1.670
Laos	Tha Ngon Agricultural Development	0.973
	Vientiane power distribution	3.370
Malaysia	Besut Agricultural Development†	3.300
Nepal	Air transport development	6.010
	Jute development†	2.000
	Agricultural credit	2.400
Philippines	Cotabato irrigation	2.500
	Fisheries port†	1.000
Singapore	Ngee An Technical College expansion	3.000
Viet-Nam	Fisheries development	2.500
Western Samoa	Faleolo airport and road	2.400
	Beef cattle pilot project	0.330
	SUB-TOTAL	79.408
	GRAND TOTAL	477.113

* The loan of \$0.4 million for the feasibility study of the North-South Freeway is refinanced in the Taipei-Yangme Freeway Project.

† Loan reduced by \$2 million due to cancellation.

‡ Listed in loans from Ordinary Capital Resources as well as from Special Funds Resources.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

COUNTRY	PROJECT	COUNTRY	PROJECT
Afghanistan	Small-scale irrigation Kabul industrial estate Sectoral planning study of agriculture Kajakai flood gate and flood control scheme Gawargan-Char Darrah agricultural development	Laos	Integrated agricultural development Tha Ngon agricultural development Nong-Khai Vientiane Bridge study Oil palm products marketing study Feasibility study: Kuala Lumpur-Karak Highway
Ceylon	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation Walawe irrigation/land development project Olco Chemical Comprehensive employment strategy	Malaysia	Advisors to Agricultural Development Bank (1st and 2nd phase) Air transport system development Kankai irrigation agricultural credit Water management and extension Fisheries port: Manila North Harbour
Republic of China	North-South Freeway	Nepal	National Food and Agricultural Council Fisheries port, Navotas Feasibility study of Iligan-Cagayan de Oro-Butuan road
Fiji	Development Bank	Philippines	
Indonesia	Food grain production Rural Credit Survey Advisors to Ministry of Agriculture Sawit Sebarang oil palm estate Feasibility study on Sempor Dam West Sumatra power supply Java Teak Project Wampu river flood control North Sumatra rubber and oil palm West Irian power development High voltage transmission project Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation Andong Dam Multi-Purpose Development Project	Singapore	National Accounts improvements
		Thailand	Accelerated rural development programme (1st and 2nd phase) Agricultural development programmes Industrial evaluation system Development financing institutions Rural banking system
Khmer Republic		Republic of Viet-Nam	
Republic of Korea		Western Samoa	Airport and road development Power supply

SURVEYS AND RESEARCH

The ADB has completed an Asian Agricultural Survey (published 1969), and *Southeast Asia's Economy in the 1970s* was published in November 1971. The final report on the South-East Asian Regional Transport Survey, another major regional undertaking of the Bank, was published late in 1971. It is also initiating a study of the coconut industry in ten countries.

The Bank is also associated with the *Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre Project* in Taipeh (Taiwan), a study of the legal problems in the flow of credit and provision of security for development purposes in the region and an ECAFE-sponsored Asian Industry Survey.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Capital: The ADB has an authorized capital of U.S. \$1,100 million, of which \$1,005.38 million has been subscribed. Each member is to pay one-half of its subscribed capital in five equal, annual instalments; one-half of each instalment is required to be paid in gold or convertible currency and the other half may be paid in local currency. The other half of the subscribed capital will remain as callable shares as a credit backing for the Bank's obligations.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Regional Members:</i>	
Afghanistan	4.78
Australia	85.00
Cambodia	3.50
Ceylon	8.52
China (Taiwan)	16.00
Fiji	1.00
Hong Kong	8.00
India	93.00
Indonesia	25.00
Japan	200.00
Korea, Republic	30.00
Laos	0.42
Malaysia	20.00
Nepal	2.16
New Zealand	22.56
Pakistan	32.00
Papua and New Guinea, Territory of	1.38
Philippines	35.00
Singapore	5.00
Thailand	20.00
Viet-Nam, Republic	12.00
Western Samoa	0.06
	625.38

Ordinary Funds: Composed mainly of subscribed capital and borrowings. Ordinary Fund operations are mainly direct loans to governments, national development banks, public and private entities, international agencies, for particular development projects in such fields as industry, agriculture, power, transport and communications.

COUNTRY	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Non-Regional Members:</i>	
Austria	5.00
Belgium	5.00
Canada	25.00
Denmark	5.00
Finland	5.00
France	25.00
German Federal Republic	34.00
Italy	20.00
Netherlands	11.00
Norway	5.00
Sweden	5.00
Switzerland	5.00
United Kingdom	30.00
U.S.A.	200.00
	380.00
TOTAL	1,005.38

Special Funds: The Bank has established Special Funds for concessional lending with contributions from member countries and from its own resources. The Japanese Government has contributed \$20 million to the Agricultural Special Fund, and \$50 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund; the Government of Canada has also made available \$25 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund in five annual instalments. Australia has contributed \$9.75 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund and the Federal Republic of Germany \$19.3 million to it also. Denmark has made a \$2 million interest-free loan to the Agricultural Special Fund, and the Netherlands has contributed \$1.1 million to the Agricultural Special Fund and also the the Multi-Purpose Special Fund. The United Kingdom has contributed \$14.4 million to the Multi-Purpose Special Fund. ADB has set aside \$24.5 million from its capital for concessional lending. The Technical Assistance Fund has received contributions from Austria, Australia, Canada, Republic of China, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS— ASEAN

Established August 1967 at Bangkok, Thailand, to accelerate economic progress and to increase the stability of the South-East Asian region. ASEAN replaces the Association of South-East Asia (ASA), composed of Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, and is assuming responsibility for various projects formerly under ASA.

MEMBERS

Indonesia
Malaysia

Philippines
Singapore

Thailand

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member states; first meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in August, 1967; second held in Djakarta, Indonesia, during August 1968; the third held in Cameron Highlands, Malaysia, in December 1969 and the fourth in Manila, Philippines, March 1971.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Meets once a month between Ministerial meetings for consultations; at present operating in Singapore.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Committee on Food Production and Supply including Fisheries: Djakarta, Indonesia.
Committee on Shipping: Bangkok, Thailand.
Committee on Communications and Air Traffic Services: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Civil Air Transport: Singapore.
Committee on Commerce and Industry: Manila, Philippines.
Committee on Transport and Telecommunications: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Science and Technology: Djakarta, Indonesia.
Committee on Mass Media: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Finance: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Committee on Tourism: Djakarta, Indonesia.

AIMS

To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian nations.

To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

To provide assistance to each other in the form of train-

ing and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.

To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their people.

To promote South-East Asian studies.

To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS

PRINCIPAL PROJECTS OF ASEAN

ASEAN is to take over various projects that were operated or envisaged by ASA; the principal projects of ASA were:

Economic Co-operation and Development. The establishment of an Organization for Asian Economic Co-operation was agreed in principle and steps were taken to intensify trade among member countries by relaxing or eliminating regulations and restrictions on the free flow of trade. Efforts were also made to increase trade between the region and the rest of the world. A multilateral agreement on commerce and navigation was being prepared, and the private sector was to play a greater part in promoting economic development and developing industry.

Joint Research and Technology. Joint research programmes had been formulated and study tours organized. There was a wide exchange of technical experts and training facilities were made available for nationals of other member countries. An ASA Research Centre was to have been established in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Education. Exchanges of teachers and students and increased facilities for teaching the language, history and

geography of member countries. Accreditation and equivalence of degrees were being studied to facilitate exchanges in higher education.

Transport and Tourism. The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled services and it was planned that the Philippines join the pool at a later date. A project for a joint airline to operate supersonic aircraft was under discussion. The possibility of a U.S. \$250 million Asian Shipping Line is being studied under a joint agreement between ASEAN countries, signed in June 1968. A minimum fleet of 600,000 d.w.t. is envisaged to maintain services to U.S.A. and Europe as well as within the region. In 1962 a through train service between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok was inaugurated and further rail links are to be established. Visas had been abolished for officials and visa fees waived for nationals of ASA countries. Tourism was actively encouraged under ASA, and ASEAN members are jointly studying tourist promotion.

Cultural Exchanges. Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions, and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS—BIS

7 Centralbahnstrasse, CH 4002 Basle, Switzerland

The Bank for International Settlements was founded in 1930. It aims to promote co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as Trustee or Agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and President of the Bank: Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA (Netherlands).

Directors: Baron ANSIAUX (Belgium), M. J. BABINGTON SMITH (United Kingdom), Dr. GUIDO CARLI (Italy), HENRI DEROY (France), Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE (German Federal Republic), Dr. KARL KLASSEN (German Federal Republic), Dr. DONATO MENICHELLA (Italy), Sir LESLIE O'BRIEN (United Kingdom), Dr. EDWIN STOPPER (Switzerland), OLIVIER WORMSER (France), PER ÅSBRINK (Sweden), ROBERT VANDEPUTTE (Belgium).

Alternates: Dr. PAOLO BAFFI or Prof. FRANCESCO MASERA (Italy), BERNARD CLAPPIER or MARCEL THÉRON (France), Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER or JOHANNES TUNGER (German Federal Republic), C. J. MORSE or R. G. RAW (United Kingdom), GEORGES JANSON (Belgium).

The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board which is at present composed of the Governors or Presidents of the central banks of Belgium, France, the German

Federal Republic, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and five members nominated by certain of the Governors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

General Manager: RENÉ LARRE (France).

Economic Adviser, Head of the Monetary and Economic Department: Dr. MILTON GILBERT (U.S.A.).

Secretary-General, Head of Department: Dr. ANTONIO D'AROMA (Italy).

Head of the Banking Department: Dr. H. H. MANDEL (German Federal Republic).

Managers: D. H. MACDONALD (United Kingdom), MAURICE TOUSSAINT (Belgium), Dr. ANTONIO RAINONI (Italy).

Legal Adviser: HENRI GUIBAN (Switzerland).

The Authorized capital of the Bank is 1,500 million gold francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 2,500 gold francs each. At the end of the financial year 1970-71, 464,725 shares were in issue, paid up as to 25 per cent of nominal value.

FUNCTIONS

The operations of the Bank conform with the monetary policy of the member central banks.

The Bank may in particular:

1. Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for the account of central banks.
2. Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.
3. Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.
4. Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold and short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.
5. Discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without its endorsement short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.
6. Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for the account of central banks.

7. Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for the account of central banks.
8. Discount for central banks bills from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.
9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks,

claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Agent of OECD under the European Monetary Agreement and as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the European Coal and Steel Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(as at September 30th, 1971)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . grammes fine gold—Art. 4 of the Statutes)

ASSETS		%
Gold	4,175,595,690	15.4
Cash on hand and on sight a/c with banks	87,782,997	0.3
Treasury bills	869,902,688	3.2
Time deposits and advances	12,892,594,754	47.4
Securities at term	9,159,831,895	33.6
Miscellaneous	14,429,075	0.1
TOTAL	27,200,137,099	100.0

LIABILITIES		%
Authorized cap.: 1,500,000,000		
Issued cap.: 1,202,812,500		
viz. 481,125 shares of which 25% paid up	300,703,125	1.1
Reserves	331,211,487	1.2
Deposits (gold)	3,878,607,714	14.3
Deposits (currencies)	21,997,118,186	80.8
Notes	490,369,736	1.8
Miscellaneous	137,030,382	0.5
Provision for building purposes	85,096,469	0.3
TOTAL	27,200,137,099	100.0

BENELUX

39 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 13.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. To this end, the Committee of Ministers can take decisions, establish conventions, make recommendations and issue directives. The Committee may also set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Permanent Secretary: M. HONDEQUIN, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1.

The Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council consists of forty-nine members, twenty-one each from the Netherlands and Belgian Parliaments and seven from Luxembourg Parliament. It was set up by a Convention which entered into force in September 1956. This Council may deliberate and communicate to the three Governments its views on problems of direct concern to the Economic Union, including cultural relations, foreign policy and the standardization of laws. The Interparliamentary Council receives an annual report, jointly established by the three Governments, on each of the above problems. These reports are published.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: Prof. G. BROUWERS (Netherlands), R. VAES (Belgium), A. DÜHR (Luxembourg).

The Council of Economic Union consists of three chairmen, one from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees; presidents of the Special Committees may be co-opted on to the Council when their special fields are under discussion.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers

and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; for co-ordinating the work of the Committees and Special Committees; for giving them directives and for transmitting their proposals to the Committee of Ministers.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are eight Committees: Foreign Economic Relations; Monetary and Financial; Industrial and Commercial; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Customs and Taxation; Transport; Social; Movement and Establishment of Persons.

There are nine Special Committees: Co-ordination of Statistics; Comparison of Government Budgets; Public Tenders; Public Health; Retail Trade and Handicrafts; Movement of Persons (control at external frontiers); Territorial Planning; Tourism; Administrative and Judicial Co-operation.

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. C. D. A. Baron VAN LYNDEN.

Deputies: E. R. VAN DER AA, E. LEICK.

The Secretary-General is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg Deputy Secretary-General. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to this Committee. The Budget of the Secretariat for 1971 was 56,229,000 Belgian Francs to which Belgium and the Netherlands each contributed 48.5% and Luxembourg 3%.

JOINT SERVICES

The Committee of Ministers may establish Joint Services to improve the functioning of the Economic Union, and determine their tasks, operational layout and working methods. Up to now no joint services have been established.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six persons (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: A. H. M. ALBREGTS.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

COLLEGE D'IMPULSION

Chairman: A. DE SCHRIJVER.

Secretary: P. VAN DER MEIREN.

The *Collège d'Impulsion*, a body which is intended to provide an independent stimulus to the activities of the Union, was established in 1969 for one year and subsequently prolonged for the same period. It consists of six members (two from each member country) and is responsible for proposing the most appropriate measures for an integral achievement in the application of the Union Treaty.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1921 Economic and Customs Union between Belgium and Luxembourg.
- 1943 London Monetary Agreement.
- 1944 London Customs Convention.
- 1948 Customs Union came into force; agreement on unifying customs formalities.
- 1949 Pre-Union Agreement.
- 1950 Agricultural Protocols.
- 1953 Hague Protocol on co-ordination of economic and social policy; Commercial Protocol.
- 1954 Agreement on liberalization of capital movements.
- 1955 Agreement on the setting-up of a Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council.
- 1956 OEEC recognised Benelux as a single unit in inter-European trade; Labour Convention; Protocol on tenders and purchases.
- 1958 Treaty of the Benelux Economic Union signed.
- 1960 Benelux Treaty came into force, together with the Labour Treaty.
- 1962 Liberalization of road transport.

- 1963 Convention on free movement and establishment in the three countries came into force.
- 1965 Treaty on the establishment of a Benelux Court signed.
- 1966 Treaty on reciprocal assistance for the perception of the turnover tax came into force.
- 1967 Treaty on extradition and legal aid in criminal affairs came into force.
- 1969 Inter-governmental Conference which decided on the total abolition of border control between the three countries.
- 1970 The Committee of Ministers at the level of chiefs of government confirmed the above decision, to be implemented between January 1st, 1971, and January 1st, 1972.
- 1971 The almost-total implementation of the 1969 Inter-Governmental Convention on January 1st., and the implementation of the Convention regarding administrative and legal co-operation, together with an additional protocol concerning imports, administered by the Committee of Ministers.

HISTORY

During the later war years the governments-in-exile of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg began to lay plans for an economic and customs union of their countries. Their efforts crystallized in the London Monetary Agreement of October 21st, 1943. A firm exchange value was needed between the Belgian franc and the Dutch florin; the pre-war gold parity of 16.52 Belgian francs to one Dutch florin was agreed on, as well as a scheme of reciprocal credits between the two countries. There was also agreement on the need for continual consultation and for the co-ordination of such measures as each country felt compelled to take in their respective capital markets.

The London Customs Convention of September 5th, 1944, marked a further step forward. The principle was established of reciprocal tariff abolition, to lead in the first place to a "tariff community", which in its

turn would be a preliminary step towards a full customs, and eventual economic union. Methods of procedure were established and three committees set up—the Administrative Customs Committee, the Administrative Foreign Trade Committee and the Committee for Trade Agreements. A tentative tariff list was drawn up, and provision made for withdrawal at one year's notice.

In the last months of the war Holland was devastated, whereas Belgium and Luxembourg emerged almost unscathed. A combination of factors brought economic prosperity to Belgium immediately after the war, and because of this discrepancy in recovery rates the envisaged Customs Convention could not be applied immediately. In March 1947 the first Hague Protocol was signed; the Customs Convention was given its final form and a General Secretariat estab-

lished in Brussels. The Customs Union came into force on January 1st, 1948.

OPERATING THE UNION

A further step forward was made by the Pre-Union Agreement of October 15th, 1949. Among other provisions, three stand out as particularly important; these laid down the principles of progressive liberalization of exchange trade between the three partners, the systematic co-ordination of commercial and monetary policies with regard to other countries and the preparation of a unified system of foreign trade negotiation. In spite of these advances, Benelux ran into difficulties in the following year, 1950, largely arising from the war in Korea, to which the economies of Belgium and Luxembourg on the one hand and of the Netherlands on the other reacted sharply and differently. In the Netherlands the deficit in payments and gold reserves increased; in Belgium and Luxembourg gold reserves rose and the payments surplus grew to such a size as to be unhealthy. Wages and prices in the Netherlands were still at that period abnormally low; in the other two partners they rose.

In 1951 and 1952 the whole Benelux structure was in danger of breakdown, but was saved by the strenuous efforts of the three Governments, which were put into concrete and effective form by the important Hague Protocol of July 24th, 1953, the Commercial Protocol of December 9th, 1953, and the agreement on the liberalization of capital movements of July 8th, 1954. The Hague Protocol of July 1953 embodied agreements on the stabilization and adjustments of wages and rents in the three partners and the recognition of the principle that social legislation must be co-ordinated in order to avoid excessive differences between social charges which might adversely affect cost prices and the competitive positions of the three countries. The Commercial Protocol was complementary to this agreement. It laid down the guiding aim of maximum trade combined with maximum freedom, but emphasized the necessity of consultation in the case of export promotion, as well as joint action whenever complications arose with trade partners who refused reciprocity.

A convention providing for the free movement of labour was signed on June 7th, 1956, which was clarified and expanded by a further agreement on March 20th, 1957, while a protocol defining the procedure to be followed with regard to public tenders and government purchases was signed on July 6th, 1956, and came into force on August 29th, 1958.

By 1956, 96.5 per cent of the trade between the three partners was free, and of the remaining 3.5 per cent, 3.33 per cent was accounted for by food and agricultural products. Agriculture, as in all plans such as Benelux, had proved to be the most intransigent problem. In this sphere the Netherlands have a superior position, with a large export trade and low costs. In Belgium and Luxembourg the position is reversed, with a high import rate and high costs. Some price equalization duties are charged on Netherlands agricultural products exported to Belgium and Luxembourg. These duties are levied by the Nether-

lands Government, of which half are handed over to Belgium and Luxembourg for the development and improvement of their agriculture and half are retained by the Netherlands and devoted to the rationalization of their own agriculture.

SINGLE TRADING UNIT

One of the most significant dates in the evolution of Benelux is January 26th, 1956. On that date the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation announced that henceforth Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were to be regarded as one country for all purposes of inter-European trade. In January 1955, O.E.E.C. had raised its compulsory trade liberalization requirements to 90 per cent between member countries; the Benelux Governments presented a unified single list applying to all three of them and covering 95.6 per cent of their imports from other member countries. Consequently, O.E.E.C. could now regard the three as one.

ECONOMIC UNION TREATY

The Benelux Treaty was signed in February 1958, and came into force in November 1960. By the Treaty, all trade agreements with outside countries were to be concluded by Benelux as an entity from January 1961. By November 1963, all tenders issued by national, provincial or local authorities were to be made accessible to tenders of all three countries. By November 1970, all obstacles to the free flow of goods between the three countries, including agricultural produce, were eliminated. A customs union came into force in February 1971.

The Benelux Economic Union's main aims are to raise prosperity by co-ordinating national economic policies, by pursuing a common foreign trade policy, and permitting the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services. Unlike EEC the Benelux Economic Union is not a supra-national institution. Its institutions are based on those which grew up empirically within the Benelux Customs Union.

RESULTS

Co-operation between the Benelux countries has resulted in the area becoming the first completely free labour market. Capital movement as well as services have been made almost completely free. A number of restrictions still exist as to the free movement of goods. Strenuous efforts are being made towards the abolition of these restrictions through the harmonization of national legislation, through a Convention on mutual recognition.

There is continuous co-ordination of economic, financial and social policies and the adoption and pursuit of a common policy on economic relations with third countries and on relative payments.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

Belgo-Netherlands-Luxembourg Rapprochement Committee (Comité Benelux): 40 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels; 38 Nassauplein, The Hague; 8 avenue de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg; f. 1945; a private organization to stimulate co-

operation between the Benelux countries; organization: *International Committee* of delegates from the three national committees; Pres. L. C. AMEYE (Belgium), V. G. M. MARIJNEN (Netherlands), A. HUSS (Luxem-

bourg); Secs. J. CHABERT (Belgium), E. C. DE MOOIJ (Netherlands), L. F. LEMMER (Luxembourg); publ. *Nouvelles Benelux* (every two months—French and Dutch).

THE TREATY OF ECONOMIC UNION

The Treaty consists of 100 Articles and is valid in the first instance for fifty years.

I. DEFINITION OF PRINCIPLES

The main aim of the Economic Union is to raise the prosperity of the people by realizing the free mutual movement of persons, goods, services and capital, the co-ordination of national economic policy and the pursuance of a common foreign trade policy.

All nationals of the three member countries are free to move anywhere within the territory of the Union and to enjoy in the other two countries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the nationals of those countries, with regard to freedom of movement, residence and establishment, the exercise of economic and professional activities, capital transactions, labour conditions, social provisions, dues, taxes and legal protection. Trade between the three countries is freed from all import dues and from all restrictions of a qualitative, quantitative or currency nature. This free intercourse must neither be unduly impeded by non-economic or non-financial measures, although controls and statistical inspections at frontiers will not be considered as restrictions within the meaning of the Treaty. Capital movements are also free and exchange of services are subject to the same principles as that of merchandise. Any distortion of competitive conditions are forbidden, lest they should impede the development of mutual free trade.

The three governments engage themselves to consult jointly on matters of economic policy in order to create the necessary conditions for full economic integration. Furthermore, they will also consult each other in order to determine the Union's policy at international meetings and in all matters concerned with regional economic integration or matters relating to foreign countries, in so far as these

matters affect the purposes of the Union. There will also be a common policy with regard to foreign trade and payments and a common tariff in respect of import and other duties.

The Economic Union does not include a monetary union, but certain monetary rules are laid down, particularly that policy with regard to rates of exchange must be formulated by consultation. It is further provided that should the vital interests of a member country be in danger, the Committee of Ministers may deviate from the provisions of the Treaty.

2. INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNION

These are listed as the Committee of Ministers, the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Council of Economic Union, the Committees and Special Committees, the Secretariat-General, the Joint Services, the Arbitration Tribunal and the Economic and Social Consultative Council (see the section on Organization above).

3. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

This section elaborates certain principles laid down in Part I, and also de-limits certain fields in which the Committee of Ministers may take binding decisions and further provides that the principles of the Treaty shall be effected by special agreement in certain cases.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The main provisions of this part are that the scope of the Treaty is limited to the territories of the member countries in Europe, though the interests of Belgian and Netherlands overseas territories should be safeguarded in foreign trade agreements; and that the Treaty should be valid for a period of fifty years, subject to tacit extension by periods of ten years, unless it is revoked by any member country on one year's notice before the end of the running period.

BENELUX

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS	LUXEMBOURG	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.) .	30,507	33,808	2,586	66,901
Population (1970) .	9,690,991	13,119,430	339,848	23,150,269

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (^{'000} metric tons)

	1969			1970		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Wheat .	754	677	45	708	643	28
Rye .	70	207	6	61	172	3
Barley .	555	390	47	525	334	44
Oats .	281	322	40	194	201	29
Potatoes .	1,253	2,369	66	1,373	2,587	68
SugaBeet .	4,127	5,002	—	3,868	4,739	—
Mangolds .	3,142	854	55	2,966	742	42

LIVESTOCK, 1970 (^{'000})

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
Belgium . . .	73	2,893	112	3,722	26,081
Netherlands . . .	48	4,365	610	5,650	56,209
Luxembourg . . .	1	193	3	103	362

ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1970 (^{'000} metric tons)

	MILK	BUTTER	CHEESE	EGGS*	MEAT
Belgium . . .	3,745	92	39	251	778
Netherlands . . .	8,253	119	282	263	1,104
Luxembourg . . .	217	7	1	4	22

*1,000 metric tons=17 million eggs

BENELUX

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970			1969		
		Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg	Belgium	Nether-lands	Luxem-bourg
Coal	'000 metric tons	13,200	5,567	—	11,362	4,334	—
Coke	" " "	7,240	2,032	—	7,068	1,997	—
Crude Petroleum	" " "	—	2,020	—	—	1,919	—
Gas (Manufactured)	'000 cu. metres	42	4,569	19,087*	39	—	12,177*
Electricity	million kWh	27,630	37,144	2,120	28,960	40,859	2,070
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	11,211	3,461	4,872	10,845	3,594	4,814
Steel	" " "	12,837	4,720	5,521	12,611	4,721	5,462
Leather	" " "	2.5	2.6	—	2.2	2.6	—
Paper	" " "	701	1,362	—	770	1,309	—
Cotton Yarn	" " "	91	54	—	95	51	—
Yarns of Wool and Hair	" " "	81	17	—	81	16	—
Yarn of Artificial Fibre	" " "	15	37	—	14	36	—
Cement	" " "	6,269	3,296	207	6,729	3,830	245
Bricks	million	1,298	2,055	21	1,228	2,078	23
Shoes	'000 pairs	12,664	20,100	—	11,035	15,300	—

* 1 cu. metre rated at 4,250 K. cal.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1948	149,764	100,504
1955	254,034	225,813
1956	293,220	246,271
1957	315,497	253,930
1958	280,798	257,561
1959	305,343	283,617
1960	353,482	321,275
1961	385,188	332,921
1962	408,949	362,338
1963	458,789	398,187
1964	537,172	461,477
1965	576,457	520,902
1966	631,068	552,204
1967	650,088	589,044
1968	739,992	680,004
1969	880,584	834,648
1970	1,041,654	973,846

BENELUX

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Belgian francs)

	1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food Products	101,295	127,681	116,963	153,482
Meat and Meat Products	5,953	35,414	6,183	45,451
Dairy Products	5,373	21,537	5,925	28,163
Fruit and Vegetables	18,345	25,949	19,347	28,196
Raw Materials	104,181	50,187	114,102	54,784
Wood	15,430	982	15,822	1,198
Textile Fibre	20,131	11,263	18,940	10,647
Metal Ore and Waste	25,942	8,575	34,055	10,619
Fuel and Mineral Oil	89,839	49,305	114,970	67,196
Chemical Products	67,136	91,134	75,634	107,587
Manufactured Articles	202,136	271,945	224,961	301,667
Rubber Articles	5,720	4,430	7,357	4,989
Paper	16,290	13,450	18,789	15,600
Textiles	36,323	58,773	38,924	62,036
Clothing	19,463	10,014	22,410	12,560
Silver, Platinum and Jewels (non-ferrous metals)	44,819	43,776	50,192	40,096
Non-precious Metals (Iron and Steel)	34,833	92,181	44,723	107,942
Metal Articles	21,098	17,431	26,637	20,416
Scientific and Professional Instruments	14,091	13,233	18,296	16,936
Vehicles	82,246	62,321	100,305	51,331
Non-electric Machinery	87,777	58,322	111,823	69,372
Electric Machinery	49,299	48,996	65,219	57,113

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million Belgian francs)

	1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	8,755	2,978	11,115	2,429
Australia	5,347	4,027	4,573	5,230
Austria	5,150	7,207	5,670	8,498
Congo (Democratic Republic)	22,472	5,978	24,456	6,249
Canada	9,851	6,316	16,763	6,088
Denmark	5,659	13,195	6,421	15,282
Finland	7,431	5,002	7,925	6,086
France	122,090	163,306	147,657	173,600
German Federal Republic	262,526	263,165	314,276	334,371
German Democratic Republic	4,508	2,592	3,894	2,747
Iran	10,440	3,097	12,261	4,266
Italy	45,020	46,214	50,355	59,120
Japan	9,935	7,076	12,874	8,511
Kuwait and Iraq	13,075	2,263	17,173	2,450
Norway	6,197	9,868	7,156	10,582
Sweden	23,509	22,582	27,123	26,342
Switzerland	13,485	20,335	14,581	23,328
United Kingdom	65,991	58,221	71,211	62,255
U.S.S.R.	6,333	5,341	6,757	4,972
U.S.A.	91,657	57,168	115,183	60,132
Venezuela	2,708	2,233	3,557	2,613

BENELUX

TRADE WITHIN BENELUX (million Belgian francs)

	FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS		FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FROM BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG TO THE NETHERLANDS
1948 . .	7,189	19,087	1964 . .	44,030	67,833
1958 . .	24,626	32,355	1965 . .	48,267	73,197
1959 . .	27,335	36,145	1966 . .	52,481	76,074
1960 . .	29,466	41,519	1967 . .	54,224	76,890
1961 . .	32,310	48,663	1968 . .	60,814	83,523
1962 . .	33,679	52,542	1969 . .	71,271	97,277
1963 . .	37,819	57,479	1970 . .	83,032	113,068

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	MILLION TON-KMS.			MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		
	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg	Belgium	Netherlands	Luxembourg
1965 . .	6,698	3,522	622	8,975	7,715	229
1966 . .	6,173	3,272	567	8,708	7,603	229
1967 . .	6,082	3,235	572	8,534	7,412	254
1968 . .	6,632	3,274	641	8,178	7,355	251
1969 . .	7,370	3,433	725	8,238	7,502	253
1970 . .	7,778	3,532	764	8,260	8,011	256

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC WITHIN BENELUX ('000 tons)

	Belgium	Netherlands
1965 . .	25,778	82,229
1966 . .	26,455	81,015
1967 . .	27,108	92,654
1968 . .	28,168	94,771
1969 . .	29,213	90,496
1970 . .	31,237	92,666

SHIPPING

	OCEAN-GOING SHIPS ENTERING BENELUX PORTS	
	Number	'000 Tons
1964 . .	69,866	146,907
1965 . .	71,208	151,896
1966 . .	70,298	159,312
1967 . .	77,917	164,891
1968 . .	81,156	181,332
1969 . .	81,955	206,718
1970 . .	82,350	229,243

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILLION PASSENGER-KMS.		'000 TON-KMS.	
	Sabena	KLM	Sabena	KLM
1965 . .	1,785	3,342	64,887	207,700
1966 . .	1,654	3,848	68,775	223,000
1967 . .	1,954	4,288	92,000	242,700
1968 . .	1,977	4,537	118,747	303,700
1969 . .	2,206	4,763	169,912	361,400
1970 . .	2,447	5,659	192,121	392,000

PUBLICATIONS

*Benelux Textes de Base. Benelux Bulletin. Economical and Statistical Bulletin (quarterly).
Yearly Budget Comparisons. What is the Significance of Benelux?*

CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—CARIFTA

Georgetown, Guyana

The Caribbean Free Trade Association, established by Antigua, Barbados and Guyana in January 1967, aims at a gradual reduction of customs barriers and the free interchange of labour forces within the region.

MEMBERS

Antigua
Barbados
Belize
Dominica

Grenada
Guyana
Jamaica
Montserrat

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago

ORGANIZATION

In August 1967, technical experts met in Georgetown, Guyana, to discuss the measures required to bring about regional economic integration in the Caribbean, and the governments of Antigua, Barbados and Guyana agreed to establish a Caribbean Free Trade Area. The meeting recommended that CARIFTA should form the basis of a wider free trade area and during 1968 a further eight members were admitted. It was decided that on July 1st, 1968, all import duties and quantitative restrictions should be removed on all products trade among Caribbean member countries.

The Agreement signed in May 1968 aims at promoting trade expansion and diversification within the area, as well as encouraging the economic development of member countries. To achieve these goals, it provides for the immediate removal of all tariffs on trade among members, with the exception of certain manufactured goods included in a special Reserve List. The more-developed member countries, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana and Jamaica, will remove duties on imports from CARIFTA of these products over a five-year period. The Agreement also provides for incentives for the establishment of industry within the region and for agricultural development through protection from external competition. The Agricultural Marketing Protocol lists 21 commodities which may not be imported from sources outside the free trade area until all internal supplies have been exhausted.

At the meeting held in May 1968 it was also decided to establish a Caribbean Development Bank (*see below*).

The summit conference held in Port-of-Spain in February 1969 reaffirmed the decision to site the Bank in Barbados, in spite of Jamaica's opposition to the proposal.

Initial discussions on the establishment of a common external tariff also took place. Arrangements were made for the following studies to be carried out: rationalization of agriculture (CARIFTA Secretariat); establishment of industries on the smaller islands and regional policy of incentives (ECLA); foreign investment (University of the West Indies, Jamaica).

Belize, formerly British Honduras, was accepted for membership in June 1970. The Ministers of Education and representatives of the Universities decided on the establishment of an Examinations Council (*see below*) in June 1970. Also in June 1970 the Inaugural Meeting of the Statistical Co-ordinating and Advisory Committee (*see below*) was held. It has been decided that members will introduce the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature throughout the area with effect from January 1st, 1971.

In June 1971 Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent signed the Grenada Declaration with the aim of forming their territories into a new state by 1973.

Secretary-General: WILLIAM G. DEMAS.

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Bank, inaugurated in January 1970 in Nassau, began operations early in 1970 with an equity capital of \$50 million. Regional governments are to hold 60 per cent of the Bank's capital, and the remaining 40 per cent is to be provided by non-regional governments—Canada, and the United Kingdom. The regional members of the Bank include all CARIFTA member countries plus the Bahamas, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Colombia applied to join the Bank in July 1970.

The aims of the Bank are to stimulate economic growth and development of the Caribbean region by assisting regional members in the co-ordination of their development programmes, mobilizing additional financial resources from within and outside the region, providing technical assistance, promoting public and private investment in development projects. A proposed \$20 million soft-loan fund will provide resources for approved infrastructure projects.

President: Sir ARTHUR LEWIS.

STATISTICAL CO-ORDINATING AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE (SCOAC)

Committee of Commonwealth Caribbean countries established by the Sixth Conference of Heads of Government in Jamaica, April 1970. Aims to reach agreement on use by CARIFTA territories of a common classification for collecting and reporting trade statistics. The Inaugural Meeting of the Committee was held at the Caribbean Regional Secretariat in Guyana, June 1970.

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

At a meeting in Barbados in June 1970 CARIFTA Ministers of Education and representatives of the Universities in the region decided on the establishment of an Examinations Council for the setting, conduct and administration of examinations at secondary level for the Commonwealth Caribbean area.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

Established in 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras* Nicaragua

* Honduras still regards itself as a *de jure* member of CACM, although it suspended participation in the common market in December 1970 by imposing tariffs on all imports from the region.

ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

(Consejo Económico Centroamericano—CEC)

Created by the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration, the Council consists of the Ministers of Economy of the member states and meets as often as necessary or at the request of one of the contracting parties in one of the five capitals.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Consejo Ejecutivo del Tratado General—CE)

Consists of one government delegate and one alternate from each member state. Meetings are convened by the Permanent Secretariat or at the request of the contracting parties. Its function is to implement the measures necessary for the fulfilment of the terms of the General Treaty, which provides for the gradual realization of a Central American Customs Union.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente de Integración Económica Centroamericana—SIECA)

The Permanent Secretariat was set up as the administrative arm of the Economic Council and the Executive Council. It supervises the correct implementation of the legal instruments of economic integration and carries out relevant studies.

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Secretary-General: (vacant).

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)

(Central American Bank for Economic Integration): P.O. Box 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; capital \$60 million; available resources, including loans \$249.3 million; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure. Meeting of Board of Governors, January 1969, decided to increase capital subscription of Bank to \$60 million, to be contributed in equal parts by each member country. Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE ORTÍZ C. (Honduras); Vice-Pres. (vacant); Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M.; publ. *Annual Report, Revista de la Integración*.

Up to the end of December 1969 the BCIE had granted loans amounting to U.S. \$193 million, which were allocated as follows:

Country	Percentage of Total
Guatemala . . .	16.90
El Salvador . . .	20.09
Honduras . . .	24.42
Nicaragua . . .	20.11
Costa Rica . . .	18.48
	<hr/>
	100.00

FUNCTIONS

The Central American Common Market was established under the Tratado Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Tratado de Integración Económica Centroamericana. It visualises the eventual elimination of all tariffs and barriers between members, and the establishment of a common external tariff for the rest of the world. So far practically all internal barriers have been removed and agreement has been reached on 98 per cent of the items in the regional customs

classification; uniform tariffs now apply to 87 per cent of these items and the others are to be equalized over a five-year period. Intra-regional trade has increased from \$34 million in 1960 to \$275 million in 1971.

It is expected that there will be a common customs administration by 1970 and further goals include a unified fiscal policy, a regional industrial policy and co-ordinated regional policies in public health, labour, education, transport and agriculture.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION

1952 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua established the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee (CCE) to:

1. Establish a common market.
2. Integrate industrial development.
3. Co-ordinate their agricultural economies.

1954 Establishment of Central American Advanced School for Public Administration, San José, Costa Rica.

1956 Establishment of Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) in Guatemala City.

1958 Agreement on the Central American Agreement for Industrial Integration signed.

Multilateral treaty on Central American Free Trade and Economic Integration signed, providing free trade for products representing one-third of inter-Central American trade.

1958 Studies of problems of roads, railways, shipping, air transport, finance, weights and measures, statistical co-ordination and demography.

Panama became a member of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

- 1959 Draft agreement drawn up for the establishment of a customs union.
Proposals for (1) establishment of a telecommunications centre, (2) juridical unification, (3) common marketing information, (4) central tourist organization.
- 1960 General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration signed between El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, aiming to establish a Central American customs code and uniform tariff legislation.
- 1961 Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) set up.
Equalization of import duties completed for 90 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff. Central American Uniform Customs Code was drafted.
- 1962 Costa Rica acceded to General Treaty.
Equalization of import duties extended to 95 per cent of the items to be subject to the Common tariff.
Central American Agreement on Tax Incentives to Industrial Development signed.
- 1963 Signing of Protocol to the Regime for Integration Industries and the special system pertaining to tariffs for the promotion of production activities.

- 1965 Ministers of Economic Affairs agree on a Central American policy for investment.
- 1966 Decision taken on special treatment for the balanced development of Honduras within the integrated economy.
- 1969 Decision by Governors of Central American Bank for Economic Integration to set up a Guarantee Fund with a capital of \$40 million, to be subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.
Signing of agreement establishing the Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization.
- 1970 Recommendation by the Consejo Monetario Centroamericano to increase reciprocal credits granted through the Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana with a view to improving the positions of Honduras and El Salvador in particular.
December: Conference to decide *modus operandi* for CACM. On collapse of conference Honduras imposed tariffs on imports from the region.
- 1971 June: Costa Rica imposed tariffs on imports of textiles, shoes, clothing, soap and eggs from Central America. Costa Rica later lifted tariffs.
October: Preliminary agreement reached in Guatemala on formula to allow free trade in clothing and eggs.

INSTITUTIONS

Unión Monetaria Centroamericana (*Central American Monetary Union*): Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador, El Salvador; since 1952 the Central Banks of the five Republics had been meeting to discuss monetary, exchange and credit aspects of their respective economies. In 1961 the Central American Clearing House was founded. An agreement for the establishment of the Central American Monetary Union became effective for the five Republics in March 1964.

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (*Central American Monetary Council*): Composed of the Presidents of the Central Banks of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and the Manager of the Central Bank of Costa Rica. Pres. Lic. OMAR DENGÓ (Costa Rica); Exec. Sec. Lic. JORGE GONZÁLES DEL VALLE (Guatemala).

Comités de Consulta o de Acción (*Consulting and Working Committees*):

Comité de Política Monetaria (Monetary Policy Committee).

Comité de Política Cambiaria y de Compensación (Exchange and Clearing Policy Committee).

Comité de Operaciones Financieras (Financial Committee).

Comité de Estudios Jurídicos (Juridical Studies Committee).

The Monetary Council will create other committees as it becomes necessary.

Secretaría Ejecutiva (*Executive Secretariat*): Its functions are to prepare the technical studies which may be necessary, and to co-ordinate the activities of the different committees. Rotative seat, at present in San José, Costa Rica.

Secretary-General: Lic. JORGE GONZÁLES DEL VALLE.

Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana (*Central American Clearing House*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 and joined Central American Monetary Union in 1964; capital \$10 million; operations 1968 \$222.6 million; banking operations based on the Central American peso, at par with the U.S. dollar. Pres. (1968-70) CARLOS H. ALFÁREZ (Guatemala).

Federación de Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano (*Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce*): f. 1961; for planning and co-ordinating industrial and commercial interchanges. Rotative seat, at present Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones Industriales de Centroamérica (FECAICA) (*Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America*): 3a. Av. 12-22, Zona 1, Guatemala; established in 1959 by the Chambers of Industry of the CACM countries to promote commerce and industry; principally by interchange of information.

Federación de Bancos de Centroamérica y Panamá (*Federation of Bankers' Associations of Central America and Panama*): f. 1965 to co-operate in carrying out the integration movement. Rotative seat, at present in Guatemala.

Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (*Central American Institute of Research and Industrial Technology—ICAITI*): Avenida Reforma 4-47 Zona 10, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1956 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, to contribute to the expansion and improvement of industry in the region. Dir. Dr. MANUEL NORIEGA MORALES (Guatemala); Gen. Deputy Dir. Dr. GABRIEL DENGÓ.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (*Central American Institute for Business Administration*): Apdo. Postal 2485, Managua, Nicaragua; established in July 1963 as a management training school by countries of the CACM to promote commerce and studies.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (*Central American Institute of Public Administration*) (formerly ESAPAC): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1954 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations, with a view to improving Public Administration; Panama joined later. Transformed into an Institute in 1967; operates as a project under the United Nations Development Programme and the six governments of the Central American Isthmus; aims to support economic integration and development in the region. Dir. Lic. CARLOS GUTIERREZ (Guatemala).

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (*Superior Council for Central American Universities—CSUCA*): Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948; mems.: Univs. of San Carlos de Guatemala,

El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Nat. Univs. of Honduras, Nicaragua; Sec.-Gen. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO; publs. *Noticias del CSUCA*, *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Instituto de Nutrición de Centro America y Panamá (*Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama—INCAP*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949; regional office of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (*Central American Air Navigation Service Corporation—COCESNA*): Aptdo. Postal 660, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960.

Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA (*Secretariat for the Integration of Tourism in Central America*): Aptdo. 2138, Managua, Nicaragua; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. RICARDO A. PORRAS.

Comisión Técnica de las Telecomunicaciones de Centroamérica (COMTELCA) (*Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America*): Managua, Nicaragua.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND FUNDS

TREATIES

TRATADO MULTILATERAL DE LIBRE COMERCIO E INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in Tegucigalpa in 1958 by all members of ODECA, except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. For the equalisation of Customs duties between the members. All duties were removed from 237 groups of regionally produced commodities when the Treaty came into force and will be extended to include all regionally produced goods in the next ten years.

TRATADO DE INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in 1959 by all members of ODECA except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. In July 1962 the members signed agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 per cent of all products entering the area.

TRATADO DE ASOCIACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Signed in February 1960 by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and came into force in April 1960. Tariffs were then removed on 95 per cent of all goods traded between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed.

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: signed June 1958; provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest. The operation of this convention has been limited and, to

date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Productive Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff regulations to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962, the Convention provides for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

Treaty on Telecommunications: signed in April 1966 by Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and by Costa Rica in January 1967.

FUNDS

Guarantee Fund: set up 1969 by the Governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Capital of \$40 million subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.

Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria (*Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization*): agreement signed on October 1st, 1969, by Presidents of the five Central American Central Banks to provide short-term financial assistance to members facing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Capital to be subscribed equally by the five members: U.S. \$20 million. Initial shares of \$1 million each subscribed January 2nd, 1970. Additional funds will be sought from international sources. Mems.: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

STATISTICS

AREA
(sq. km.)

COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
50,900	20,000	108,889	112,088	118,358

POPULATION

	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA
1966 . . .	1,567,230	3,095,323	4,717,284	2,445,440	1,625,518*
1970 . . .	1,710,083	3,533,628	5,000,000†	2,500,000†	1,900,000†

* December 1964.

† Estimate.

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE ('000 Central American Pesos)*

COSTA RICA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
El Salvador . .	14,243	19,700	8,450	11,200
Guatemala . .	17,640	21,000	7,514	11,200
Honduras . . .	5,771	6,700	7,403	12,400
Nicaragua . . .	13,566	19,700	12,742	13,900
TOTAL CACM	51,220	67,000	36,109	48,700

EL SALVADOR

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Costa Rica . .	8,450	11,200	14,243	19,700
Guatemala . .	38,165	40,600	33,242	39,500
Honduras . . .	7,327	—	12,415	—
Nicaragua . . .	6,238	8,800	11,856	15,400
TOTAL CACM	60,180	60,600	71,756	74,600

GUATEMALA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Costa Rica . .	7,514	11,200	17,640	21,000
El Salvador . .	33,242	39,500	38,165	40,600
Honduras . . .	6,034	7,100	17,752	28,500
Nicaragua . . .	4,591	7,200	12,883	15,700
TOTAL CACM	51,381	65,000	86,440	105,800

HONDURAS

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Costa Rica . .	7,403	12,400	5,771	6,700
El Salvador . .	12,415	—	7,327	—
Guatemala . .	17,752	28,500	6,034	7,100
Nicaragua . . .	6,403	14,000	4,738	4,900
TOTAL CACM	43,973	54,900	23,870	18,600

NICARAGUA

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Costa Rica . .	12,742	13,900	13,566	19,700
El Salvador . .	11,856	15,400	6,238	8,800
Guatemala . .	12,883	15,700	4,591	7,200
Honduras . . .	4,738	4,900	6,403	14,000
TOTAL CACM	42,219	50,000	30,798	49,700

* 1 Central American peso (\$CA) = U.S. \$1.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France

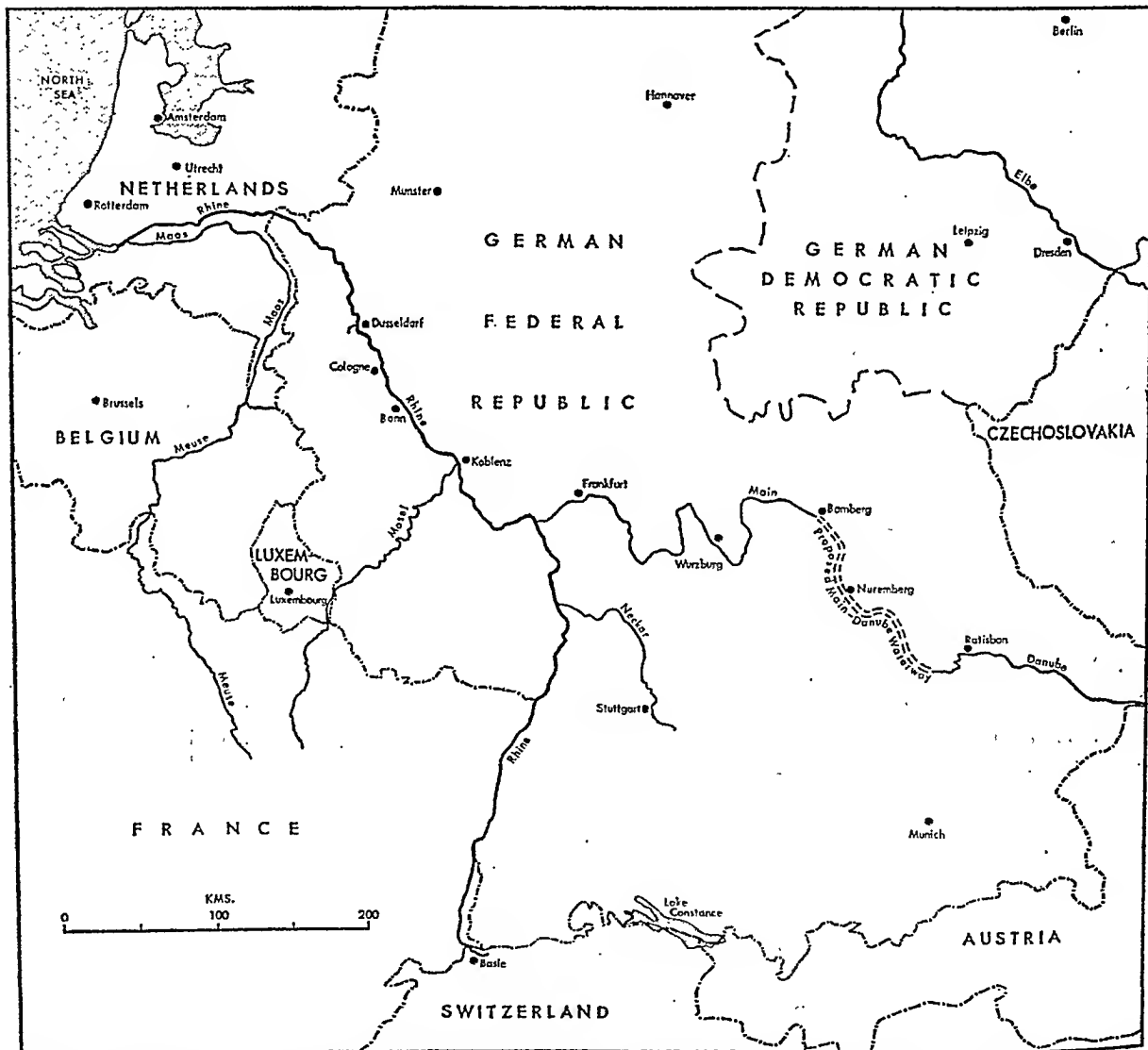
Set up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and equal river facilities for vessels of all nations on the Rhine.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

German Federal Republic
Netherlands

Switzerland
United Kingdom



Map shows sections of the Rhine and its main tributaries navigable by ships of 1,000 tons or more. Also shown is the proposed Main-Danube Waterway expected to be completed by the late 1980s.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

Chairman: GUY DE LACHARRIERE.

General. The overall function of the Commission is to enable member Governments to co-ordinate inland waterway policy and to supervise the application of the Convention (*see below*). It meets twice a year (occasionally more often) in full session. Each member state provides between two and four commissioners with one or two substitutes. Decisions are taken by unanimous agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Set up to apply the 1950/1961 Agreement on social security of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR LABOUR CONDITIONS

Set to apply the 1954/1963 Agreement on labour conditions of Rhine boatmen. Members: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, Switzerland.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. DOERFLINGER (France).

Deputy Secretary-General: H. WATERMANN (German Federal Republic).

Chief Engineer: J. DUBOIS (Belgium).

FUNCTIONS

Navigational Security. The Commission draws up and executes rules for navigational signals and routes, for the construction and loading of boats, for minimum numbers of crew and for carrying of dangerous goods.

Customs. Customs regulations have been simplified and standardized.

Court of Appeal. A Chamber of Appeal judges for criminal and civil cases involving Rhine traffic.

Hydrology. The Commission gives navigational approval to plans of bridge and barrage construction, and assesses other hydro-technical projects.

Research. The Commission undertakes study voyages from time to time.

CONVENTION

Signed at Mayence in 1816. Revised at Mannheim in 1868 and at Strasbourg in 1963.

MAIN PROVISIONS

1. Freedom of navigation for vessels and crews of all nations without technical, fiscal, customs, professional or administrative hindrance.
2. Equality of treatment for all flags.
3. Freedom of transit for all merchandise with or without warehousing or trans-shipment.
4. All import, export and transit facilities available for other forms of transport to be accorded also to Rhine transport.
5. The claiming of special rights for a vehicle or its cargo based on the fact of navigation to be forbidden.
6. Customs formalities for direct transit to be limited to the presentation of a declaration, the closure of holds or guardianship.
7. States to be obliged to open free ports and places of loading and unloading.
8. Rules relating to vessel security, navigation police and transport police to be standardised and extended.
9. States to be obliged to maintain the waterway, to co-ordinate hydro-technical works and to eliminate all technical hindrance.
10. Special jurisdiction in the riparian states, with competence fixed by the Convention and the right of parties to have recourse either to the Central Commission or to a national court.
11. All interested parties have the right to lay complaints before the Central Commission.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR NAVIGATION OF THE RHINE

BUDGET

The budget is fixed annually and member states make an equal contribution.

ASSOCIATED BODY

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RHINE SHIPS REGISTER

89 Schiedamsevest (P.O.B. 947), Rotterdam, Netherlands

Founded in 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the publication of a register and the unification of general average rules. Associated with the Central Commission.

Director: G. DE VALK (Netherlands).

MEMBERS

Shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others with a commercial interest in Rhine Traffic.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION—CENTO

Old Grand National Assembly Building, Ankara, Turkey

The Central Treaty Organization aims to provide mutual security and defence for member countries and seeks the peaceful economic development of the region through co-operative effort. CENTO replaced the Baghdad Pact Organization after the withdrawal of Iraq in March 1959.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States is a member of the Organization's Military, Economic, and Counter-Subversion Committees, and signed bilateral agreements of military and economic co-operation with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara in March 1959.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Ministerial Level: Meets normally once each year in rotation at CENTO country capitals. Attended by Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers.

Deputies Level: Meets in Ankara under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General. Attended by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, and a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States is represented at the Council meetings, both at Ministerial and Deputy level, by an observer who participates fully in the discussions.

Committees of the Council: (1) Military Committee, (2) Counter-Subversion Committee, (3) Liaison Committee, (4) Economic Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Eski Büyük Millet Meclisi Binası, Ankara, Turkey

Secretary-General: H.E. TURGUT MENEMENCIOĞLU (Turkey). The Secretariat is divided into four divisions: Political and Administration, Economic, Public Relations, and Security,

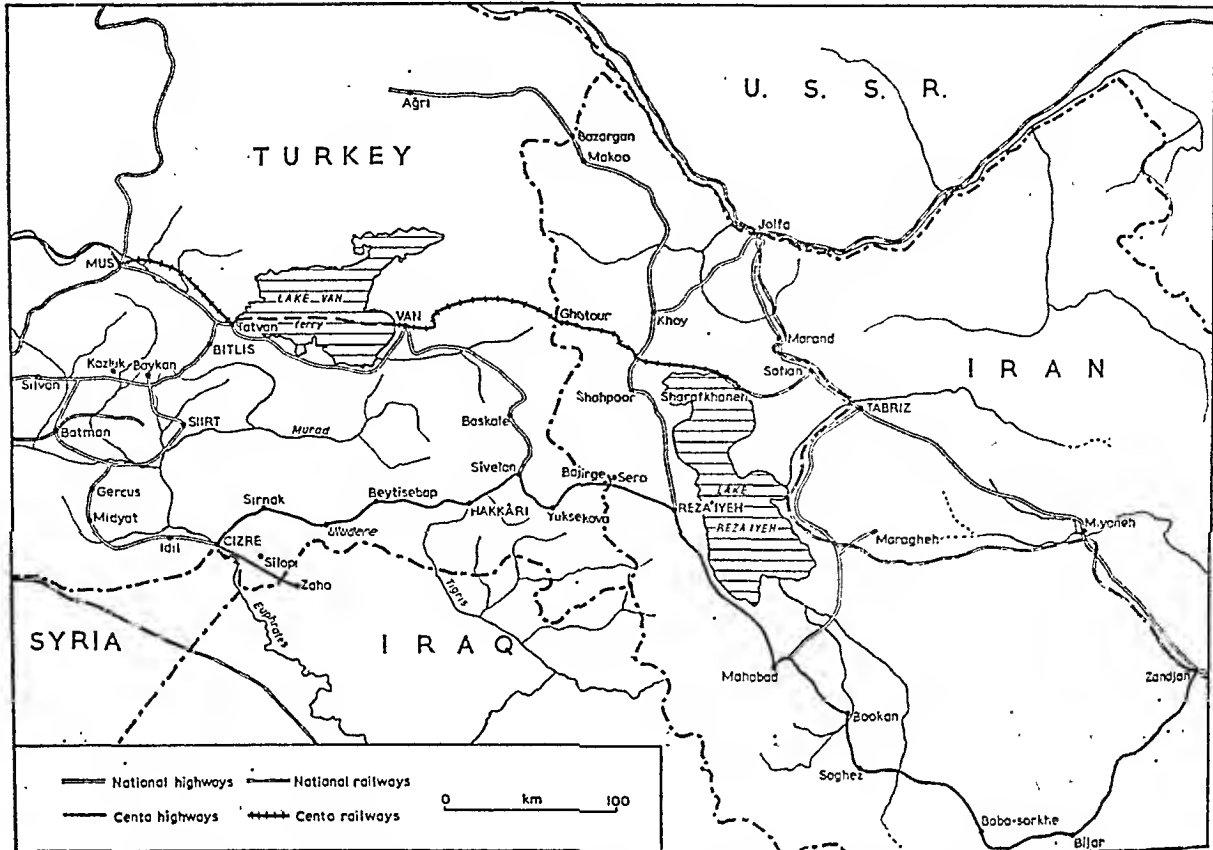
PERMANENT MILITARY DEPUTIES GROUP

The Military Committee is represented in Ankara by the Permanent Military Deputies Group comprising five senior officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or its equivalent.

COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. R. H. ANTHIS, U.S.A.F. (United States); has international staff of officers from three services of the five member nations of the Military Committee.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION



Map shows projected Turkey-Iran road and rail developments. For progress to date see below.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Karachi, Lasbella, Quetta, Zahidan, and Kerman in progress.

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Lasbella, Pishin and Bandar Abbas in progress.

Turkey-Iran road link joining Bağışlı, Rczaiyeh and Tabriz-Teheran main road at Zanjan completed.

Turkey-Iran road link joining Cizre, Hakkari and Bağışlı under construction.

Turkey-Iran rail link (including a ferry across Lake Van) joining Muş, Tatvan, Khoy and Sharafkhaneh completed in 1971.

Pakistan-Iran rail link joining Bad to Zahidan and Quetta under construction.

Development of the ports of Trabzon and Iskenderun; Trabzon project completed in 1963. First stage of Iskenderun project finished in 1969. The second stage is under construction.

CENTO Airway; U.S.A. and the United Kingdom have contributed considerable amounts towards improved

navigational and other aids for regional air traffic. Now virtually completed.

High-frequency radio telecommunication links between London and key regional stations, i.e. Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran, Karachi and Dacca. First stage completed in 1964; in full operation 1968.

Ankara-Teheran-Karachi microwave links project, involving 88 relay stations and 13 air navigation stations, opened 1965, completed 1966. Teheran Control Centre opened 1969.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS REPORTING TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: increased production, development policy, banking and credit, forestry, pest control, land classification and soil survey, irrigation systems, improved annual breeding and control of virus and parasitic diseases of livestock.

COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: development of science and technology and the peaceful uses of atomic energy; undertakes research in all three countries of the region.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

ADVISORY GROUP ON MINERALS DEVELOPMENT: covering work on border geological surveys, training in geological mapping techniques, stratigraphic surveys and investigations of possible exploitation of phosphate deposits.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON HEALTH: development of public health in the CENTO region, eradication of malaria, control of smallpox, teaching of preventive medicine, environmental sanitation, hospital administration, health education, family planning, etc.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME: training fellowships in specialized subjects in all three countries, visits and tours of experts, working and travelling seminars and

conferences of experts, financed by the Multi-lateral Technical Co-operation Fund (MTCF) at current level of U.S. \$315,000 per year.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS: development of improved communications by rail, sea, road and air in the region.

A Senior Industrial Development Advisor was appointed in 1970 to examine industrial development in Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

SECRETARIAT BUDGET

(1971-72)

£300,000 (approx.)

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1955 Turkey and Iraq signed Baghdad Pact, February. United Kingdom acceded to the Pact, April. Pakistan acceded to the Pact, September. Iran acceded to the Pact, November. International Secretariat established, December.
- 1956 United States joined Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees of the Pact.
- 1958 Pact's Headquarters and staff moved to Ankara.
- 1959 Bilateral defence agreements signed between the United States, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, March. Iraq withdrew from the Pact, March. Opening of Nuclear Centre in Teheran, June. Name of Organisation changed to CENTO, August.
- 1960 Establishment of new Permanent Military Deputies Group in Ankara, January. Development Loan Fund agreed to loan \$6 million to Turkey to help build Turkey-Iran Railway.
- 1961 First stage of High-Frequency Telecommunication link opened between London, Istanbul, Ankara and Teheran, June. Contract for \$16,490,000 awarded by U.S. Government to build microwave telecommunications system.
- 1962 Visit to CENTO Headquarters of Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, August. Visit to CENTO Headquarters of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran, October.
- 1963 CENTO project for the development of the Turkish port of Trabzon completed, aided by a grant of £180,000 from the United Kingdom.
- 1964 United States Development Loan Fund agreed to loan over \$18 million to meet foreign exchange requirements for completion of CENTO Turkey-Iran railway. CENTO Permanent Military Telecommunication System linking Ankara, Teheran and Rawalpindi officially inaugurated at cost of over

- \$2 million provided by U.S. United Kingdom announced increased financial aid to CENTO: from April 1965 £1 million annually. First section of Turkey-Iran railway, Muş to Tatvan (100 km.) completed and put into service.
- 1965 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications system handed over for operation to governments of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan (June).
- 1966 CENTO Microwave Telecommunications System officially dedicated (April). Section of CENTO Turkey-Iran Road between Sivilan (Turkey) and Rezaiyeh (Iran) officially dedicated (June).
- 1969 Decision to set up an Industrial Development Wing within the CENTO Secretariat (May). The Jinnah Post-Graduate Medical Centre in Karachi was adopted as a CENTO-supported regional institution (May). Reduction achieved in telegraph and telephone rates over the CENTO Microwave System.
- 1970 Seventeenth session of Council of Ministers held in Washington (May).
- 1971 Workshop on Clinical and Applied Research on Family Planning visited the CENTO Region (February). Regional Co-ordinating Board on Communicable Diseases met in Ankara to discuss a cholera surveillance plan (March). Symposium on Central Banking, Monetary and Economic Development, held in Izmir (April). 18th Session of the Council of Ministers held in Ankara (April-May). Turkey-Iran railway link officially opened by the Head of State of Turkey and Iran (September) (see also Economic Development Programme).

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

PACT OF THE CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

(February 24th, 1955)

Article 1

Consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter the High Contracting Parties will co-operate for their security and defence. Such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreement with each other.

Article 2

In order to ensure the realization and effect application of the co-operation provided for in Article 1 above, the competent authorities of the High Contracting Parties will determine the measures to be taken as soon as the present Pact enters into force. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to refrain from any interference whatsoever in each other's internal affairs. They will settle any dispute between themselves in a peaceful way in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Article 4

The High Contracting Parties declare that the dispositions of the present Pact are not in contradiction with any of the international obligations contracted by either of them with any third state or states. They do not derogate from, and cannot be interpreted as derogating from, the said international obligations. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any international obligation incompatible with the present Pact.

Article 5

This Pact shall be open for accession to any member state of the Arab League or any other state actively concerned

with the security and peace in this region which is fully recognized by both of the High Contracting Parties. Accession shall come into force from the date of which the instrument of accession of the state concerned is deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq.

Any acceding State Party to the present Pact, may conclude special agreements, in accordance with Article 1, with one or more states Parties to the present Pact. The competent authority of any acceding State may determine measures in accordance with Article 2. These measures will become operative as soon as they have been approved by the Governments of the Parties concerned.

Article 6

A Permanent Council at Ministerial level will be set up to function within the framework of the purposes of this Pact when at least four Powers become parties to the Pact.

The Council will draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 7

This Pact remains in force for a period of five years renewable for other five-year periods. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from the Pact by notifying the other parties in writing of its desire to do so, six months before the expiration of any of the above mentioned periods, in which case the Pact remains valid for the other Parties.

Article 8

This Pact shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties and ratifications shall be exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 596, Colombo, Ceylon

Set up in 1950 by the British Commonwealth and subsequently joined by South-East Asian countries, Japan and the United States.

MEMBERS

WITHIN THE AREA

Afghanistan
Bhutan
Burma
Ceylon
India
Indonesia

Iran
Khmer Republic
Korea, Republic of
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives

Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet-Nam, Republic of

OUTSIDE THE AREA

Australia
Canada

Japan
New Zealand

United Kingdom
United States

OBSERVERS

Asia Productivity Organisation (APO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(World Bank)
United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the
Far East (ECAFE)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Commonwealth Secretariat
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)

GATT/UNCTAD
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Joint International Trade Centre (JITC)
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
The South-East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation
(SEAMEO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organisation (UNESCO)

ORGANIZATION

THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Consultative Committee, consisting of representatives of member governments at Ministerial level, is the senior directing body of the Colombo Plan. It meets once a year, in different countries. Reports submitted by member countries are discussed and the Committee provides the central co-ordinating body for Capital Aid and Technical Co-operation Schemes. All members take part on equal terms and the meetings are attended by representatives of the Observers (above) and the Colombo Plan Bureau as a participating body.

THE COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

President: Dr. H. A. DE S. GUNASEKERA (Ceylon).

The Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation, which holds sessions in Colombo several times a year is a forum for consultation on the general principles within which Technical Co-operation operates, subject to the general direction of the Consultative Committee. It serves as a co-ordinating and receiving body. It has also been charged by the Consultative Committee with the responsibilities of carrying out information activities on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It is composed of representatives of member governments, who are generally their diplomatic representatives in Colombo, but at times from representatives sent for that purpose. The executive arm of the Council is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

THE COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

Director: Brig.-Gen. A. B. CONNELLY (Canada).
Principal Information Officer: L. P. GOONETILLEKE (Ceylon).
Adviser on Intra-Regional Training: GREGORIO P. ESPINOSA (Philippines).
Information Officer: BYUNG HAK LEE (Republic of Korea).
Regional Adviser on Population: Dr. JOHN EDLEFSEN (U.S.A.).

The functions of the Bureau are:

1. Maintaining a record of technical assistance (experts, training places, equipment), capital assistance given and received under the Colombo Plan together with statistics on costs.
2. Preparing periodic progress reports on the scheme and on the Colombo Plan at such intervals as the Council may require.
3. Circulating among member countries general noti-

- fication of the availability of training facilities, experts and equipment within the region.
4. Promoting intra-regional training through the holding of seminars and colloquia.
 5. Stimulating increased knowledge of, and interest in, the Colombo Plan and support for its aims and objects in member countries and elsewhere through the production and issue of publications and mass media material.
 6. Encouraging the spread of information on population control.
 7. Providing assistance to host countries in the organization and administration of Consultative Committee meetings where requested; and providing assistance to co-operating countries in such other matters as may be requested.
 8. Representing the Colombo Plan at meetings where its representation is required and representing the Bureau as a participating body in the Consultative Committee Meetings of the Colombo Plan.

CO-OPERATION AND CAPITAL

FORMS OF CO-OPERATION

By the supply of experts and the provision of technical training to students from South and South-East Asia and the supply of special equipment for training and research.

From 1950 to December 1970, 72,544 trainees and students had received technical training and 14,102 experts and equipment to the value of \$479.5 million had been provided.

During 1970, 7,000 students received training; 1,113 experts were sent out; value of equipment supplied was \$28.5 million; total value of co-operation activities from the inception of the Plan to December 1970 was over

\$1,523.5 million. Only 10 per cent of this expenditure was incurred during the first ten years of the Plan, while 34 per cent was incurred during the next five years and 56 per cent during the last five years, with a peak of \$200 million reached in 1968.

Of the 7,000 training places provided in 1970, the United States is the major donor country, providing 2,976 places, i.e. 43 per cent of the total. Other major donors are Japan (1,059), Australia (946) and United Kingdom (871).

Viet-Nam was the largest recipient of training and student awards during 1970 with 1,493 awards; followed by Thailand (1,002), India (787) and Indonesia (711).

TECHNICAL AID (U.S. \$'000)

SUPPLYING COUNTRY	1970				
	TRAINEES	EXPERTS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	5,233.4	1,733.3	1,091.5	—	8,058.2
Britain	3,941.1	2,868.0	1,133.7	609.3	8,552.1
Burma	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
Canada	4,044.2	2,013.3	4.4	109.4	6,171.3
Ceylon	0.3	—	—	—	0.3
India	534.9	95.5	1.3	—	631.7
Japan	2,263.2	5,509.7*	4,027.7	—	11,800.6
Korea	24.3	—	—	—	24.3
Malaysia	7.4	—	—	—	7.4
New Zealand	1,169.6	990.5	2,565.3	75.6	4,801.0
Pakistan	34.3	2.4	—	0.4	37.1
Philippines	5.1	0.3	—	—	5.4
Singapore	43.4	—	—	—	43.4
Thailand	4.1	26.3	—	—	30.4
U.S.A.	9,446.2	81,449.6	19,713.3	3,823.0	114,432.1
TOTAL	26,751.7	94,688.9	28,537.2	4,617.7	154,595.5

* Includes expenditure on 196 volunteers.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

FLOW OF FUNDS FROM COLOMBO PLAN DONOR COUNTRIES (Total Net Official Disbursements, in \$ U.S. million)

	1967 TOTAL EXCLUD- ING N.Z.	1968 TOTAL	1969†						
			Australia	Canada	Japan	N.Z.	U.K.	U.S.	Total
Afghanistan . . .	25.91	15.16	0.75	0.01	0.21	0.02	0.45	13.00	14.44
Bhutan . . .	0.01	0.15	0.05	—	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.11
Burma . . .	9.49	14.19	1.21	0.75	14.76	0.04	0.56	5.00	22.32
Cambodia . . .	1.33	1.08	0.30	0.19	2.90	0.01	0.90	—	4.30
Ceylon . . .	35.04	36.37	1.83	2.39	3.20	0.10	10.90	20.00	38.42
India . . .	1,056.85	793.25	4.93	81.41	33.30	0.38	81.50	465.00	666.52
Indonesia . . .	160.61	220.38	7.21	2.47	65.80	0.09	5.55	154.00	235.12
Iran . . .	17.80	46.18	—	—	2.50	—	0.97	21.00	24.47
Korea . . .	250.11	241.41	0.87	0.50	103.50	0.08	0.09	260.00	365.04
Laos . . .	63.64	54.00	1.19	1.30	3.90	0.10	2.87	51.00	60.36
Malaysia . . .	17.46	44.44	2.80	3.62	12.30	0.52	9.60	18.00	46.84
Maldives . . .	0.30	0.11	0.02	*	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.05
Nepal . . .	12.30	0.82	0.09	*	0.17	0.01	2.26	5.00	7.53
Pakistan . . .	383.32	341.81	1.88	31.11	23.27	0.02	26.75	162.00	235.03
Philippines . . .	94.57	77.75	0.23	4.93	49.21	0.06	0.29	31.00	85.72
Singapore . . .	6.45	3.75	0.67	0.53	0.47	0.15	13.20	—	15.02
Thailand . . .	52.27	66.41	2.30	1.19	14.86	0.41	1.19	39.00	58.95
Viet-Nam . . .	451.94	442.58	1.97	1.76	0.78	0.23	0.91	449.00	454.65
Regional and General . . .	—	50.82	8.30	2.86	—	0.85	5.45	17.00	24.46
TOTAL . . .	2,639.40	2,445.61	36.60	135.05	331.18	3.19	163.48	1,944.00	2,613.35

Source: Colombo Plan Seventeenth Annual Report.

* Included in Regional and General.

† Provisional.

TOTAL CAPITAL AND TECHNICAL AID, 1951-1969

	MILLIONS
Australia	A\$283.1
Britain	\$1,767.0
Canada	\$919.0
Japan	\$2,485.1
New Zealand	NZ\$37.0
United States	\$25,130

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects; commodities included foodgrains, fertilizers, consumer goods, machinery and equipment.

From 1950 to 1969 external assistance from the main group of donor countries (comprising Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, U.K., and U.S.A.) amounted to approximately \$30,000 million, including technical assistance, capital aid and commodities.

The value of aid contributed in 1969 was about U.S. \$2,600 million.

PUBLICATIONS

The Colombo Plan Newsletter.
Annual Report of the Consultative Committee.
Annual Report of the Council for Technical Co-operation.
The Colombo Plan:
 No. 1 *Introductory.*
 No. 2 *Aid Contributions.*
 No. 3 *Mutual Aid within the Region.*
A Compendium of Some Major Colombo Plan Assisted Projects in South and South-East Asia.

Special Topic Reports:

Administration for Co-operative Aid under the Colombo Plan (Victoria, B.C., 1969).
International Assistance for Education and Development (Manila, 1970).
Colombo Plan Wall Sheet (1964, 1968).
Colombo Plan Calendar (1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970).

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Provides for increased power generation and flood control in the Columbia River basin.

SIGNATORIES

Canada

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *Canadian Entity:* c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, British Columbia; responsible for the representation of Canadian interests in the implementation of the Treaty, and for the construction and operation of the three treaty projects; Chair. Hon. RAY WILLISTON.

U.S.A.: *United States Entity:* c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208; responsible for U.S. interests in the operation of the treaty provisions; Chair. HENRY R. RICHMOND.

Columbia Storage Power Exchange: P.O.B. 1709, East Wenatchee, Washington; a non-profit corporation organized in 1964 to act as the single purchaser of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits of the Columbia River scheme; represents over forty bodies in the northwest U.S.A.

Joint Bodies: *Permanent Engineering Board:* composed of four representatives, two from each country; keeps under surveillance progress of the treaty projects; reports on any deviation from operation plans; assists, if requested, in reconciling technical or operational differences that may arise between the Entities.

International Joint Commission: differences arising under the Columbia River Treaty which Canada and the United States of America cannot solve may be referred by either to the International Joint Commission for decision. This Commission, established under a Britain-United States treaty signed January 11th, 1909, and ratified by Canada in 1911, is composed of six members (three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the Government of Canada). The Commission reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

The Columbia River flows 498 miles from its source in British Columbia to the Canadian-U.S. border and a further 745 miles through northwestern U.S.A. to the Pacific. With its tributaries, of which the Snake and Kootenay rivers are the largest, it drains an area of 259,000 square miles. Of this total, 85 per cent is in the U.S.A. The basin's annual discharge of 180 million acre feet and the steep descent from the Rocky mountains to sea level, combine to create the greatest hydro-electric potential in North America. Eleven main stream dams have been built on the United States section of river, six by federal and five by non-federal U.S. agencies. Until the commencement of the Columbia Treaty projects no dams had been built on the Canadian section. The extreme seasonal variations of the flow had, therefore, consistently caused flooding during the period of maximum flow in late spring and early summer and a shortage of power during the period of minimum flow in autumn and winter. The Treaty provides for the construction of three storage dams in British Columbia to eliminate this flooding and improve the flow of the river, enabling the eleven downstream dams in the U.S.A. to produce an additional capacity of 2.8 million kilowatts as well as protecting life and property from annual flooding. The additional installed generating capacity of the Columbia basin within Canada after development will amount to 5 million kilowatts.

In 1944, the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. requested the International Joint Commission to determine whether the development of the water resources of the Columbia River basin would be practical and advantageous to both countries. The International Joint Commission established the International Columbia River Engineering Board to undertake these investigations, and the Board submitted its report in 1959 indicating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs. Also in 1959, the Commission submitted a special report recommending the principles for calculation and apportionment of benefits that would result from the co-operative development of the basin. During 1960 and 1961 direct negotiations were conducted between the Governments of Canada and the U.S.A. concerning the selection, construction and co-operative use of specific projects. These negotiations led to the signing of the Treaty in January 1961. Canada concluded agreements in 1963 and 1964 with British Columbia (the owner of the Canadian water resources) on the respective responsibilities of each government in the development of the Columbia River. International negotiations continued until January 1964, when Canada and the U.S.A. approved an important protocol, which clarified the 1961 Treaty and in addition confirmed the sale for thirty years of the Canadian Entitlement to downstream power benefits.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

PROJECTS

Three storage reservoirs to be built and operated in Canada:

Duncan: on Duncan River; completed July 31st, 1967; Storage 1.4 million acre feet.

Arrow: on Columbia River; completed October 1968; Storage 7.1 million acre feet.

Mica: on Columbia River; to be completed by April 1st, 1973; Storage 12 million acre feet; ultimate generating

capacity 2.6 million kilowatts; generating plants will also be built downstream from Mica at Downie, Revelstoke and Murphy, with a combined capacity of 1.9 million kilowatts.

The U.S.A. has exercised the option to build and operate one storage reservoir:

Libby: on Kootenai River; to be completed by 1974; Storage 5 million acre feet; Capacity 840,000 kilowatts.

FINANCE

The three Canadian dams are financed by revenue from the U.S.A., derived as follows:

Canadian Entitlement Purchase: Canada sold, for a period of thirty years from the completion of each project, her half-share of the additional downstream power produced by the treaty projects. The sum of \$253.9 million in U.S. funds received from the sale was transferred by Canada to the Government of British Columbia to be used for constructing the three dams.

Flood Control Benefits: As the storage reservoirs come into operation, U.S.A. will pay Canada a total of \$64.4 million in U.S. funds for flood control benefits, and additional amounts if further flood control is required. By October 1968, \$63.2 million had been paid on account of Duncan and Arrow projects.

COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY

Signed January 1961 and ratified September 1964.

ARTICLE I. Interpretation: technical terminology.

ARTICLE II. Development by Canada: 15.5 million acre feet of storage to be provided by Canada.

ARTICLE III. Development by the United States of America Respecting Power.

ARTICLE IV. Operation by Canada: Canada to operate storage for sixty years, and to operate additional storage when requested.

ARTICLE V. Entitlement to Downstream Power Benefits: Canada entitled to half these benefits.

ARTICLE VI. Payment for Flood Control.

ARTICLES VII, VIII, IX. Downstream Power Benefits: Determination, Disposal, Variation.

ARTICLE X. East-West Standby Transmission: Canadian costs.

ARTICLE XI. Use of Improved Stream Flow.

ARTICLE XII. Kootenai River Development: U.S.A. given option to build Libby Dam; each country to retain benefits accruing from this dam.

ARTICLE XIII. Diversions: limitation of diversion of waters that alters the flow within the Columbia River basin at the U.S.-Canadian border.

ARTICLE XIV. Arrangements for Implementation: U.S.A. and Canada each to designate entities to formulate and carry out the operating arrangements.

ARTICLE XV. Permanent Engineering Board.

ARTICLE XVI. Settlement of Differences: differences to be referred to the International Joint Commission, and after three months to a tribunal of three members; decisions of either body to be definitive and binding.

ARTICLE XVII. Restoration of Pre-Treaty Legal Status: upon termination of the Treaty, the Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909, shall apply to the Columbia River basin.

ARTICLE XVIII. Liability for Damage.

ARTICLE XIX. Period of Treaty: Treaty to remain in force at least sixty years.

ARTICLE XX. Ratification.

ARTICLE XXI. Registration with the United Nations.

PROTOCOLS

Signed January 1964.

Modify and clarify technical provisions and contain terms of the sale of Canada's entitlement to downstream power benefits.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Her Majesty's Realms of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, Barbados, Mauritius, Fiji and all Dependent Territories.

The Republics of India, Ghana, Cyprus, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Guyana, The Gambia, Sierra Leone.

Independent Monarchies: The Federation of Malaysia, Kingdom of Lesotho, Swaziland, Tonga, Western Samoa.

HISTORY

The idea of the Commonwealth as a voluntary association of sovereign states developed during the First World War. The development of self-government in the original British Dominions resulted in the recognition at the Imperial War Conference of 1917 of the Dominions as "autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth". The Dominions and India were represented individually at the Versailles Peace Conference and at the League of Nations, but it was not until 1926, at the Imperial Conference, that a formal statement of the nature of the Commonwealth relationship was made. Known as the "Balfour formula", after Lord Balfour, chairman of the Conference, the statement described member nations as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". This principle was legally formulated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which gave effect to this fully independent status of the Dominions in relation to Great Britain and, by implication, in relation to each other.

India and Pakistan became full members of the Commonwealth when India gained independence in 1947. Ceylon joined on independence the following year. The other colonial possessions became Commonwealth members as they regained their independence during the 1950s and 1960s. Cyprus joined in March 1961, six months after independence.

In 1949 India became a republic but the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting of 1949 agreed to her continued membership on the basis of her recognition of the King as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. Other countries later followed this precedent, either at independence or subsequently; and other countries with traditional monarchs also became Commonwealth members.

The following countries did not join the Commonwealth on becoming independent: Burma (1947), Eire (1949), Sudan (1956), British Somaliland (in 1960, when it formed the Somali Republic together with the former UN Trust Territory of Italian Somaliland), Southern Cameroons (in

1961, when it joined the French Cameroons to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon), the Maldive Islands (1963, on ceasing to become a protected state) and the South Arabian Federation (Aden), which became the People's Republic of South Yemen in 1967. The Union of South Africa became a republic in May 1961 and ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth after the Prime Ministers' Meeting of March 1961 at which there was strong opposition to South Africa's racial policies.

On November 11th, 1965, the Government of Rhodesia unilaterally declared the country independent of the British Crown. The Queen, acting through her representative, the Governor, dismissed the Government of Rhodesia and the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act which declares that the country continues to be a part of Her Majesty's dominions and that the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom continue to have responsibility and jurisdiction for and in respect of it. The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Order (1965) declares that any constitution which the illegal regime may purport to promulgate is void and of no effect. However, in November 1971 the British Government and the Rhodesian régime agreed to a settlement of the dispute, based on a modified version of the régime's 1969 constitution. The settlement is subject to it being acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole in the opinion of a commission headed by Lord Pearce. The commission began its work in Rhodesia in January 1972.

In 1967, the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia and Grenada achieved the status of Associated States within the Commonwealth. After rebellion in 1969, Anguilla was in 1971 allowed to revert to Crown Colony status, separate from St. Christopher-Nevis.

On November 29th, 1968, Nauru (area 8½ sq. miles; population 6,056) became a "special" member of the Commonwealth.

Pakistan left the Commonwealth on January 30th, 1972, because of impending British recognition of Bangladesh. Following British recognition on February 4th, 1972, Bangladesh applied for membership of the Commonwealth. A decision on this will be reached after the Commonwealth Secretary-General has established a consensus of views of the other members.

THE COMMONWEALTH

DECLARATION OF COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

Agreed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Singapore, January 22nd, 1971.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

Members of the Commonwealth come from territories in the six continents and five oceans, include peoples of different races, languages and religions, and display every stage of economic development from poor developing nations to wealthy industrialized nations. They encompass a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

Membership of the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member-governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth can continue to influence international society for the benefit of mankind.

We believe that international peace and order are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind; we therefore support the United Nations and seek to strengthen its influence for peace in the world, and its efforts to remove the causes of tension between nations.

We believe in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour, creed or political belief, and in their inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which they live. We therefore strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage.

We recognize racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of society. Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation.

No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgment directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy. We oppose all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality.

We will therefore use all our efforts to foster human

equality and dignity everywhere, and to further the principles of self-determination and non-racialism.

We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They also create world tensions. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society.

To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries, and to encourage the flow of adequate resources, including governmental and private resources, to the developing countries, bearing in mind the importance of doing this in a true spirit of partnership and of establishing for this purpose in the developing countries conditions which are conducive to sustained investment and growth.

We believe that international co-operation is essential to remove the causes of war, promote tolerance, combat injustice, and secure development among the peoples of the world. We are convinced that the Commonwealth is one of the most fruitful associations for these purposes.

In pursuing these principles the members of the Commonwealth believe that they can provide a constructive example of the multi-national approach which is vital to peace and progress in the modern world. The association is based on consultation, discussion and co-operation.

In rejecting coercion as an instrument of policy they recognize that the security of each member state from external aggression is a matter of concern to all members. It provides many channels for continuing exchanges of knowledge and views on professional, cultural, economic, legal and political issues among member states.

These relationships we intend to foster and extend, for we believe that our multi-national association can expand human understanding and understanding among nations, assist in the elimination of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or creed, maintain and strengthen personal liberty, contribute to the enrichment of life for all, and provide a powerful influence for peace among nations.

THE COMMONWEALTH

INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	DATE OF INDEPENDENCE
United Kingdom	94,216	55,346,564 (1971 census*)	—
Canada	3,851,809	21,561,000 (1971 cst.)	1867
Australia	2,967,909	12,551,700 (1970 cst.)	1900
New Zealand	103,740	2,862,631 (1971 est.)	1901
India	1,173,963	547,000,000 (1971 census*)	Aug. 15, 1947
Ceylon	25,332	13,000,000 (1971 census*)	Feb. 4, 1948
Ghana	92,100	8,545,561 (1970 census*)	Mar. 6, 1957
Malaysia (Malaya)†	127,581	10,434,000 (1970 census)	Aug. 31, 1957
Cyprus	3,572	633,000 (1970 est.)	Aug. 16, 1960
Nigeria	356,669	55,770,056 (1963 census)	Oct. 1, 1960
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,500,000 (1970 cst.)	April 27, 1961
Tanzania (Tanganyika)†	362,821	12,231,342 (1967 census)	Dec. 9, 1961
Western Samoa	1,097	135,000 (1970 est.)	Jan. 1, 1962
Jamaica	4,244	1,861,300 (1970 census)	Aug. 5, 1962
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	1,010,000 (1967 est.)	Aug. 31, 1962
Uganda	91,076	9,526,237 (1969 census*)	Oct. 9, 1962
Zanzibar†	1,021	354,360 (1967 census)	Dec. 10, 1963
Kenya	219,788	11,694,000 (1971 est.)	Dec. 12, 1963
Malawi	45,747	4,549,000 (1971 cst.)	July 6, 1964
Malta	121	322,187 (1970 cst.)	Sept. 21, 1964
Zambia	290,600	4,056,995 (1969 est.)	Oct. 24, 1964
The Gambia	4,261	360,000 (1968 est.)	Feb. 18, 1965
Singapore	226	2,074,500 (1970 census)	Aug. 9, 1965**
Guyana	83,000	721,098 (1970 est.)	May 26, 1966
Botswana	222,000	648,000 (1970 est.)	Sept. 30, 1966
Lesotho	11,716	969,634 (1966 census)	Oct. 4, 1966
Barbados	166	253,633 (1969 est.)	Nov. 30, 1966
Nauru	8	6,664 (1970 est.)	Jan. 31, 1968††
Mauritius	787	810,000 (1970 est.)	Mar. 12, 1968
Swaziland	6,704	395,138 (1966 census)	Sept. 6, 1968
Tonga	270	83,630 (1969 est.)	June 4, 1970
Fiji	7,055	476,727 (1966 census)	Oct. 10, 1970

* Provisional.

† The Federation of Malaya was expanded into the Federation of Malaysia on September 16th, 1963.

† Tanganyika and Zanzibar united on April 26th, 1964, and from October 29th, 1964, became the United Republic of Tanzania.

** Singapore ceased to be a colony when it joined the Federation of Malaysia at its inauguration on September 16th, 1963. It separated from the Federation on August 9th, 1965, and became an independent sovereign state.

†† Nauru became a special member of the Commonwealth in November 1968; it has the right to participate in functional activities but is not represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

THE COMMONWEALTH

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
<i>Southern Africa:</i>			
Rhodesia (Southern) . . .	Colony in rebellion	150,820	5,500,000 (1971 est.)
<i>Far East:</i>			
Brunei	Protected State	2,226	150,000 (1970 est.)
Hong Kong	Colony and Leased Territories	398	4,045,300 (1971 census)
<i>Indian Ocean:</i>			
British Indian Ocean Territory	Colony	175	755 (1969 est.)
Seychelles	Colony	107	52,437 (1971 est.)
<i>Mediterranean:</i>			
Gibraltar	Colony	2	26,833 (1970 est.)
<i>Atlantic Ocean:</i>			
British Antarctic Territory .	Colony	472,000	88* (1970)
Falkland Islands	Colony	4,700	2,098 (1969 est.)
Falkland Islands Dependencies	Dependency	1,580	11 (1969)
St. Helena	Colony	47	4,828 (1969 est.)
Ascension		34	1,266 (1969 est.)
Tristan da Cunha		38	276 (1969 est.)
<i>West Indies and Bermuda:</i>			
Anguilla	Colony	35	5,568 (1960 census)
Bahamas	Colony	5,386	178,000 (1970 census)
Bermuda	Colony	21	52,000 (1969 est.)
British Honduras	Colony	8,866	120,000 (1970 census)
British Virgin Islands . . .	Colony	59	11,000 (1969 est.)
Cayman Islands	Colony	100	10,652 (1970 est.)
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua	Associated State	170	63,839 (1966 est.)
Montserrat	Colony	39	14,500 (1968 est.)
St. Christopher-Nevis . . .	Associated State	101	51,023 (1960 census)
Turks and Caicos Islands . .	Colony	166	5,675 (1970 est.)
Windward Islands:			
Dominica	Associated State	290	70,177 (1968 est.)
Grenada	Associated State	133	104,000 (1970 est.)
St. Lucia	Associated State	238	110,142 (1966 est.)
St. Vincent	Associated State	150	92,685 (1968 est.)
<i>Western Pacific:</i>			
Central and Southern Line Islands	Colony	n.a.	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . .	Colony	369	53,517 (1968 est.)
Pitcairn Islands	Colony	2	75 (1968 est.)
Western Pacific High Commission:			
British Solomon Islands . .	Protectorate	11,500	166,290 (1971 est.)
New Hebrides	Anglo-French Condominium	5,700	77,988 (1967 census)

* Temporary Base personnel.

Australia's external territories are: Ashmore and Cartier Islands; Australian Antarctic Territory; Christmas Island; Cocos (Keeling) Islands; Heard Island and MacDonalld Islands; Macquarie Island; Norfolk Island; and Papua and New Guinea.

New Zealand's island territories are: Niue Island; and Tokelau Islands. Cook Islands form an associated state with New Zealand. The Ross Dependency is also under New Zealand jurisdiction.

ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth has no written constitution. The relationship between its members is to some extent defined by legislation, notably the Statute of Westminster, but for the most part rests on agreed constitutional conventions. The Commonwealth is not a federation, for there is no central government, nor are there any rigid contractual obligations such as bind the members of the United Nations. Membership is granted only by consent of all the members and the right of secession is implicit.

The citizens of the states of India, Ghana, Cyprus, Tanzania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Guyana and Fiji, which are Republics with a President as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Crown, but accept the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth. Malaysia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tonga and Western Samoa have their own monarchs but also recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.

If the Rhodesian settlement is accepted by the Rhodesian people, Rhodesia will also become a republic, but its position in relation to the Commonwealth will still have to be settled.

The other member countries of the Commonwealth owing allegiance to the Crown are administered by their own governments, in the name of the Crown, and the Queen is represented by Governors-General appointed by her on the advice of the Ministers of the country concerned. The Governor-General acts in accordance with the constitutional practice obtaining in the country to which he is appointed in regard to the exercise of the powers of the Crown, and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. In all essential respects, he holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the country to which he is appointed as the Queen holds in the United Kingdom.

The islands of Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada are Associated States

within the Commonwealth. The Queen remains the Head of State in these territories, represented in each country. There is a British Commissioner for the region to represent British interests. Britain retains responsibility for defence and foreign relations, but each territory is wholly responsible for internal affairs, can amend its own constitution, and both Britain and the Associated States can terminate the association unilaterally.

On November 29th, 1968, Nauru became a "special" member of the Commonwealth. This means that Nauru, which became independent on January 31st, 1968, will have the right to participate in all functional activities of the Commonwealth but will not be represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government. It may attend meetings at ministerial and official level in such fields as education, medical co-operation, finance, etc.

Independent member countries of the Commonwealth make their own laws, decide their own policies, negotiate and sign their own treaties, decide for themselves the issues of peace and war, and maintain their own diplomatic representation in foreign countries, who in turn accredit representatives separately and independently. Governments of member countries are represented in other Commonwealth countries by High Commissioners who have a status equivalent to that of Ambassadors.

The Commonwealth is bound by a complex system of consultation and co-operation in political, economic, educational, scientific and cultural fields, operating through a multitude of Commonwealth organizations, through continuous personal contacts, and through the periodic Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. It had no formal institutional expression until the establishment in 1965 of a Commonwealth Secretariat to foster closer and more informed understanding between their governments.

THE COMMONWEALTH

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

(formerly Prime Ministers' Meetings)

Succeeded the Colonial Conferences 1887-1907 and the Imperial Conferences 1911-37.

1944 May	First Meeting of new series of Commonwealth Conferences. United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa represented. India and Southern Rhodesia attended some sessions.	Singapore and Uganda attended some sessions.)
1946 April-May	Second Meeting.	
1948 October	Ceylon, India and Pakistan represented.	
1949 April	Decision to continue India's membership as a Republic recognizing the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth.	
1951 January	Fifth Meeting.	
1953 June	Sixth Meeting (following the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II).	
1955 January-February	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland represented.	
1956 June-July	Eighth Meeting.	
1957 June-July	Ghana represented.	
1960 May	Federation of Malaysia represented.	
1961 March	Cyprus and Nigeria represented. Discussion of South Africa's position in a multi-racial Commonwealth. South Africa withdrew from membership.	
1962 September	Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Trinidad and Tobago represented. Discussion of United Kingdom's application to join the European Economic Community. (Barbados, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius,	
1964 July		Kenya, Malawi and Uganda represented.
1965 June		Malta, Zambia and Gambia represented. Commonwealth Secretariat established. Discussions on Rhodesia.
1966 January		Lagos meeting on Rhodesia. Nineteen countries represented. Two special committees established: one on sanctions against Rhodesia and the special needs of Zambia, the other on the training of Rhodesian Africans.
1966 September		Guyana represented. Special statement issued defining Commonwealth attitude to Rhodesia.
1969 January		Barbados, Mauritius, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland represented.
1971 January		Singapore is host to first full-scale meeting held outside London. Name of meetings changed to Heads of Government Meetings. Tonga, Western Samoa and Fiji represented.

Meetings are private and informal. A communiqué is issued, but decisions are not normally taken except in matters of immediate constitutional importance, such as membership. All meetings, except that held in January 1966 in Lagos devoted to the topic of Rhodesia, have taken place in London. The 1971 meeting, however, departed from this tradition, being held in Singapore.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

The Secretariat, established by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in London in July 1965, operates as an international organization at the service of all Commonwealth countries. It promotes consultation and disseminates information on matters of common concern to member governments. It services the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, Ministers and officials, and assists appropriate agencies in the fostering of Commonwealth links.

The scope and diversity of the Secretariat's work are indicated by its seven Divisions: (1) Development, Aid and Planning, (2) Education, (3) Establishment and Finance, (4) General Economic, Trade and Commodities, (5) Information, (6) International Affairs, and (7) Legal. There are also senior Scientific and Medical Advisers, and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation,

established in 1971, provides multilateral assistance for economic and social development.

The cost of the Secretariat is borne by Commonwealth Governments in agreed shares based on the UN formula. A Finance Committee composed of Commonwealth High Commissioners and a representative of the British Government recommend a budget for 1971-72 of £690,937.

The Secretariat is staffed from member countries and the Secretary-General is appointed by the Prime Ministers for a period of five years.

Secretary-General: ARNOLD C. SMITH (Canada).

Deputy Secretaries-General: A. HUSAIN (India), HUNTER WADE.

Assistant Secretary-General (Education): Dr. Y. K. LULE.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Special Assistants: D. McDOWELL, N. SALTER.

Scientific Adviser: Dr. R. GLEN.

Medical Adviser: Dr. V. KYARUZI.

Development Aid and Planning Division

Director: (vacant).

Assistant Director: (vacant).

General Trade and Commodities Division

Director: D. K. SRINIVASACHAR.

Assistant Director: H. BREWSTER.

Education Division:

Assistant Secretary-General: Dr. Y. K. LULE.

Director: Dr. JAMES MARAJ.

Assistant Director: CHONG SECK CHIM.

International Affairs Division

Director: W. PETERS.

Assistant Directors: E. C. ANYAOKU, D. W. SAGAR, Mrs. S. KOCHAR.

Establishment and Finance Division

Director: M. RAHMAN.

Information Division

Director: D. KERR.

Technical Assistance Headquarters Group

Technical Assistance Officers: A. B. PUSAR, Prof. E. C. DOMMEN, J. B. KABOHA, IKHTIAR UL MULK.

Legal Division

Director: T. KELLOCK.

Medical Division

Director: Dr. V. KYARUZI.

The following organizations are administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat:

Commonwealth Secretariat Education Division: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; formerly the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit which was integrated into the Commonwealth Secretariat in April 1967; the Unit was formed in 1960 on the recommendation of the First Commonwealth Education Conference, July 1959, to assist the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in the task of matching educational needs and educational resources in Commonwealth countries; Assistant Sec.-Gen. for Education Dr. Y. K. LULE; Dir. J. MARAJ.

Commonwealth Secretariat Commodities Division: 10 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; formerly known as the Commonwealth Economic Committee; f. 1925 as the Imperial Economic Committee, became official body in 1933 to provide economic and statistical services on subjects affecting Commonwealth production and trade, until it was integrated into the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1966; Dir. D. K. SRINIVASACHAR; publs. *Commodity Series* (annual), *Intelligence Service Series* (quarterly and monthly).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Marlborough House came into use as a Commonwealth centre in 1962, to serve as a centre for Commonwealth meetings in London. In addition to the Secretariat, it houses offices for Prime Ministers and their accompanying delegations and staffs, the Commonwealth Foundation and an Information Centre.

COMMONWEALTH CO-OPERATION

ECONOMIC AND TRADE CO-OPERATION

Since 1959 official economic co-operation has been co-ordinated in the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council. The Council generally meets at the level of Finance Ministers each year before the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In 1966 there was also a meeting of the Council at the level of Commonwealth Trade Ministers, at which it was decided to instruct the Commonwealth Secretariat to explore the feasibility of a Commonwealth Market Development Fund to assist developing member countries in the technique of export promotion. A conference was accordingly held in Nairobi in May 1967 on co-operation in planning, Commonwealth assistance and trade promotion.

A Commonwealth conference on the problems facing the tourist industry in member countries was held in Valletta in November 1967.

MEETINGS OF FINANCE MINISTERS

1949 London	1961 Accra
1952 London	1963 London
1954 Sydney	1965 Jamaica

1955 Istanbul	1966 Montreal
1956 Washington	1967 Port of Spain
1957 Mont Tremblant,	1968 London
Quebec	1969 Bridgetown
1959 London	1970 Cyprus
1960 London	1971 Nassau

COMMONWEALTH PREFERENCE

Commonwealth Preference is a system of tariff preferences operating among Commonwealth states and territories (except Rhodesia), South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia), Burma and the Republic of Ireland. Members accord a preferential tariff rate on imports from the Commonwealth, which is lower than both Most Favoured Nation and general rates of duty. The system is not, however, necessarily reciprocal. For example, Commonwealth countries in Africa enjoy tariff preferences on their exports to Britain, but few of them accord preferences to British goods.

The present system dates from the Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Under the 1947 UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), existing imperial preferences were retained but no new ones were permitted.

THE COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Preferences have been considerably eroded, but they remain an important trade factor. Commonwealth countries have raised protective tariffs against other Commonwealth goods, while retaining a margin of preference over imports from outside the Commonwealth in the interests of national development. World-wide cuts in tariffs have reduced the margin of preference afforded by the Commonwealth Preference System. As a result, intra-Commonwealth exchanges have declined as a share of the total trade of Commonwealth countries from two-fifths in the mid-1950s to a third a decade later. In 1954 the Commonwealth took 48 per cent of British exports, but by 1970 the proportion had fallen to 21 per cent. Meanwhile, British exports to the EEC have increased, exceeding exports to the Commonwealth for the first time in 1970.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE EEC

Britain's prospective membership of the EEC will entail the gradual ending of Commonwealth Preference as Britain participates in the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and applies the Community's Common External Tariff (CET) against non-EEC countries. The developing countries of the Commonwealth have, therefore, been offered preferential arrangements with the whole of the enlarged Community. Special arrangements have additionally been made for exports of sugar from the developing Commonwealth and dairy produce from New Zealand.

Developing Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans have been offered one of three relationships with the enlarged EEC, effective from 1975 (in the interim period the status quo is to be maintained):

1. Association similar to that at present in operation between the EEC and 18 Francophone African states under the Yaoundé Convention (*see* EEC chapter), offering reciprocal trade preferences except for certain African agricultural exports, aid from the Community and certain joint institutions. The Yaoundé Convention is due for renewal in 1975, and negotiations on the new terms start in 1973. Commonwealth countries are expected to participate alongside the present Yaoundé associates in these negotiations. (Mauritius has applied for immediate association with the Community under the present Convention).

2. Association with reciprocal rights and obligations, particularly in the field of trade, along the lines of the Arusha Agreement between the EEC and Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (*see* EEC chapter).

3. A simple trading agreement.

For the Asian Commonwealth countries and the developed Commonwealth countries, Commonwealth preferences will be phased out as the British tariff is aligned with the Common External Tariff of the EEC. This is to take place in five stages between April 1973 and July 1977. For a number of important Commonwealth raw material exports, such as newsprint, wood pulp, plywood and alumina, Britain has negotiated exemptions or reductions in the Community tariff so as to preserve access for exporters in the developed Commonwealth. For many other raw materials and primary products the CET is low or zero, for example for wool and tea. The Asian Common-

wealth countries are included in the EEC's Generalized Preference Scheme, which grants to developing countries duty-free quotas for their manufactures and semi-manufactures.

Malta already has an association agreement with the Six, offering preferential trading arrangements but not aid; Cyprus is currently negotiating a similar agreement.

British dependencies (with the exception of Gibraltar and Hong Kong) and the West Indies Associated States will become eligible for association under the terms of the 1957 Treaty of Rome. These arrangements, essentially similar to the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, will not apply until the renegotiated Yaoundé Convention comes into force. The status quo will be maintained until at least January 31st, 1975.

Gibraltar: Under Article 227 the provisions of the Treaty of Rome apply to European territories for whose external relations an EEC member is responsible. Despite coming within this category, Gibraltar will be excluded from the Customs area of the Community, and neither the Common Agricultural Policy nor the prospective Community Value Added Tax (VAT) will be applied there.

Hong Kong will be included within the Community's Generalized Preference Scheme.

New Zealand has been guaranteed access for at least 80 per cent of present sales of butter to Britain, and at least 20 per cent of present sales of cheese, at the average 1969-72 prices, by the end of the first five years of British membership of the EEC. During the third year the Community will review the situation for butter and decide on suitable measures for ensuring beyond 1977 the continuation of special arrangements for New Zealand butter. The Community has undertaken to make every effort to promote the conclusion of an international agreement on dairy products, and to pursue a trade policy which will not frustrate New Zealand's efforts to diversify her economy.

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR AGREEMENT

An Agreement was concluded in 1951 between the British Government and Commonwealth sugar industries and exporters, providing for a U.K. commitment to buy specified quantities of sugar at prices negotiated as being reasonably remunerative to efficient producers, and for the orderly marketing in the U.K., New Zealand and Canada of supplies in excess of the negotiated price quotas from the exporting countries.

Exporting countries at present adhering to the Agreement, which has been extended to the end of 1974, are Australia, British Honduras, East Africa, Fiji, India, Mauritius, Swaziland and the West Indies and Guyana. (The Rhodesian quota has been placed in suspense until the return of constitutional rule).

In May 1971 Britain and the EEC reached agreement on the question of access of sugar from the developing Commonwealth countries into the market of the enlarged Community. The EEC, in addition to offering association to the sugar-dependent countries of the Commonwealth, has given a pledge to have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of countries depending to a considerable degree on the export of a single commodity, especially sugar. When the present Commonwealth Sugar Agreement expires in 1974, provisions on Commonwealth

THE COMMONWEALTH

sugar to the enlarged Community will feature in the new arrangements scheduled to come into effect from 1975.

The developing Commonwealth countries and Britain at a meeting in June 1971 expressed themselves satisfied that the Community's offer represents "a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community on fair terms for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement", and the Commonwealth participants stated that they would "continue to plan their future on this basis".

ECONOMIC AID

Intra-Commonwealth aid programmes in operation include the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), Commonwealth Education Co-operation, Overseas Service Aid and similar schemes, the Colonial Development and Welfare programmes, Australian South Pacific Technical Assistance Programme and the Australian International Awards Scheme. The Commonwealth is associated with non-Commonwealth countries in the Colombo Plan, Caribbean Technical Assistance, Indus Basin Development Fund, British Council, the economic sector of SEATO and the Indian General Scholarship Scheme. In addition there are a number of other programmes related to specific countries. The flow of official aid in the Commonwealth in 1966 amounted to £226.1 million.

Official financial aid and technical assistance from the United Kingdom to developing countries of the Commonwealth is made through the following agencies:

Overseas Development Administration: Eland House, Stag Place, London, S.W.1.

Commonwealth Development Corporation—CDC: 33 Hill Street, London, W1A 3AR.

Established by Act of Parliament in 1948 as the Colonial Development Corporation to assist the economic development of dependent territories of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Development Act of 1963 changed the name of the Corporation to the Commonwealth Development Corporation and restored its full powers of operation in the Commonwealth countries which had regained independence since 1948. Under the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1969, the CDC can, with ministerial approval, operate in any developing country outside the United Kingdom.

The CDC assists, with or without the association of others, projects in all sectors of economic development. The CDC's long-term borrowing is limited to £225 million, though this can be raised by Order to £260 million, and its borrowing from the United Kingdom Exchequer is limited to £205 million, with provision for an increase by Order to £240 million.

By mid-1971 the CDC had 206 projects in Africa, the Caribbean, and East Asia and the Pacific Islands, with an estimated commitment of some £184 million. Nearly half of this covered developments in transport, power, water and housing. While loans for infrastructural developments continue, CDC investment increasingly operates in association with the people of the country concerned, e.g. in smallholder schemes and local industrial development companies. *Chairman:* Lord HOWICK OF GLENDALE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd.—CDFC: 1 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London,

EC2N 1EA, England. Established 1953, as a private enterprise institution, to provide financial assistance on a commercial basis for sound industrial development in Commonwealth countries. In 1969 policy modified so as to place major emphasis on providing equity capital, and territorial scope widened to include countries outside the Commonwealth, but where such operations would serve British or Commonwealth interests. *Chairman:* Sir GEORGE BOLTON, K.E.M.G.; *Man. Dir.* B. BERKOFF.

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation came into existence on April 1st, 1971. This followed the conference in Singapore in January, at which Heads of Government welcomed the fact that the way was open for the Fund to be established.

A Commonwealth Programme for Technical Co-operation had been in operation for the previous three years, financed largely on a bilateral basis by developed Commonwealth members. Under the new Fund, the Programme has become truly multilateral with contributions from twenty-six members, both developed and developing. The new arrangements represent a move towards partnership and away from the distinction between "donors" and "recipients".

Under the original Programme a small headquarters staff of experts have undertaken technical assistance assignments in almost all Commonwealth low-income countries. The new financial and administrative arrangements make it easier to tap the pool of expertise available in developing countries for service in other developing countries, and also make it possible for the first time to utilise training opportunities in the educational institutions of developing countries for the benefit of those from other low-income member states.

Contributions to the Fund are on a voluntary basis.

Overall direction comes from a Board of Representatives, comprising one representative from each participating government. An eleven-man Committee of Management, appointed by the Board, supervises the general operations of the Fund. The Commonwealth Secretary-General is Chairman of this Committee.

The Fund is designed to provide technical assistance for economic and social development in fields ranging from evaluation of development projects and manpower planning to public administration and tourism.

In September 1971, at a meeting in the Bahamas, the Board of Representatives decided that the Fund's scope should be expanded to include export market development. Initial emphasis will be on technical assistance and market research. But further expansion into other assistance fields will be considered in the light of experience gained and the extent of the resources available. A Fund project covering education and training activities was also approved at the Bahamas meeting, and this is expected to provide not only additional scholarships and in-service training, but also to expand the pool of available training resources in Commonwealth countries.

The enlarged Fund is expected to operate at the rate of some £2 million a year.

Managing Director: GEORGE P. KIDD.

THE COMMONWEALTH

EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONFERENCES

1959	Oxford
1962	New Delhi
1964	Ottawa
1968	Lagos
1971	Canberra

Association of Commonwealth Universities: 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; Mems.: 190 Universities and University Colleges; Chair. (1970-71) Dr. A. A. KWAPONG; Vice-Chair. (1970-71) Sir CHARLES WILSON; Hon. Treas. 1970-71 Sir DOUGLAS LOGAN; Sec.-Gen. Sir HUGH SPRINGER; publs. include *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, *Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (jointly with the British Council), *United Kingdom Postgraduate Awards*, *Compendium of University Entrance Requirements for First Degree Courses in the United Kingdom*, *Reports of Commonwealth Universities Congresses*.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1959; provides a forum to consider schemes of educational aid agreed upon at the Commonwealth Education Conferences; Sec. Dr. JAMES MARAJ.

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1901, present title 1963 (formerly League of the British Commonwealth and Empire); promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between Commonwealth teachers; Exec. Sec. Mrs. P. SWAIN.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, SL2 3BN, England; f. in 1929 as the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux by agreement among the Governments of the British Commonwealth to act as effective clearing-houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural sciences and forestry; each Bureau is an information service for scientists throughout the World; there are in all 14 separate centres (see below) under the control of the Exec. Council.

Chair. V. ARMSTRONG; Vice-Chair. E. S. KAPOTWE; Sec. Sir THOMAS SCRIVENOR, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford; f. 1966 to abstract the world's literature on agricultural policy; agricultural products; supply, demand and prices; marketing and distribution of agricultural products; international trade; finance and credit; economics of production; co-operative and collective arrangements; education, training and advisory services; rural sociology; research methods and techniques.

Dir. J. O. JONES, M.A. Publ. *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics: The King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JX; f. 1929 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on the breeding and the genetics of animals, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. J. P. MAULE, M.A., DIP.AGRIC. (CANTAB.), A.I.C.T.A., F.R.S.E. Publ. *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health: Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1929; provides world-wide information service in veterinary science and closely related subjects.

Dir. M. R. DHANDA L.V.P., M.S., DIP.BACT. Publs. *Index Veterinarius* (monthly), *The Veterinary Bulletin* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Nutrition: Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SB; f. 1929 to collect and abstract the world's literature in the field of human and animal nutrition, and to disseminate this information throughout the world.

Dir. Miss D. L. DUNCAN, B.Sc., PH.D. Publ. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology: Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, Berks.; f. 1938 for the collection, collation, and distribution of scientific and technological information on dairy husbandry, milk and milk products, and the economics, physiology, microbiology, chemistry and physics of dairying for the benefit of research workers, teachers, advisory officers, etc.

Dir. E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Publs. *Dairy Science Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops: East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent; f. 1929 as a clearing-house of information on investigation into problems affecting horticulture and plantation crops throughout the world.

Dir. G. E. TIDBURY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A. Publ. *Horticultural Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops: Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.; f. 1929; publishes abstracts compiled from the world's scientific literature on grasses and grasslands, herbage plants, rangelands and annual field crops, and produces annotated bibliographies on selected subjects within its scope.

Dir. P. J. BOYLE, M.A. Publs. *Herbage Abstracts*, *Field Crop Abstracts* (both quarterly), and occasional publications.

Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics: Department of Applied Biology, Cambridge; f. 1929 to abstract and review current literature on the breeding and genetics of plants of economic importance and relevant publications in allied fields, such as plant pathology, applied statistics, and other sciences, and to maintain an information service on these subjects.

Dir. R. H. RICHENS, M.A., PH.D. Publ. *Plant Breeding Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Soils: Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1929 for the collection and dissemination of information from the world scientific literature on all aspects of soils,

THE COMMONWEALTH

the use of fertilizers, and the relationship between plants and soils, particularly plant nutrition.

Dir. W. D. BRIND, B.Sc.AGR. Publs. *Soils and Fertilizers* (alternate months), series of Annotated Bibliographies (continuous), series of Technical Communications (occasional).

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau: at Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Rd., Oxford, OX1 3RD; f. 1938 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on forestry, forest products and their utilization, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. P. G. BEAK, M.B.E., M.A. Publs. *Forestry Abstracts* (quarterly), *Card Title Service* (weekly).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control: Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad, West Indies; f. 1927 as the Farham House Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; transferred to Canada 1940 and to Trinidad 1962; its purpose is the biological control of injurious insects and noxious weeds, and the collection and distribution throughout the Commonwealth of beneficial organisms with which to attack the pests;

Dir. F. J. SIMMONDS, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.A. Publs. *A Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests*, *Technical Bulletin of Biological Control*, *Technical Communications*.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology: 56 Queen's Gate, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Rd., London, SW7 5JR; f. 1913 for the collection, co-ordination, and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other arthropods; undertakes identifications.

Dir. R. G. FENNAH, SC.D., M.A., A.I.C.T.A., F.I.B.I.O.L. Publs. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (quarterly), *Review of Applied Entomology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Pests* (18 yearly).

Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology: The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.; f. 1929; collates world research literature on helminth parasites of animals and on nematode (eelworm) parasites of plants, with reference particularly to those of economic importance.

Dir. SHEILA WILLMOTT, PH.D. Publ. *Helminthological Abstracts: Series A—Animal and Human Helminthology* (quarterly); *Series B—Plant Nematology* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute: Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey; f. 1920 for the collection and dissemination of information on the fungal, bacterial, virus, physiological and soil disorders of plants and on all deleterious fungi of economic importance; undertakes identifications.

Dir. A. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A. Publs. *Review of Plant Pathology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases* (three each month); *Index of Fungi* (twice a year), *Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology* (quarterly), *Mycological Papers* (irregular), *Phytopathological Papers* (irregular), *Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria* (quarterly), *Bibliography of Systematic Mycology* (bi-annual).

Commonwealth Forestry Association: The Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilisation of forest products, and provides a means of communica-

tion between forestry organisations in the Commonwealth; Chair. Sir ARTHUR GOSLING, K.B.E., C.B.; Vice-Chair. Prof. M. V. LAURIE, O.B.E., M.A.; Editor and Sec. E. W. MARCH, M.A.

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 25 Savile Row, London, W1X 2AY, England; set up following the Second Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923, (i) to take appropriate follow-up action on all Conference resolutions, (ii) to provide continuity between one Conference and another, and (iii) to provide a forum for discussion on any forestry matters of common interest to member governments which may be brought to the Committee's notice by any member country or organization; mems. about 50; Chair. J. A. DICKSON; Sec. Miss M. J. EDEN; publs. reports and papers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Many pooling arrangements exist between Commonwealth airlines, notably to Australia, Africa and across the Atlantic.

CONFERENCES

1946	Wellington	1950	Montreal
1947	Montreal	1951	London
1948	London	1953	London
	1956	London	

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: Norman Shaw Bldg. (North), Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air communications. Mem.: governments of Commonwealth Countries; Sec. Mrs. V. PURNELL.

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec R. W. G. GANDY.

LAW

English Common Law forms the basis of most of the judicial systems of the Commonwealth. Exceptions are the Canadian province of Quebec and the Island of Mauritius, where French law is the basis; Ceylon and Rhodesia, where Roman-Dutch law is the basis; and the Moslem countries of South Asia and Africa, where the legal code is in part based on Moslem civil law. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council from some countries, including Australia and New Zealand.

There have been three Commonwealth and Empire Law Conferences, in London (1955), in Ottawa (1960), in Sydney (1965). At the 1965 Conference, major discussion centred on the possibility of establishing a Commonwealth Court of Appeal, to which all members of the Commonwealth, without exception, would have recourse.

At a meeting of Law Ministers of 20 Commonwealth countries in May 1966, agreement was reached on new laws to govern the extradition of fugitive offenders. At present, the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, lays down that political asylum may not be granted by an independent member of the Commonwealth to a citizen of another independent member. This Act has been applied in the United Kingdom in the cases of Chief Enahoro (Nigeria) in 1963, and of Kwesi Armah (Ghana) in 1966.

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SCIENCE

Conferences are held on specialized subjects.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

1946 London	1958 London (Telecommunications)
1952 Canberra/	1958 London (Nuclear Science)
Melbourne	1962 London (Satellites)
1952 London	

Commonwealth Scientific Committee: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1946 by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference to ensure the fullest collaboration between the government civil science organisations of the Commonwealth; Chair. C. S. CHRISTIAN; Sec. and Scientific Adviser to the Commonwealth Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. GLEN; Assistant Sec. E. D. A. DAVIES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority co-operates with Commonwealth countries as follows:

Australia:	Extended collaboration through information exchanges and visits under an agreement signed in 1961.
Canada:	Annual meetings between British and Canadian nuclear scientists.
India:	Close contacts maintained, including exchange of information and materials.
Pakistan:	Co-operation in the building of new laboratories at Rawalpindi. Collaboration through information exchanges and visits.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Conferences are held on specialised subjects.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES

1949 Saskatoon	1965 Edinburgh
1950 Brisbane	1966 Karachi
1952 Calcutta	1968 Sydney
1955 Toronto	1968 Kampala
1959 London	1970 Kuala Lumpur and Singapore
1961 Auckland	
1962 Colombo	1971 Port Louis
1964 London	

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JP; f. 1962 at the seventh British Commonwealth Medical Conference, to promote within the Commonwealth the interests of the medical and allied sciences; to maintain the honour and traditions of the profession; to effect the closest possible links between its members; to disseminate news and information of interest. Mems.: medical associations in Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, United Kingdom; Pres. Prof. A. A. SANDOSHAN (Malaysia); Dr. GWEI AH LENG (Singapore); Vice-Pres. Prof. D. E. C. MCKIE (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. DEREK STEVENSON (U.K.); publs. newsletters.

RADIO, TV AND PRESS

CONFERENCES

1945 London (Radio)	1963 Montreal (Radio)
1952 London (Radio)	1965 West Indies (Press)
1955 Australia (Press)	1968 New Zealand (Radio)
1956 Sydney (Radio)	1970 London, Scotland, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus (Press), Jamaica (Radio)
1959 London (Radio)	
1960 New Delhi (Radio)	
1961 India/Pakistan (Press)	

Commonwealth Press Union: Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organise conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: over 600 newspapers, news agencies, periodicals in 32 countries; Chair. Lord GAVIN ASTOR; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. PIERCE-GOULDING, M.B.E., C.D.; publs. *Annual Report, The CPU Quarterly*.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference: Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA, England; f. 1945; the Conference is a standing association of the national public service broadcasting organizations which are responsible for the planning and presentation of the broadcast programmes of both independent and still dependent Commonwealth countries; it meets every two or three years to promote the pooling and sharing of experience and resources. At the Eighth Conference in Jamaica, 1970, it was agreed that where necessary "task forces" should be set up where the larger and more established members could give advice and expertise to the developing organizations. The Ninth Conference will meet in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 1972; Sec. ALVA CLARKE.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A common-user system of cable, radio and satellite communications links most Commonwealth countries, with extensions providing a world-wide network. Besides broadband cables across the Atlantic and Pacific and from Australia to Singapore-Malaysia via New Guinea and Hong Kong, there are satellite services connecting Australia, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Hong Kong and Malaysia with various countries. In addition, HF radio systems, microwave and tropospheric scatter systems, provide communications in different parts of the network.

CONFERENCES

1945 London	1962 London
1958 London	1965-66 London

Commonwealth Telecommunications Council: f. 1967 to advise Partner Governments and the nationalized telecommunications organizations on matters relating to external telecommunications systems. Mems.: 21 representing 23 Partner Governments and 1 representing British Overseas Territories and Associated States.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau: 28 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1968 to serve the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation under the direction of the Council; Gen. Sec. S. N. KALRA.

COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Commonwealth Students (ACS): 29 Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JX; f. April 1967 at meeting of National Unions of Students of 27 Commonwealth countries: aims "to assist participants to co-operate in promoting action on issues of common concern to their members and to assist in the exchange of students between these countries, provided that this will not limit the sovereignty of any participants; and to assist students in non-Commonwealth countries where appropriate"; activities devoted primarily to "issues of educational and welfare concern"; General Conference once every three years elects seven-member Consultative Committee and a President who is Executive Officer; Pres. A. K. P. KLUDZE (Ghana); Sec. WILLIAM ROE (U.K.).

British Council: 65 Davies St., London, W1Y 2AA; f. 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad and to develop closer cultural relations with other countries; Chair. Lord FULTON, LL.D., D.LITT.

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 66 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1964 as an association of twenty-four societies of architects in various Commonwealth countries. Objects: collaboration on professional and educational matters; to provide member societies with advice and assistance; and to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing house for information on architectural practice, and to encourage collaboration on research. A conference was held in Lagos, 1969, on the problems of smaller national professional institutes and the contribution of a Commonwealth association. Plenary Conferences every two years: Canberra 1971; Canada 1973. Regional Conferences were held in 1968 in Barbados, Nairobi and Ceylon, in 1969-70 in Kampala and Hong Kong and in 1971 in Lusaka; to be held in the Caribbean, India and Ghana in 1972, in the Pacific in 1973; Pres. J. R. BHALLA (India); Vice-Pres. O. OLUMUYIWA (Nigeria); Sec. T. C. COLCHESTER, C.M.G.; publs. *Handbook* (every two years), *List of Recognized Schools of Architecture*, *Conference Reports*.

Commonwealth Collections of Micro-organisms: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1947; to foster maintenance and expansion of existing culture collections in the Commonwealth, to make more fully available for general use the cultures contained in them and to encourage the establishment of such new collections as may be necessary; Chair. Dr. S. T. COWAN; Sec. Dr. J. M. SHEWAN.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Processing: Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Herts.; f. 1960; to effect close co-operation in mineral processing, especially the utilization and beneficiation of low-grade ores; Chair. Dr. A. J. ROBINSON; Sec. A. R. TRON, B.Sc., F.G.S., A.M.I.M.M.; publ. *Commonwealth Mineral Processing News* (annually); *Directory of Research in Mineral Processing in the Commonwealth* (biennially).

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office,

Africa House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6BD; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; Chair. Dr. K. C. DUNHAM; Sec. J. M. MASTER.

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.; Excc. Sec. Sir DAVID MARTIN, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Commonwealth Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions: 44 Portland Place, London W1N 4BR; convenes successive Mining and Metallurgical Congresses within the Commonwealth, or in the country of any Constituent Body, as a means of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth and of fostering throughout the Commonwealth a high level of technical efficiency and professional status; to serve as an organ of intercommunication and co-operation between Constituent Bodies, and for the promotion and protection of their common interests; Chair. Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN.

Commonwealth Correspondents' Association: 2-3 Salisbury Court, London, E.C.4; f. 1939 to safeguard rights and interests of Commonwealth press representatives in London.

Commonwealth Countries League: women's organization f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. Mrs. ALICE HEMMING; Gen. Sec. Mrs. G. DAVIES, 61 Abchurch Gardens, London, N.W.6; publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.

Commonwealth Engineering Conference: c/o The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1946; the Conference meets periodically to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in London in June 1971; Sec. M. W. LEONARD.

Commonwealth Foundation: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organisations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralize on the United Kingdom; Commonwealth Governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions; funds committed to date: £1.5 million; Chair. Dr. ROBERT GARDINER; Dir. G. W. ST. J. CHADWICK, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Friendship Movement: Kingscliffe Court, 11 Chichester Terrace, Brighton 2, Sussex, England; f. 1960 to disseminate among teachers and children a knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth and

THE COMMONWEALTH

other countries through correspondence; age-group 9-18; Chair. GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH; Dir. Miss STELLA MONK, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Industries Association Ltd.: 60 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1926 as the Empire Industries Association, merged with the British Empire League in 1947; present title 1967; aims to strengthen the Commonwealth by means of mutual preferential trade, investment, migration and technical and scientific co-operation; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Sir ROBIN TURTON, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.; Hon. Treas. Lt.-Col. R. F. WRIGHT; Dir. EDWARD HOLLOWAY; Sec. Miss H. PACKER; publ. *Britain and Overseas* (twice a month).

Commonwealth Institute: Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute, present name 1958; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms, an art gallery, and a library of 30,000 vols. and a visual aids resource centre; Dir. K. J. THOMPSON, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: c/o Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 to promote understanding and co-operation between Commonwealth parliamentarians; organization: General Council of Members of Parliament from independent and dependent countries, over 80 Branches throughout the Commonwealth; Sec.-Gen. R. V. VANDERFELT, O.B.E.; publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), monographs on parliamentary subjects.

Commonwealth Producers' Organization, 25 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EX; f. 1916; promotes the interests of producers in the Commonwealth and the development of reciprocal trade. Members in 18 countries. Chair. Sir RONALD RUSSELL, M.P.; Exec. Dir. S. STANLEY-SMITH; Publs. *Commonwealth Producer* (bi-monthly).

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: 32 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DZ; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the permanent care and marking of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some 140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in London, to which Regional and Area Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreement with the Governments of certain Commonwealth countries and South Africa; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of KENT, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O.; Dir.-Gen. W. J. CHALMERS, C.B.E.

Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1911, reconstituted 1960, to promote trade within the Commonwealth and with third parties, and to promote commercial training and information exchange; holds biennial Congresses and smaller bilateral trade conferences each year with individual countries or regions; nearly 350 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. MALCOLM J. MACDONALD, O.M.; Chair. Capt. J. JEFFERY, O.B.E., Q.C.; Dir. W. J. LUXTON, C.B.E.; Sec. H. E. NICHOLS.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES, B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. P. H. LYON, B.Sc. (ECON.), PH.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Reprint Series*, *Commonwealth Papers* (series), *Collected Seminar Papers*.

Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council: c/o Royal Overseas League, Park Place, St. James's St., London, S.W.1; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.; sixteen Commonwealth Societies; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Boyd, C.H.; Sec. D. K. DANIELS, C.B.E.

Royal Commonwealth Society: Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth; branches in principal Commonwealth countries; has full residential club facilities, lecture programmes and library; Chair. F. H. TATE; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP; publ. *Commonwealth* (6 times a year).

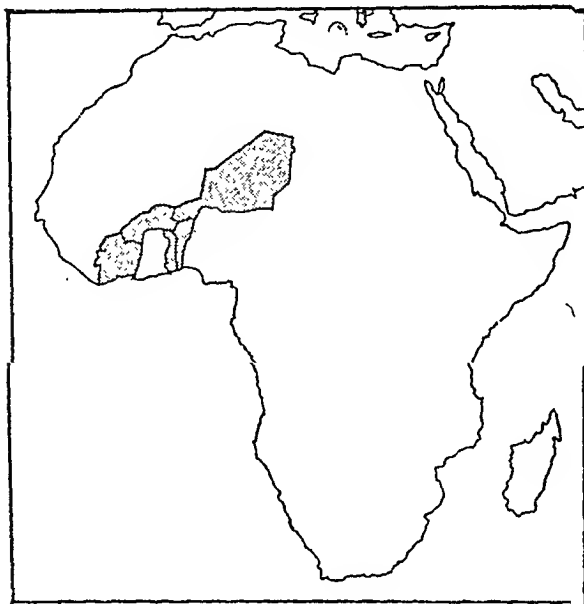
Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: Commonwealth House, Heath Rd., Haywards Heath, Sussex, England; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the six million blind people in the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific; Chair. Sir EDWIN ARROWSMITH, K.C.M.G.; Dir. J. F. WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Chair. Marshal of the R.A.F., Sir CHARLES ELWORTHY, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Dir.-Gen. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, C.B.E.; publ. *Overseas* (quarterly).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALICE; Chair. Viscountess DUNROSSIL; Gen. Sec. Vice-Adm. Sir JOHN GRAY, K.B.E., C.B.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

A political and economic association of four states which were formerly part of French West Africa, and Togo, which joined in June 1966. The organization was founded in May 1959.



MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Niger
Togo
Upper Volta

AREA (sq. km.)

DAHOMÉY	IVORY COAST	NIGER	TOGO	UPPER VOLTA
113,048	322,500	1,267,000	56,600	274,122

POPULATION (1970 est.)

DAHOMÉY	PORTO- NOVO (capital)	IVORY COAST	ABIDJAN (capital)	NIGER	NIAMEY (capital)	TOGO	LOMÉ (capital)	UPPER VOLTA	OUAGA- DOUGOU (capital)
2,645,000*	74,000*	4,200,000*	500,000*	4,016,000	86,000	1,956,000	100,000	5,485,971	110,000

*1969 est.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

President: HAMANI DIORI (Niger).

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Assemblies of each member country, and the Ministers responsible for negotiations between the states. It is an executive body and members who fail to implement the decisions of the Council may be brought before a Court of Arbitration.

The Council meets twice a year, the place rotating annually between the capitals of the member states. The

Head of State of the host country acts as President. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

COMMISSIONS

Commissions on Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labour, Public Administration, Public Works and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications and on Epidemics and Epizootics have been set up.

Secretary-General: Mlle MAURICETTE LANDEROIN.
B.P. 1878, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

There is complete freedom of trade and a unified system of external tariffs and fiscal schedules. A single system of administration for ports and harbours, railways and road traffic and a unified quarantine organization will be set up.

FONDS DE GARANTIE

Central Guarantee Fund originally conceived as the *Fonds de solidarité* to support development projects, transformed in June 1966 into a mutual aid and loan guaranty fund designed to encourage outside lenders to finance development projects in member countries. Total to be provided annually by member states equals 650 million francs CFA, of which 500 million will be contributed by Ivory Coast, 42 million each by Niger, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and 24 million by Togo.

FUNCTIONS

In August 1960 it was agreed that there should be:

1. An identical constitutional and electoral procedure in each State. Elections are to be held at the same time.
2. Each State shall have an identical organization of its Armed Forces.
3. Identical administrative organization.
4. Identical taxation and tariff policies.
5. Common Bank of Amortization.
6. A common Diplomatic Corps.

Commissions have been set up to study how these measures may be implemented.

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE

In April 1961 the member states signed agreements with France, covering defence, economic affairs, judicial matters, higher education, cultural relations, civil aviation and postal and telecommunications. Upper Volta did not sign the defence agreement.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MEDICAL SCIENCES—CIOMS

Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France

Founded 1949 under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization and UNESCO to facilitate the exchange of views and information in medical sciences, to further co-ordination between international organizations in this field.

MEMBERS

International: 57 International Associations.

National: Academies and Research Councils in thirteen countries.

Associate: Seven medical societies.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of international and national members. Meets every three years to lay down general policy. Last meeting: Geneva, September 1970.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eight international members and four national members elected by the General Assembly. Directs the affairs of CIOMS between meetings of the General Assembly.

President: Prof. A. GELLHORN (U.S.A.).

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the administration of CIOMS.

Executive Secretary: Dr. S. BRESH (Israel).

ACTIVITIES

The main activities of CIOMS are:

Co-ordination of congress and technical aid to organizers of medical meetings.

Convening of multi-disciplinary symposia and their publications.

Establishing of medical nomenclatures.

FINANCE

CIOMS is financed by members' dues and by grants from sponsoring bodies.

PUBLICATIONS

Calendar of International Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Calendar of Regional Congresses of Medical Sciences (annual).

Proceedings of International Round Table Conferences.
Yearbook.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COMECON—CMEA

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Council was founded in 1949 to assist the economic development of its member states through joint utilization and co-ordination of resources. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Mongolian People's Republic	U.S.S.R.
German Democratic Republic	Poland	

Albania ceased to participate in the activities of the Council at the end of 1961.

OBSERVERS

In accordance with Article X of the Charter, the Council may invite participation of non-member countries in the work of its organs, in spheres agreed by arrangement with the relevant countries. At the present time a number of socialist non-member countries are participating in the work of the Council's organs in the role of observers.

In 1964 an agreement was concluded whereby Yugoslavia can participate in certain defined spheres of the Council's activity, where a mutual interest with member countries prevails, in the areas of foreign trade, finance and currency, and in a number of branches of industry, to all intents and purposes on the same level as member countries. The agreement also envisaged Yugoslavia attending sittings of the Council's organs in the capacity of observer.

ORGANIZATION

SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Supreme organ of CMEA. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Discusses proposals from members, from the Executive Committee, Permanent Commissions and Secretariat. Considers all fundamental questions concerning economic, scientific and technical collaboration. Lays down programme of action for CMEA.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives and to form the chief executive organ of CMEA. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, their deputies and advisers. Meets at least once every three months to examine proposals from member states, the Permanent Commissions and the Secretariat. Guides all co-ordinating work linked with the resolution of problems before the Council, in agreement with the decisions of the Session of the Council. The Chair is taken in turn by representatives of each country, and is presently occupied by M. Lesechko.

Members: TODOR TSOLOV (Bulgaria), F. HAMOUZ (Czechoslovakia), HEINRICH WEISS (German Democratic Republic), P. VALYI (Hungary), M. JAGELSKI (Poland), GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU (Romania), DANDINGUIYN GOMBOZHAY (Mongolian People's Republic), MIKHAIL LESECHKO (U.S.S.R.).

There is also a Bureau of the Executive Committee, for Common Questions of Economic Planning. Each member state is represented by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Organization.

SECRETARIAT

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow.

Secretary of Council: N. V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretaries: T. ANGELOV-TODOROV (Bulgaria), R. GOBING (German Democratic Republic), V. CONSTANTINESCU (Romania), Z. VADAS.

COMMITTEES

CMEA Committee for Co-operative Planning.
CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees, on each of which all member states are individually represented.

Agriculture: Chair. V. SHOPOV.
Power: Moscow; P. NEPOROZHNY.
Coal Industry: Warsaw; Chair. J. MITRENGA.
Machine Building: Chair. K. POLÁČEK.
Chemical Industry: Berlin; Chair. G. WYSCHOFSKY.
Ferrous Metals: Moscow; Chair. I. KAZANETS.
Non-Ferrous Metals: Chair. D. SEKER.
Oil and Gas: Chair. B. ALMASHAN.
Light Industry: Chair. I. KOPCHA.
Food Industry: Chair. V. SHOPOV.
Transport: Chair. M. ZEIFRIED.
Construction: Berlin; Chair. G. KOSEL.
Foreign Trade: Moscow; Chair. N. PATOLICHEV.
Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy: Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS.
Post and Telecommunications: Chair. I. PSURTSEV.
Standardization: Chair. G. EMMERICH.
Statistics: Moscow; Chair. V. STAROVSKI.
Finance and Currency: Moscow; Chair. V. GARBUZOV.
Radio and Electronics Industries: Budapest; Chair. D. HORGOSZ.
Geology: Ulan Bator; Chair. M. PELZHAYE.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 1958

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|------|-----------|--|
| 1958 | Bucharest | Considered the practical arrangements for the further development of economic co-operation between the socialist countries on the basis of implementation of the International Socialist Division of Labour. Set up permanent commissions for economic problems, building and transport. | 1965 | Prague | Co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Ratification of agreement of September 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of CMEA. |
| | Prague | Decisions to specialize and co-operate in chemicals and ferrous metals. Decided to build an oil pipeline from the U.S.S.R. to Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia. | 1966 | Sofia | Questions considered regarding the completion of the work on co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70 and long-term agreements made between member countries for exchange of goods during this period. |
| 1959 | Tirana | Approved proposals to unify power systems and recommendations for specialization in ore mining, rolled steel, oil drilling, and equipment for the chemical industry. | 1967 | Budapest | Proposals adopted for increasing specialization and integration of production. Preparatory work on co-ordination of development plans for 1971-75. |
| | Sofia | Constitution of CMEA approved. Decided to carry out preparatory work on economic planning up to 1965. | 1969 | Berlin | Discussed the activities and successes of CMEA during the twenty years of its existence. Decided upon a course of action to be taken by the member states of CMEA in the spheres of economics and scientific-technical co-operation. |
| 1960 | Budapest | Considered proposals for increasing agricultural production and related problems. Approved recommendations regarding specialization in the production of engineering equipment and building materials. | | Moscow | Party leaders and heads of governments of member states participated in this Special Session.

Agreement reached to increase the role of CMEA as an organization for co-operation between member states. Stressed the necessity for strengthening bonds between member states, particularly those of economic relations. Agreement reached on the necessity of creating an Investment Bank for member states and the need to improve the facilities of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation. |
| 1961 | Berlin | Discussed co-ordination of plans for the development of national economy between 1961-65. Long-term agreements drawn up between member states for exchange of goods between 1961-65. | 1970 | Warsaw | Heads of governments of member states participated in this session.

Report of the Executive Committee on progress of work since the 23rd (Special) Session was discussed. This session met to bring into perspective and study in greater depth the combined programme of successful co-operation and the strengthening of economic bonds between member states. Decisions taken to speed up fulfilment of resolution of 23rd Session of Council. |
| | Warsaw | Approved project for the International Socialist Division of Labour. | 1971 | Bucharest | Heads of governments of member states participated in this session.

Programme agreed for the furtherance of mutual co-operation and the strengthening of an integrated economy between member states. Formed CMEA committees on co-operative planning and for scientific and technical co-operation, and permanent CMEA commissions for the co-ordination of scientific and technical research and on posts and telecommunications. |
| 1962 | Moscow | Decision to set up an Executive Committee of CMEA (<i>see above</i>). Decided to form a number of new Permanent Commissions. CMEA Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Constitution to allow the admission of non-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member. | | | |
| | Bucharest | Considered proposals to further the development of agriculture. Permanent Commission on finance and currency established. | | | |
| 1963 | Moscow | Work on the co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Decided to set up Permanent Commission on radio and electronics industries and on geology. Agreement made to set up an International Bank for Economic Co-operation as a result of recommendations by member states (<i>see Chapter</i>). | | | |

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CMEA TRADE

Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of economic co-operation between member states of CMEA. Trade between member states was planned by yearly agreements until 1951 and thereafter by long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. In 1956 the Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade was set up. Trade between member countries comprises more than 60 per

cent of their total foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies. Member countries engage in trade with socialist non-members on the basis of long-term agreements. Accordingly a long-term trade agreement was drawn up with Yugoslavia for the years 1966-70 with the result that the volume of trade between member countries and Yugoslavia doubled in this period compared with the period 1961-65.

AREA AND POPULATION

	U.S.S.R.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	POLAND	HUNGARY	ROMANIA	BULGARIA	MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
Area (sq. kms.)	22,402,200	127,858	108,174	312,677	93,030	237,500	110,912	1,565,000
Population (1970)	243,896,000	14,366,000	17,057,000	32,605,000	10,345,000	20,361,000	8,515,000	1,265,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES

(In certain cases later information on Five-Year Plans will be found in the Statistical Surveys of the chapters on the individual country members of COMECON.)

BULGARIA

(Five-Year Plan 1961-65*)

At the end of the Second World War agriculture dominated the Bulgarian economy, whereas now heavy and light industry have a sizeable share. Industries showing the greatest development are: chemicals and engineering, ferrous metals, building, machine tools, fuel, power and cellulose.

Industrial production rose by 74 per cent between 1960 and 1965, and in the period 1960-69 by 267 per cent. Bulgaria receives considerable economic aid from the U.S.S.R.

* Subsequently extended to 1980 as Twenty-Year Plan.

Trade within CMEA (million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Czechoslovakia	114.9	96.8	92.5	94.0	103.6	118.7
German Democratic Republic	147.7	176.1	178.5	137.9	141.5	174.4
Hungary	34.9	35.5	37.9	42.6	33.4	35.8
Mongolian People's Republic	2.6	1.9	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.4
Poland	55.3	75.3	95.6	51.9	55.6	76.1
Romania	24.6	23.4	18.4	30.5	29.8	35.9
U.S.S.R.	915.9	1,107.0	1,139.3	903.5	1,045.8	1,146.2

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Fourth Five-Year Plan aims to strike a balance between industry and agriculture; power and chemical industries are to be developed, machinery building modernized and consumer services improved.

Czech industrial effort is concentrated on engineering and building products, fuel, power and metallurgy, as it

has been for several years past. Industrial production rose by 43 per cent between 1958 and 1962.

Czechoslovakia trades with over 25 countries on a substantial scale, but over a third of her trade is with the Soviet Union.

Trade within CMEA (million korunas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Bulgaria	567	650	713	660	590	581
German Democratic Republic	2,305	2,877	2,988	2,294	2,362	2,590
Hungary	1,086	1,305	952	1,097	1,205	997
Mongolian People's Republic	49	46	44	66	57	45
Poland	1,434	1,785	1,873	1,691	1,668	1,789
Romania	623	787	1,001	644	718	769
U.S.S.R.	6,950	7,460	7,957	7,025	7,257	8,096

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(Long-Term Plan 1966-70)

The Long-Term Plan predicts considerable growth in the national economy. In comparison with 1965, the national income is growing in 1970 by 28-32 per cent, and industrial production by 37-40 per cent. The main reason for this is an increase in labour productivity; in industry as a whole this is increasing by 40-45 per cent, in the building industry by 35-40 per cent, and in agriculture by 30-35 per cent. The Plan predicts the growth of capital investment by 48-52 per cent.

In recent years, productivity and efficiency have im-

proved in industry as a result of measures taken to improve the structure of the economy. Increased productivity has been particularly marked in the electro-technical industry, in instrument-making, chemicals, machine building, transport development, and in metallurgy. It is in these spheres that the greatest structural changes in the utilization of products have taken place.

The turnover of export trade has been considerable and totals between 33 and 35,000 million marks in 1970.

Trade within CMEA (million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	513.8	609.9	714.1	636.6	640.6	664.7
Czechoslovakia	1,380.9	1,544.3	1,919.7	1,689.4	1,740.7	1,849.8
Hungary	720.3	875.0	930.9	812.7	779.2	1,123.6
Mongolian People's Republic	16.7	12.2	22.5	26.4	22.1	46.9
Poland	942.4	1,095.5	1,229.8	1,224.1	1,324.0	1,673.1
Romania	324.4	469.3	439.2	376.1	354.0	507.8
U.S.S.R.	6,268.9	7,326.0	8,169.6	6,582.7	6,961.7	7,314.9

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

HUNGARY

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The third Five-Year Plan 1966-70 envisages an increased rate of development over the second Plan. The average rate of growth of national income in the period 1961-65 was 4.5 per cent, in the period 1966-70 it was almost 6 per cent. In engineering a rise of 40-45 per cent in the output of the industry as a whole and 50-55 per cent in engineering exports is aimed for. Particular emphasis is to be placed on transport equipment manufacturing, which should double, telecommunications engineering, instru-

ments and machine tools; in 1965 these four branches produced 46.8 per cent of Hungary's engineering exports, but it is hoped to increase their share to 65 per cent by 1970. Development will be stressed in the foundry and forging industries.

There is a general trend for international co-operation in production, with component imports coming mainly from socialist countries.

Trade within CMEA
(million foreign exchange forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Bulgaria	465.9	337.6	369.3	368.2	339.2	369.5
Czechoslovakia	1,785.8	1,883.7	1,653.8	1,798.0	2,134.5	2,320.3
German Democratic Republic	2,277.6	2,305.4	2,251.7	1,924.3	2,051.5	2,575.3
Mongolian People's Republic	29.9*	24.5	23.7	39.9*	71.0	49.5
Poland	1,309.2	1,323.2	1,378.7	1,193.2	1,189.6	1,372.1
Romania	462.8	425.3	451.5	436.3	414.3	494.2
U.S.S.R.	6,949.4	7,608.2	8,373.2	7,201.1	8,019.6	8,518.8

* 1966.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The fourth Five-Year Plan 1966-70 lays ever-increasing emphasis on industry, and the strengthening of the industrial-technical foundations of agriculture. Great emphasis is placed on the speed with which the fuel and power

industries are developing. At the same time there are plans to improve the increasing network of social facilities. Great help is being provided in these problems by the member countries of CMEA.

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Bulgaria	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Czechoslovakia	4.7	4.1	5.0	4.6
German Democratic Republic	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.7
Hungary	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Poland	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.1
Romania	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
U.S.S.R.	53.0	88.7	49.4	49.9

Note: No trade statistics available after 1961.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

POLAND

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Five-Year Plan 1966-70 aims to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent by 1970, and to increase the flow of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Emphasis is being placed on raising the standard of living, modernizing the country's economic structure, developing production capacity and securing employment for young people.

The Plan envisages further expansion of foreign trade with socialist countries, but together with this, expansion of trade with non-socialist countries is necessary. Trade with the Soviet Union is likely to expand; some 70 per cent of Polish engineering products go to the Soviet Union.

Trade within CMEA (million exchange zlotys)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	189.2	256.2	318.2	253.7	322.3	265.9
Czechoslovakia	914.3	978.9	1,241.5	982.1	1,082.0	1,059.0
German Democratic Republic	1,185.0	1,280.1	1,598.6	916.7	1,111.4	1,313.9
Hungary	390.6	466.4	554.1	441.4	460.0	572.3
Mongolian People's Republic	17.1	17.0	12.1	14.5	14.1	17.0
Romania	230.0	240.9	285.9	230.7	264.2	316.2
U.S.S.R.	4,042.7	4,800.9	5,445.1	4,168.4	4,485.7	5,003.3

ROMANIA

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The Five-Year Plan (1966-70) envisages an annual industrial development rate of 10.8 per cent. Largest increases are in electric power, coalmining, fertilizers and motor vehicles.

By the end of 1970 industrial output had increased more than tenfold compared with the level of production in 1950. Once primarily dependent on agriculture, Romania has been transformed into a largely industrial nation. In 1969 more than 57 per cent of her national income accrued from industry.

In 1969 Romanian foreign trade increased by 9.6 per cent. Exchanges with CMEA countries expanded by 9.4

per cent. The share of the CMEA countries in Romanian foreign trade is now 49 per cent, as opposed to 47 per cent in 1967. Trade exchanges with the U.S.S.R., which in 1960 accounted for 40 per cent of the foreign trade total, accounted for 27.3 per cent in 1969. The volume of Romania's foreign trade with the Soviet Union for this period rose by 68 per cent.

Chief imports: rolled metal, machinery and equipment, light vehicles, chemical products. Chief exports: oil products, farm produce, sawn timber, paper, furniture and other industrial products.

Trade within CMEA (million lei)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	153.4	195.6	257.3	119.6	124.9	140.5
Czechoslovakia	603.2	651.5	951.3	676.9	844.5	790.9
German Democratic Republic	544.8	506.5	690.5	462.5	727.7	634.8
Hungary	207.5	256.7	286.6	219.3	234.7	377.8
Mongolian People's Republic	9.1	10.9	9.1	11.3	12.6	20.8
Poland	350.5	409.3	460.8	351.7	368.2	425.3
U.S.S.R.	2,562.1	2,788.9	3,004.8	2,734.0	2,729.5	3,172.9

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

U. S. S. R.

(Five-Year Plan 1966-70)

The aim of the Plan is to increase industrial output by 47-50 per cent, agricultural output by 25 per cent and the National Income by 38-41 per cent. Production of electric power will be 64-68 per cent larger in 1970 than in 1965, production of instruments and automation equipment will rise by 72-77 per cent and that of chemical equipment by 103-116 per cent, and the increase in the engineering and metal-working industries will amount to 60-70 per cent.

The Plan provides for further development of the U.S.S.R.'s trade with socialist countries, extension of economic co-operation with developing countries and expansion of trade with other countries on the basis of mutual advantage.

During the five-year period trade turnover with socialist countries will amount to 50,000 million roubles. This is a considerable increase compared with the previous Five-

Year Plan. Rational economic co-operation with CMEA countries is envisaged in industry, transport and trade, as well as in the spheres of credits, financial operations and foreign currency settlements. CMEA countries play an increasingly important role in Soviet international economic relations; in 1958 they accounted for slightly over 52 per cent of U.S.S.R. foreign trade, and in 1968 their share had risen to 57.5 per cent. The U.S.S.R. has played and still plays an important role in organizing reciprocal economic terms between member countries of CMEA, particularly in the development of industry and scientific-technical co-operation. The U.S.S.R. is also the main supplier of raw materials and finished goods. The U.S.S.R.'s main customers are German Democratic Republic (27 per cent), Czechoslovakia (18 per cent) and Poland (19 per cent).

Trade within CMEA
(million roubles)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	802.2	877.2	972.5	854.4	876.9	844.0
Czechoslovakia	891.0	1,003.2	1,110.5	934.3	998.7	1,082.7
German Democratic Republic	1,446.0	1,446.4	1,556.9	1,355.8	1,565.0	1,738.1
Hungary	602.1	647.2	721.6	607.9	630.0	758.3
Mongolian People's Republic	47.8	47.5	52.6	174.5	176.6	178.3
Poland	928.4	1,011.4	1,134.9	945.1	1,079.1	1,214.9
Romania	410.8	404.5	474.0	375.0	428.1	444.6

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

(With amendments approved by the 16th and 17th Sessions of the Council).

The Governments of the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Taking into account that economic co-operation, successfully effected between their countries, contributes to the most rational development of the national economy, the elevation of the living standards of the population, and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of these countries,

Fully resolved to continue developing all-round economic co-operation on the basis of the consistent implementation of the international socialist division of labour in the interests of building socialism and communism in their countries and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world,

Convinced that the development of economic co-operation between their countries promotes the achievement of the purposes expounded in the Charter of the United Nations,

Confirming their readiness to develop economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social and state systems, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and non-interference in domestic affairs,

Recognizing the ever growing role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in organizing economic co-operation between their countries,

Have agreed for these purposes to adopt the present Charter.

ARTICLE I

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

1. The aim of the C.M.E.A. is to facilitate, by uniting and co-ordinating the efforts of the Council's member countries, the planned development of their national economies, the acceleration of their economic and technical progress, an increase in the level of industrialization in the less industrialized countries, the uninterrupted growth of labour productivity and the steady advance in the welfare of the peoples of the Council's member countries.

2. The C.M.E.A. is based on the principles of sovereign equality of all its member countries.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

The policy of economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the member countries shall be effected in accordance with the principles of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

ARTICLE II MEMBERSHIP

1. The founder members of the C.M.E.A. are the countries which sign and ratify the present Charter.
2. Membership is open to any other countries which share the Council's aims and principles and agree to accept the obligations contained in the present Charter.
3. Any member country may withdraw from the Council by notice to that effect given to the depositary of the present Charter. Such notice becomes effective six months after its receipt by the depositary. On receipt of such notice the depositary will inform the member countries of the Council.
4. The member countries of the Council agree:
 - (a) to ensure the fulfilment of the recommendations of the Council organs adopted by them;
 - (b) to render the Council and its officials the necessary co-operation in the discharge of their functions under the present Charter;
 - (c) to submit to the Council materials and information necessary for carrying out the tasks assigned to it;
 - (d) to inform the Council about progress in fulfilling the recommendations adopted in the Council.

ARTICLE III FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

1. In conformity with the aims and principles laid down in Article I of the present Charter, the functions of the C.M.E.A. are as follows:
 - (a) organize close economic, scientific and technical co-operation between the Council's member countries in the most rational use of their natural resources and the acceleration of their productive forces;
 - (b) foster the improvement of the international socialist division of labour by co-ordinating national economic development plans, and the specialization and co-operation of production in the Council's member countries;
 - (c) take measures to study economic, scientific and technical problems which are of interest to the Council's member countries;
 - (d) assist the Council's member countries in elaborating and carrying out joint measures for:
 - the development of the industry and agriculture of the Council's member countries;
 - the development of transport with a view to ensuring first priority for increasing export, import and transit shipments of the Council's member countries;
 - the most efficient use of principal capital investments allocated by the Council's member countries for the development of the mining and manufacturing industries and for the construction of major projects which are of interest to two countries or more;
 - the development of trade and exchange of services between the Council's member countries and between them and other countries;
 - the exchange of scientific and technical achievements and advanced production experience;
 - (e) take such other actions as may be required for the achievement of the aims of the Council.

2. The C.M.E.A., as represented by its organs, acting within the terms of their reference, is authorized to adopt recommendations and decisions in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE IV RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

1. Recommendations shall be made on questions of economic, scientific and technical co-operation. Recommendations shall be submitted to member countries for consideration.
- Member countries carry out the recommendations they receive by decisions of their Governments or other competent bodies in accordance with their legislative processes.
2. Decisions shall be adopted on organizational and procedural matters. Unless otherwise provided for therein, decisions come into force on the day on which the minutes of the meeting are signed by the appropriate organ of the Council.
3. All recommendations and decisions of the Council can be adopted only with the consent of interested member countries, and any country may declare an interest in any question under consideration by the Council.
- Recommendations and decisions do not apply to members who have declared themselves as having no interest in the question concerned. Each of these countries, however, may subsequently join recommendations or decisions adopted by the other member countries of the Council.

ARTICLE V ORGANS

1. For the purpose of carrying out the functions and exercising the powers laid down in Article III of this Charter, the C.M.E.A. is divided into the following principal organs:

Session of the Council;
Executive Committee;
Permanent Commissions;
Secretariat.

2. Other organs, as may be necessary, may be constituted in accordance with the present Charter.

ARTICLE VI SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE VIII PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

ARTICLE IX SECRETARIAT

ARTICLE X PARTICIPATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

ARTICLE XI RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLES XII AND XIII FINANCIAL QUESTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

ARTICLES XIV AND XV LANGUAGES, RATIFICATION AND ENACTMENT OF THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVI PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER

ARTICLE XVII CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Place Lenôtre, Strasbourg, France

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles shared by Member States, and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The ten founding Member States were joined by Greece and Turkey (August 1949), Iceland (1950), the Federal Republic of Germany (1951), Austria (1956), Cyprus (1961), Switzerland (1963) and Malta (1965). Greece ceased to be a member on December 31st, 1970.

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Norway
Belgium	Ireland	Sweden
Cyprus	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
France	Malta	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	Netherlands	

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

(Permanent Representatives)

Austria: HEINRICH LAUBE.	Italy: GHERARDO CORNAGGIA MEDICI CASTIGLIONI.
Belgium: J. LODEWIJCK.	Luxembourg: PAUL MERTZ.
Cyprus: POLYS MODINOS.	Malta: CARMEL MALLIA.
Denmark: A. ROSENSTAND HANSEN.	Netherlands: JOSEPH I. M. WELSING.
Federal Republic of Germany: MRS. ELINOR VON PUTT-KAMER.	Norway: LEIF EDWARDSSEN.
France: MICHEL DE CAMARET.	Sweden: ARNE FÄLTHEIM.
Iceland: ARNI TRYGGVASON.	Switzerland: ANDRÉ DOMINICE.
Irish Republic: MISS MARY TINNEY.	Turkey: C. S. HAYTA.
	United Kingdom: D. J. B. ROBES, C.M.G.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: OLIVIER REVERDIN (Switzerland, Liberal Democrat).

Vice-Presidents: GEORGE DARLING (United Kingdom, Labour), GUIDO GONELLA (Italy, Christian Democrat), RENÉ RADIUS (France, U.D.R.), HUBERT LEYNEN (Belgium, Christian Social), FRANK AIKEN (Ireland, Fianna Fail), ERLING PETERSEN (Norway, Conservative), GEORGES MARGUE (Luxembourg, Christian-Social), EROL YILMAZ AKÇALI (Turkey, Justice Party).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: KARL CZERNETZ (Austria).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: F. PORTHEINE (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Independent (Conservative) Group: ERLING PETERSEN (Norway).

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, makes recommendations to governments and may also conclude conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments, who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 140 members:

France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom	18 each
Turkey	10
Belgium, Netherlands	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Ireland	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January–February, April–May and September–October. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

COMMITTEES

Standing Committee. Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least three times a year.

Ordinary Committees: political, economic, social and health, legal, culture and education, science and technology, procedure, agriculture, regional planning and local authorities, European non-member countries, population and refugees, budget, parliamentary and public relations.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: LUJO TONČIĆ-SORINJ (Austria).
Deputy Secretary-General: GALEAZZO SFORZA (Italy).
Clerk of the Assembly: JOHN PRIESTMAN (United Kingdom).
Director-General of Administration and Finance: ARMAND DAUSSIN (Belgium).
Political Director: HENRI LELEU (France).
Director of Economic and Social Affairs: FADIL SUR (Turkey).
Director of Press and Information: SANDRO SQUARTINI (Italy).
Director of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).
Director of Legal Affairs: HERIBERT GOLSONG (Federal Republic of Germany).
Director of Environment and Local Authorities: STEN RENBORG (Sweden).
Head of Human Rights Directorate: A. H. ROBERTSON (United Kingdom).
Secretary of the European Commission of Human Rights: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).
Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights: M.-A. EISSEN (France).

ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

President: Professor MAX SØRENSEN (Denmark).
Vice-President: JAMES E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom).
Members: ADOLF SÜSTERHENN (Federal Republic of Germany), FELIX ERMACORA (Austria), GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy), MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDES (Cyprus), FELIX WELTER (Luxembourg), WILHELM F. DE GAAY FORTMAN (Netherlands), KEVIN MANGAN (Ireland), PEDRO O. DELAHAYE (Belgium), THEODOR B. LINDAL (Iceland), EDWIN BUSUTIL (Malta), LOVE KELLBERG (Sweden), BÜLENT DAVER (Turkey), TORKEL OPSAHL (Norway).

Secretary: ANTHONY McNULTY (United Kingdom).

The Commission is competent to examine complaints made either by a Contracting Party, or in certain cases, by a person, non-governmental organization or group of individuals that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has been violated by one or more of the Contracting Parties. If the Commission decides to admit the application, it then proceeds to ascertain the full facts of the case and, at the same

time, to place itself at the disposal of the Parties in order to try and reach a friendly settlement. If no settlement is reached, the Commission sends a report to the Committee of Ministers in which it states an opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention. It is then for the Committee of Ministers or, if the case is referred to it, the Court to decide whether or not a violation has taken place.

EUROPEAN COURT

Judges: Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK, President (United Kingdom), GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI, Vice-President (Italy), RENÉ CASSIN (France), STURE PETREN (Sweden), ALFRED VERDROSS (Austria), EUGENE RODENBOURG (Luxembourg), HELGA PEDERSEN (Denmark), TERJE WOLD (Norway), HERMANN MOSLER (Federal Republic of Germany), MEHMET ZEKIA (Cyprus), ANTOINE FAVRE (Switzerland), CONOR A. MAGUIRE (Ireland), JOHN CREMONA (Malta), A. SUAT BILGE (Turkey), GERARD J. WIARDA (Netherlands), THOR. H. VILHJALMSSON (Iceland), HENRI ROLIN (Belgium).

Registrar: MARC-ANDRÉ EISSEN (France).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Court may only deal with a case after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgement of the Court is final. The Court may, in certain circumstances, give advisory opinions at the request of the Committee of Ministers.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK PROGRAMME

In December 1970 the Committee of Ministers adopted the fifth Intergovernmental Work Programme of the Council of Europe. Features of the new programme include its establishment for two years and the redistribution of activities into four chapters: Man's cultural development and permanent education; the adjustment of laws and administrative machinery to present-day living conditions; the improvement of man's physical environment in the town and in the country; development of economic and social structures and improvement of public health conditions. The Consultative Assembly has been called upon to give an opinion on the draft before its final adoption.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The Council has as its main objective in this field the protection of the individual in a European economy.

Work is, for example, being carried out on the improvement of the protection of the consumer (e.g. in such fields as developing Europe-wide measures to put an end to misleading advertising). A Committee of Governmental Experts is examining the scope and effects of recent trends towards press concentration in member states and is considering what measures of economic assistance to the press could be adopted in order to avoid the point where concentration might seriously threaten the public right to freedom of expression and information.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Council's objectives in the social sphere are: to establish equality of treatment in each member country between nationals and citizens of the other member states in such matters as social security and social and medical assistance; to pool skills and resources; to raise the living conditions of the populations; and to raise the level of workers' protection against accidents and professional diseases. The *European Social Charter*, signed on October 18th, 1961, and in force since February 26th, 1965, with regard at

present to Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen. It thus complements the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees certain civil and political rights. A European Social Security Code has also been signed; it entered into force on March 17th, 1968.

Other international Conventions or Resolutions to member governments were also adopted or are under preparation. Among the Conventions are the European Interim Agreements on Social Security, the Convention on the Adoption of Children and the Agreement on Au Pair Placement. Among the Resolutions which may be quoted are the Resolution on Medical and Medico-Social Policy for Old Age, the Resolution on Labour Inspection and Resolutions still in preparation on the Protection of Young People at Work and on Health Protection in Places of Employment.

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe will also henceforth act as Secretary of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs which meets every second year. The next Conference will be held in France in 1973 when the main topic for discussion will be "Children and Young People in Danger".

HEALTH

The Council is working towards the pooling of medical techniques and equipment between member states. A programme of medical fellowships has been launched, designed to enable members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to become acquainted with new methods and techniques practised in other European countries and to participate in research of common European interest.

European Agreements provide for special facilities for the medical treatment of war cripples and other injured, for a system of supply of blood and blood products through the channel of a network of 28 Blood Transfusion Centres in 15 member states, and for the duty-free importation on loan of medical and surgical equipment. Eight member countries have concluded Administrative Arrangements setting up an "excepted sanitary area" under the terms of Article 104 of the International Sanitary Regulations. Ten states carry out activities towards harmonization of their legislation in several fields, such as the pharmaceutical field, the health control of foodstuffs and the use of pesticides. Eight countries are participating in the establishment of a European Pharmacopoeia, the first volume of which was published in 1969 and the second in 1971. A multidisciplinary Symposium on Drug Dependence took place in March 1972 and gave government experts and representatives of organizations an opportunity to prepare co-ordinated measures by member governments.

POPULATION

The Council has been concerned with refugee problems since 1950, and in 1953 appointed M. Pierre Schneider its Special Representative for national

refugees and over-population in Europe. M. Schneider's plan for a European Resettlement Fund to make loans to governments for the resettlements of refugees and helping them in solving the problems raised by over-population, was duly put into effect, nine countries contributing. The Fund has so far granted loans totalling over \$50 million. M. Schneider is now engaged on improving the material, legal and psychological situation of migrant workers and is preparing a European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers as well as many other recommendations to governments on the following questions: school education of migrant workers' children; safety at work for migrant workers; methods used for compiling migration statistics; reunion of the family; equality of treatment as between national and migrant workers; equivalence of professional diploma for car repairing technicians.

The First European Population Conference was held in 1966 and a second took place at Strasbourg in September 1971. The twelve resolutions of the latter deal mainly with economic and social problems caused by changes in European population structures.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The importance of this branch of the Council's activities was acknowledged by the creation in 1963 of a European Committee on Legal Co-operation, grouping delegations from all member states and from the Assembly. This committee has general responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the Council's inter-governmental activities in the legal field. It normally meets twice a year. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction.

In addition, the Ministers of Justice of member states of the Council of Europe meet from time to time for the purpose of stimulating co-operation in the legal field. The Fifth Conference of Ministers of Justice took place in London in June 1968 and the Sixth Conference in March 1970 in The Hague.

Among the more important legal conventions concluded within the framework of the Council of Europe are those on Establishment, the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, Patents (application, classification, unification of substantive law), Extradition, Commercial Arbitration, Compulsory Motor Insurance, "Pirate" Broadcasts, Information on Foreign Law, Multiple Nationality, Foreign Money Liabilities, Liability of Hotelkeepers and Bearer Securities. A European Convention on State Immunity is in the final stages of preparation.

PENAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY

The European Committee on Crime Problems is the main body of the Council of Europe working on penal law, penology and criminology. It is assisted by a Criminological Scientific Council composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. It organizes every year a conference of Directors of Criminological Research Institutes.

The activities of the European Committee on Crime Problems have in recent years resulted in Conventions on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences, on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced and Conditionally Released Offenders, on Repatriation of Minors and the International Validity of Criminal Judgements. Several Resolutions arising out of the work of the European Committee on Crime Problems have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers and concern the Mass Media and the Protection of Young People, the Status, Selection and Training of Prison Staff, the Setting-up of a simplified Procedure to Deal with Minor Road Traffic Offences and Measures for the Supervision and After-Care of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders and Hidden Criminality.

Various studies in penal law, penology and criminology are at present being carried out by twenty-three Expert Committees.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Council for Cultural Co-operation was founded in 1962 to draw up proposals for the cultural policy of the Council of Europe and to allocate the resources of the Cultural Fund, which finances the cultural programme of the Organization. It is assisted by three Permanent Committees: *Higher Education and Research*, *General and Technical Education* and *Out-of-School Education and Cultural Development*. All member states of the Council of Europe are represented on these bodies, together with Finland, Greece, Spain and the Holy See.

The educational and cultural programme is based on two main concepts: permanent education and cultural development. As regards education, which represents some 80 per cent of the programme, there are four sectors: a general sector (covering problems common to education as a whole) and three sectors corresponding to the traditional branches of the educational systems.

Moreover, an intensified programme in the field of modern languages, covering all three branches of education, is being actively pursued in co-operation with the International Language Association, with the aim of improving and accelerating language teaching throughout Europe. The results will be assessed in 1973.

Great attention is paid in all three branches of education to the present and future applications of modern media ranging from films and closed-circuit television to multi-media systems and satellites.

Education-General: Steering groups have been set up to supervise the work on permanent education, which is henceforth to be devoted to pilot experiments, on educational technology, which centres upon distant teaching systems and their implications for the reform of contents and methods, on educational documentation, with particular reference to the Eudised project (thesaurus and computerisation) and on educational research, which is aiming towards co-operative research between member states.

Higher Education and Research: The work is centred on reform and development, on the harmonization of interests concerned with planning and administration, on the mobility of students, staff and research workers, on the equivalence of qualifications and on research co-operation. It is carried out in close co-operation with university authorities who are represented with governments on the Committee.

General and Technical Education: Inter-governmental co-operation in tackling educational problems common to European countries began with an emphasis on comparative studies (history, geography, civic education, school guidance, teacher training, etc.), as well as with the assembly of basic material on school systems. The emphasis is now placed on obtaining guidelines for the development of key sectors of the educational system, such as: commercial and vocational education, the further training of teachers, examinations and continuous assessment, pre-school and primary education, the sixteen to nineteen age group.

Out-of-School Education: A European Youth Centre, which will be residential and sited in Strasbourg will become operative in 1972, with the aim of enabling young people to supplement their knowledge of European problems and participate in European developments. In adult education the problems of the organization and content of this branch of education within a system of permanent education and questions of new technologies of out-of-school education are prominent.

Cultural Development: In the field of cultural development a new series of projects is under way, designed to provide the quantitative and qualitative data to enable governments and local authorities to redefine their policies with regard to determination of the needs of the population, choice of facilities, management and investments. Action is also being taken to ensure the promotion of greater aesthetic, social and scientific awareness among individuals. Moreover, a long-term programme is carried out on the theme of "Sport for All". Its aim is to promote sport as an instrument for the fitness and sociocultural development of the largest possible number. A number of traditional projects are being continued including European Art Exhibitions which demonstrate the interdependence of national cultures and the Cultural Identity Card which offers special facilities to research workers.

Documentation and Publications: A Documentation Centre for Education in Europe was established in 1964. In 1967 it was linked with a new service for information on educational research. The main educational publications of the Council for Cultural Co-operation are published in the series *Education in Europe*. Other works of a more technical character are also produced. Two periodicals *Education and Culture* and *Bulletin of the Documentation Centre for Education in Europe* are available to specialists free of charge.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS

The European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (created in 1962) advises the Committee of Ministers on environmental questions. It prepares policy recommendations and promotes European co-operation in this field. Twelve Diplomas have been awarded to protected landscapes, reserves and natural features of European interest. A European Water Charter was made public in Strasbourg in May 1968 when a European Information Campaign on Water Problems was launched. In 1967, a European Information Centre for Nature Conservation was created; it produces an illustrated review *Nature in Focus* and *Newsletter*, a monthly information sheet. 1970 was proclaimed Nature Conservation Year by the Committee of Ministers. A European Conservation Conference was held in Strasbourg in February 1970. This Conference ended with the adoption of a Declaration on the management of the natural environment of Europe. The recommendations contained in this declaration have begun to be put into effect (creation of Ministries of Environment, management of marginal lands, etc.). One of the most important recommendations concerns the convocation of a Ministerial Conference on the Environment, which has been fixed for Spring 1973 in Vienna.

A Committee of Experts on Air Pollution was created in 1966 with tasks similar to those of the above-mentioned Committee. A Declaration of Principles of Air Pollution Control, prepared by this Committee, was approved by the Committee of Ministers in 1968.

The European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has elaborated a new medium-term work programme, which is being studied by the Committee of Ministers.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Council of Europe provides a particularly appropriate framework for European co-operation in local authorities and regional planning questions. The Council entered this field in 1952 with the formation of a Committee on Local and Regional Affairs within the Consultative Assembly, followed in 1955 by the creation of the European Conference of Local Authorities, as a common forum for elected representatives of local and regional government from member states. In 1967 the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters was set up to enable senior officials from Ministries responsible for local government affairs and/or leading local government figures in the member states to meet.

At the same time, in response to recommendations by the European Conference of Local Authorities and the Consultative Assembly, the Council began to study regional planning problems and in 1970 called together the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning. The Consultative Assembly's Committee altered its name in 1968 to the "Committee on Regional Planning and Local Authorities". The objectives are many and varied. Firstly, the intention is to provide, through the European

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Conference of Local Authorities, for the participation of local and regional administrators in European co-operation.

Through the Committee on Co-operation in Municipal and Regional Matters machinery exists to establish co-operation between governments in local government questions, with a view to enabling national governments to exchange experience and ensure, as far as is possible and necessary, that the various national structures and legislations develop in harmony. Amongst the activities of this Committee are those aimed at the strengthening of the structures of local and regional government and their adaptation to the requirements of modern society and European unification.

The European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning has set itself the task of laying the foundations of a European regional planning policy, with a view to ensuring a more balanced use of the European territory and the harmonious development of its various regions.

At their first Conference, in Bonn, September 1970, the Ministers responsible for regional planning in the states represented agreed to co-operate in the following fields: institution between the participating countries of a standing exchange of information on policy legislation, experience and current developments in the field of regional planning; co-operation in the field of long-range forecasting and establishment of regular co-operation between public research institutes concerned with regional planning; co-ordination in time and space of plans and measures relating to regional planning in frontier areas; meetings and discussions between officials and research workers in the field of regional planning, in order to harmonize and improve their training and familiarize them with the policies and techniques in use in other European

states; harmonization of terminology, statistics and cartographical methods.

Finally, mention should be made of the activities of local authorities aimed at spreading the European idea and promoting a closer understanding between peoples, particularly through town-twinning arrangements. These activities led some years ago to the institution of May 5th as *Europe Day*. A *Europe Prize* is awarded each year to the local authority having made the most outstanding efforts to propagate the ideal of European unity. The Council also awards a number of grants-in-aid to local authorities under a European Intermunicipal Exchanges Development Plan.

MONUMENTS AND SITES

Following a series of five symposia organised by the Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe between 1965 and 1968 on specific aspects and taking account of the resolutions of the European Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Preservation and Rehabilitation of the Cultural Heritage of Monuments and Sites, Brussels, in November 1969, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe decided to create a Committee on Monuments and Sites for a period of five years.

The Committee on Monuments and Sites has been charged with elaborating general principles for an overall policy on the preservation and rehabilitation of Europe's heritage of cultural buildings; proclaiming a year devoted to the preservation and rehabilitation of monuments and sites; providing technical assistance for national or local authorities of the Member States; establishing a system for the exchange of information on the preservation and rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of monuments and sites.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a large number of treaties covering particular aspects of European co-operation:

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Social Charter.

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopocia (*provisionally in force*).

Agreement on the Exchange of War Cripples between Member States with a view to Medical Treatment.

European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.

European Cultural Convention.

European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications.

European Agreement on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study.

European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between Member Countries.

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.

Convention on the Unification of certain points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (*not yet in force*).

European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees.

European Agreement on Regulations governing the Movement of Persons between Member States.

European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

European Convention on Establishment.

European Convention on Extradition.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin.

Agreement on the Temporary Importation, free of duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment.

Agreement between the Member States of the Council of Europe on the issue to Military and Civilian War Disabled of an International Book of Vouchers for the repair of Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Appliances.

European Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the matter of Special Medical Treatments and Climatic Facilities.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood Grouping Reagents.

European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses.

European Agreement concerning Programme Exchange by means of Television Films.

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts.

European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories.

European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles.

European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests.

European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences (*not yet in force*).

Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality.

Agreement relating to Application of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

European Convention providing a Uniform Law on Arbitration (*not yet in force*).

European Code of Social Security.

European Convention on Establishment of Companies (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Adoption of Children.

European Convention on Foreign Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on Consular Functions (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on Information on Foreign Law.

European Convention on the Abolition of Legalization of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officers.

European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Working and Cleaning Products.

European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.

European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights.

European Agreement on "Au Pair" Placement.

European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarships to Students Abroad (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors (*not yet in force*).

Convention relating to Steps on Bearer Securities in International Circulation (*not yet in force*).

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organizations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD, EFTA and Western European Union. Members of the European

Parliament hold an annual joint meeting with members of the Consultative Assembly.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly by observers, and certain European non-member countries have been invited to participate, through observers, in meetings of technical committees and specialized conferences.

BUDGET

(1971)

INCOME			EXPENDITURE	
		%		
<i>Contributions of Member States:</i>			The expenses of the Secretariat and all other	
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom . 17.49 each			common expenses are shared by member	
Turkey	11.02		states, who bear the cost of their own	
Netherlands	4.15		delegations.	
Belgium	3.19			
Austria, Sweden	2.48 each			
Denmark, Switzerland	1.84 each			
Norway	1.28			
Ireland	0.96			
Cyprus	0.32			
Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	0.16 each			
<hr/>				
Total	55m. French francs			
Other Receipts	3m. French francs			

PUBLICATIONS

Forward in Europe: Quarterly, a regular account of Council activities.

Legal Co-operation in Europe: Twice a year, an account of the legal activities of the Council.

Official Records of Consultative Assembly debates, documents of the Assembly, texts adopted.

Judgements and Proceedings of the European Court of Human Rights.

All other publications are listed in:

Council of Europe, Catalogue of Publications (annual).

SUMMARY OF STATUTE

The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed in London on May 5th, 1949. It defines the aim of the Council, the conditions of membership and the composition and tasks of its institutions. (For an account of the latter, see the section on Organization above.)

The aim of the Council of Europe is stated by the Statute to be the achievement of "a greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress". Collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations are not to be affected by membership of the Council.

Every member state must "accept the principles of the rule of law and of the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and collaborate sincerely and effectively in the realization of the aims of the Council". It is further laid down that "any European state deemed able and willing to fulfil these provisions may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to become a member of the Council". This has later been modified by the Committee of Ministers, who now undertake to consult the Assembly before issuing an invitation to join.

DANUBE COMMISSION

Benczúr utca 25, Budapest, Hungary

Telephone: 228-085.

The Danube Commission Convention was signed in Belgrade in 1948. The Commission ensures the preconditions and requirements of shipping on the Danube.

MEMBERS

Austria
Bulgaria

Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Romania

U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia



ORGANIZATION

THE ANNUAL SESSION

President (1969-72): K. ENDERL (Austria).

Vice-President: F. DVORSKÝ (Czechoslovakia).

Secretary: D. Jović (Yugoslavia).

Sessions are held once a year. A Session may adopt a resolution by a simple majority with a quorum of five, but important decisions require the attendance of the full Session. The President, Vice-President and Secretary are elected for three years by a simple majority. Resolutions are in the form of recommendations and are passed to member states for internal legislation. The Session appoints Expert Groups which meet between two Sessions as required.

SECRETARIAT AND SERVICES

The Secretariat has two sections: correspondence, publications and archives, and administration and management. In addition the Commission has four services departments: technology, navigation, hydro-meteorology, and planning and statistics. A separate department is responsible for accounts. Staff is drawn from all the member countries.

Director: L. J. KAPIKRAIAN (U.S.S.R.).

Assistant Director (Secretariat): J. HANUŠEK (Czechoslovakia).

Assistant Director (Services): S. SIMEONOV (Bulgaria).

Assistant Director (Accounts): E. CHRIST (Austria).

DANUBE COMMISSION

ACTIVITIES

General Work Plans. Based on proposals of the Danubian States and the special river administrations. The Commission assesses total expenditure for any large plans and carries out the work if a single state cannot do so. It consults continually with member states and river administrations while work is proceeding.

Uniform Navigational System. Navigational rules have been unified and manuals of navigational procedure published. To secure observations of these rules a river inspection system has been set up, with functions laid down by the Commission.

Manuals for River Users. Publications include pilots' charts covering most of the Danube, sailing directions, mileage charts and lists of temporary winter quarters.

Co-ordination in Hydro-Meteorological Services. Liaison has been improved for the provision of hydro-meteorological information and water-level forecasts. Assessing water-levels is carried out by a uniform method.

Hydrotechnical Services. Steps are being taken to measure the minimum dimensions of locks and bridges and the minimum heights of high-tension cables and telephone lines. The Commission works out statistical surveys noting the appearance of sandbanks, and classifies the results. A similar analysis is being made of glacial activity.

Customs, Sanitary, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Regula-

tions. The Commission has undertaken to formulate uniformly applicable rules.

Legal Problems. The Secretariat of the Commission studies the most important legal questions connected with shipping on the Danube and submits its proposals to the Commission.

International Co-operation. The Commission works closely with many international bodies, including the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency and ITU. An agreement of collaboration and co-operation was signed with the World Meteorological Organization in 1962. In 1965 the Commission became a member of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.

Independent Yugoslav-Romanian Co-operation. A giant hydroelectric dam is being constructed at Djerdap by Yugoslav and Romanian engineers independently, but taking into account recommendations made by the Danube Commission. The dam will control the currents of the Iron Gates, where the river is only about 500 ft. wide but up to 280 ft. deep. The effect on navigation will be to raise the annual tonnage capacity to 90 million tons. At present, 12 million tons of shipping, one-third of which is Russian, pass annually through the Iron Gates. The project is expected to be completed in 1972.

BUDGET

1971: 5,493,700 forints.

Member countries pay an equal annual contribution to the costs of the Commission.

LANGUAGES

The official languages are Russian and French.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the Sessions.
Danube Uniform Marking System.
Basic Regulations of Navigation.
River Supervision.
Pilots' Charts.
Survey Map.
Mileage Chart.
Sailing Directions.

Hydro-meteorological Co-ordination.
Installation of Buoys.
Danube Signalling Stations.
Winter Ports and Temporary Winter Quarters.
Danubian Ships.
Danube Profile.
Control of Ice on the Danube.

Danube Maintenance (annual).
Statistical Bulletin (annual).
Hydrological Bulletin (annual).
Compilation of Inland Laws concerning Shipping on the Danube.
Compilation of Agreements on Danube Navigation.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Established December 1967, the Community provides an institutional and legal framework to strengthen the Common Market between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and has absorbed the common services and research activities formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization.

MEMBERS

Kenya

Tanzania

Uganda

Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi have made formal application to join the Community.

HISTORY

The foundations of regional integration in east Africa were laid under British colonial rule. A customs union between Kenya and Uganda had been established in 1917, into which Tanganyika was drawn in successive stages. An East African Common Market was established in the 1920s, giving Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika a common external tariff, designed to protect European-dominated highland agriculture in Kenya and the new industries in Nairobi and Mombasa. The East African Currency Board was established in 1917 and a common currency was in use in east Africa from that date until 1966, when the three countries set up their own central banks and issued national currencies.

In 1948 the East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to operate joint services in the fields of transport and communications, administration, research and education. In addition to the common external tariff, there were common monetary, banking and financial systems. These joint operations encouraged a sharp increase in trade within the region:

After independence the High Commission was replaced in 1961 by the East African Common Services Organization under the three Heads of State. Integrated activities were continued, and several joint ministerial committees were created.

There were no provisions for integrated economic planning or for harmonization of taxation and monetary policy, and the arrangements were increasingly threatened by the separate policies pursued by the three countries. The benefits derived from the union appeared to be largely in Kenya's favour, while Tanzania was the net loser. Industries, as well as the administrative headquarters of common services, tended to be concentrated in Kenya. Tanzania pressed for reforms of the economic institutions, and in 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed, providing for the relocation of certain industries and joint measures to protect new industries in Uganda and Tanzania from Kenyan competition. However, the Agreement was badly implemented and led to bitter disputes

between the member countries. In 1965 the EASCO was in danger of breaking up, and a Commission on East Africa was set up, composed of three senior ministers from each state, and chaired by a UN official, Professor Kjeld Philip. The Commission presented its report to the three governments in May 1966. On the basis of its recommendations, a Treaty for East African Economic Co-operation was drawn up and signed, coming into effect in December 1967.

The Treaty takes into account the need for planned development policies, a better framework for close co-ordination and more equitable allocation of gains and growth opportunities. Under the terms of the Treaty administrative offices have been relocated so that they are more equally divided between the member States, and the East African Development Bank has been established. The East African Common Market is given a legal basis as an integral part of the East African Community, established by the Treaty.

Accession of new members is provided for. In 1968 negotiations were opened between the East African Community and Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and Burundi, who had all applied to join the Community.

In October 1965 the UN Economic Commission for Africa sponsored a conference at Lusaka, at which the idea of an Economic Community of Eastern Africa was launched. This would embrace the East African Community, Zambia, Ethiopia and Burundi, and possibly Somalia, Malawi and Rwanda. A draft treaty was initialled at a conference of ministers in Addis Ababa in May 1966, and a Provisional Council created.

Negotiations between the European Economic Community and Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania were opened in 1965. In July 1968 an Association Agreement was signed at Arusha by the EEC and the members of the East African Community, but never came into force. A new Arusha Agreement was signed in September 1969 and will expire on January 31st 1975.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

ORGANIZATION

EAST AFRICAN AUTHORITY

Responsible for the general direction and control over the executive functions of the Community. Composed of the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Three East African Ministers assist the Authority in the exercise of its executive functions and advise it generally on the affairs of the Community. The East African Ministers have no national responsibilities but are able to attend and speak at meetings of the Cabinet of the country by which they were nominated.

East African Ministers: J. S. MALECELA, SHAFIQ ARAIN, R. J. OUKO.

EAST AFRICAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Replaces the Central Legislative Assembly. Legislates on services provided by the Community.

Members: nine from each state, the three East African Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Secretary-General, Counsel to the Community, and a Chairman.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

Main organ for the supervision of the functioning and development of the Common Market; keeps its operation under review; settles problems and disputes arising from the implementation of the Treaty concerning the Common Market; considers methods of creating closer economic and commercial links with other States, associations of States and international organizations.

Members: the three East African Ministers, three National Ministers from each country.

OTHER COUNCILS

The following four Councils have also been established as consultative organs to advise Member States and the Community on planning and the co-ordination of policies; each is composed of the three East African Ministers and a varying number of national Ministers from each country:

Communications Council

Economic Consultative and Planning Council

Finance Council

Research and Social Council

COMMON MARKET TRIBUNAL

Composed of a Judicial Chairman, three members (one from each country) and a fourth chosen by the other three, plus the Chairman. Only member states are permitted to refer disputes to the Tribunal, although the Common Market Council may seek advisory opinions. Decisions, which are binding on member states, are reached by a majority vote.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Arusha, Tanzania

Composed of the three Secretariats (Ministries): Finance and Administration (*Deputy Minister: vacant*), Common Market and Economic Affairs (*Deputy Minister: vacant*), Communications, Research and Social Services (*Deputy Minister G. N. KALYA*); Office of the Secretary-General, The Chambers of the Counsel to the Community and the Community Service Commission.

The Secretariat co-ordinates the work of the five Councils and is responsible for execution of the Councils' decisions. The Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat of the Central Secretariat is also charged with co-ordinating the implementation of the Association Agreement signed in September 1969 at Arusha, between the East African Community and the European Economic Community.

Secretary-General: CHARLES GATERE MAINA,

Counsel to the Community: PAULO SEBALU.

COURT OF APPEAL FOR EAST AFRICA

P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi

Permanent Members:

President: Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS.

Vice-President: Mr. Justice J. F. SPRY.

Justices of Appeal: E. J. E. LAW, B. C. W. LUTTA, A. MUSTAFA.

Registrar: T. T. M. ASWANI.

This Court, which was established in 1951, hears appeals from the Courts of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kampala, Uganda

Established in 1967, the Bank's aims are as follows:

To provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states; priority is given to industrial development in the relatively less developed countries and about 77 per cent of ordinary and special funds are to be invested in Tanzania and Uganda over consecutive five-year periods.

To further the aims of the East African Community by financing, wherever possible, projects designed to make the economies of the member states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

To co-operate with national development agencies in

the three countries in financing operations, and also with other institutions, both national and international, that are interested in the industrial development of member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the governments. Total initial subscriptions by the governments totals Sh. 120 million and the total authorized capital is Sh. 400 million. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

Director-General and Chairman: IDDI SIMBA.

Directors: J. N. MICHUKI, S. K. MUKASA, E. P. MWALUKO.

COMMUNITY CORPORATIONS

The four Community Corporations are self-accounting, statutory bodies. The Railways, Harbours, and Posts and Telecommunications Corporations are each controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman, three members (one from each member state) appointed by the East African Authority, and a Director-General. Board of Directors of the Airways Corporation is composed of a Chairman, Director-General, two members appointed by the Authority and two by each member state.

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; regional headquarters in each State; takes over the internal transport functions exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO.

East African Harbours Corporation: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; takes over the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Director-General C. TAMALE.

East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: P.O.B. 7106, Kampala; formerly the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. The service has been self-contained and self-financing since January 1949; there are regional headquarters in each partner state; Director-General J. KETO.

East African Airways Corporation: *Headquarters:* Embakasi Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Nairobi, Kenya; *Uganda Regional Office:* P.O.B. 523, Kampala; *Tanzania Regional Offices:* Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam, and P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Thailand, Hongkong, Zambia, Ruanda, Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, Somalia and U.A.R.; Director-General WILSON OKUMU LUTARA.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Service Commission: P.O.B. 1000, Arusha; f. 1957 as the Public Service Commission; establishment organization of the Community; no responsibilities in relation to the four Corporations.

East African Community Information Office: P.O.B. 1001, Arusha; news and information service for press, radio, magazines, and for the public. Arranges visits, exhibitions, and lectures, and produces literature.

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O. Box 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and

Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar; Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA.

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Act; Chair. D. MWIRARIA.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. C. L. TARIMU.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; European Office: University Press of Africa, 1 West St., Tavistock, Devon, England; f. 1948; to encourage the publication and sale of books. Publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. M. L. SEMPIRA.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

East African Meteorological Department: P.O.B. 30259, Nairobi; Headquarters, Regional Meteorological Centre, Regional Telecommunications Hub and Central Services at Nairobi; Regional Headquarters and forecast offices at Dar es Salaam, Entebbe, Mombasa and Nairobi; Port Meteorological Offices at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Responsible for collection and study of meteorological and climatological data for East Africa, pure and applied meteorological research, provision of meteorological services to aviation, shipping, agriculture and the public; Dir.-Gen. S. TEWUNGWA; publs. *Annual Report, Memoirs, Technical Memoranda, Climatological Statistics*.

East African Natural Resources Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha; f. 1963; Sec. L. J. OKOT; responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the Natural Resources of East Africa, especially as regards:

East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization: Jinja, Uganda; f. 1946; exploitation of fisheries in Lake Victoria and all lakes and rivers in East Africa; Dir. Dr. J. OKEDI; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization: Zanzibar; exploitation of marine fisheries in Indian Ocean; Dir. B. E. BELL; publ. *Annual Report*.

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute: Arusha, Tanzania; research in the application of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides, etc.; Dir. Dr. M. E. A. MATERU; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research; soil science; plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. O. STARNES; publ. *Annual Report*.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization: Muguga, P.O. Kabete, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of livestock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases, especially the Theilerias, Bovine pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle, are aspects of animal production being studied; Dir. G. L. CORRY; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Statistical Department: P.O. Box 30462, Nairobi; to provide statistical data on an East African basis; publ. *Economic and Statistical Review* (quarterly); Chief Statistician D. C. SINGH.

East African Tax Board: Includes representatives of the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments (see below), the Community and the three Governments; tasks include correlation of the taxation systems of the three countries, keeping under review the work of the two taxation departments and ensuring their co-ordination, assisting in taxation planning. The Commissioners in each Member State under the authority of two Commissioners General are members.

East African Customs and Excise Department: P.O.B. 9061, Mombasa, Kenya; f. 1949; Commissioner-General G. M. WANDERA (Acting).

East African Income Tax Department: P.O.B. 30742, Nairobi; responsible for the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and for the assessment of Hospital Tax in Kenya. Offices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Tanga, Mwanza, Mbcya and Zanzibar Town; Commissioner-General H. NG'ANG'A (Acting).

Office of the East African Medical Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1949; directs and co-ordinates the activities of the East African Institute for Medical Research, the East African Virus Research Institute, the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, the East African Leprosy Research Centre and the East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre; Sec. Dr. F. KAMUNVI; publs. *Annual Reports*, papers.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases: P.O., Amani, Tanzania; f. 1949; work is divided between fundamental research, the application of knowledge to East African problems and the dissemination of knowledge among those concerned with antimalarial operations in East Africa and elsewhere; research concerns chiefly malaria and onchocerciasis and their vectors; Dir. P. WEGESA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Institute for Medical Research: P.O.B. 1462, Mwanza, Tanzania; formerly the East African Medical Survey and East African Filariasis Research Units; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. V. M. EYAKUZE; publ. *Annual Report*, scientific papers.

East African Leprosy Research Centre (The John Lowe Memorial), P.O.B. 44, Busia, Uganda; situated on the border of Kenya and Uganda, the Centre undertakes studies on problems of leprosy in East Africa and works out a method of satisfactory control of leprosy in the field without high costs. Scientists carry out study programmes by visits to rural areas and schools to find out how far the disease is spread and to set up small clinics for treatment and prevention of further infection. Research is undertaken into immunology and drug trials in leprosy. Dir. Dr. Y. OTSYULA.

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization: P.O.B. 96, Tororo, Uganda; the laboratories study sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals; main lines of research: immunology, entomology, epidemiology, biochemistry, treatment and prevention of diseases; Dir. Dr. R. J. ONYANGO; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O.B. 49, Entebbe, Uganda; f. 1936 by the Rockefeller Foundation as the Yellow Fever Research Institute, it was taken over by the East African High Commission and by the East African Common Services Organization in 1950; in 1967 it became part of the East African Community. Work on yellow fever is now only one side of the general research on viruses, especially those carried by arthropods; Dir. Dr. G. W. KAFUKO; publ. *Annual Report*.

SUMMARY OF TREATY FOR EAST AFRICAN CO-OPERATION

Signed at Kampala, Uganda, on June 6th, 1967, by the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

PREAMBLE

Refers among other points to the fact that Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya have enjoyed close commercial, industrial and other ties for many years, and to the determination of the three Partner States to strengthen these ties and their common services, by the establishment of an East African Community, and a Common Market as an integral part of the Community.

CHAPTER I

(Articles 1-4)

Aims and Institutions

General undertaking included that the three countries shall make every effort to plan and direct their policies with a view to creating conditions favourable for the development of the Common Market and the achievement of the aims of the Community.

CHAPTER 2

(Articles 5-8)

External Trade

Three countries to maintain a Common External Tariff.

Three countries will not enter into agreements whereby tariff concessions negotiated with any country outside the Community are not available to all three countries.

Three countries will take effective measures to counteract any deviation of trade, resulting from barter agreements, away from goods produced in East Africa to goods produced outside the Common Market.

CHAPTER 3

(Articles 9-16)

Inter-Territorial Trade

Guarantees freedom of transit across one State of goods destined for another country, subject to the normal customs and other rules.

Customs duty collected on goods imported into one of the three countries, but in transit to another, shall go to the second country.

Prohibits internal tariffs (except for the transfer tax; see below), and quantitative import restrictions upon goods produced in East Africa. Exceptions made in respect of goods covered by certain special obligations, certain agricultural goods, and for restrictions imposed for certain defined reasons (e.g. control of arms and munitions) or in defined circumstances (e.g. balance of payments difficulties).

One country must not engage in discriminatory practices against goods from either or both of the other countries.

CHAPTER 4

(Articles 17-18)

Excise Tariffs

Removal of present differences in the excise tariff which the Common Market Council determines to be undesirable

in the interests of the Common Market, and establishment of a generally common excise tariff.

Excise duty collected on goods produced in one country, but transferred to another country, to be transferred to the second country.

CHAPTER 5

(Articles 19-21)

Measure to Promote Balanced Industrial Development

1. Harmonization of fiscal incentives offered by each country towards industrial development.

2. The Transfer Tax System:

The Transfer Tax: States which are in deficit in their total trade in manufactured goods with the other two States may impose transfer taxes upon such goods originating from the other two countries, up to a value of goods equivalent in each case to its deficit with that country. A transfer tax can only be imposed if goods of a similar description to those taxed are being manufactured, or are reasonably expected to be manufactured within three months, in the tax-imposing country. The industry to be protected by the tax must have a productive capacity equivalent to at least 15 per cent of the total domestic consumption of such products in the tax-imposing country or to a value of 2 million shillings E.A., whichever is the less.

Rate of Transfer Tax: limited to 50 per cent of the equivalent external customs tariff imposed on such goods coming from outside East Africa.

Collection: Customs and Excise Department of East Africa responsible for collection, administration and management of all transfer taxes; costs to be borne by the country or countries which imposed transfer taxes.

Limitations: No transfer tax can be imposed for longer than eight years, and all such taxes are to be revoked fifteen years after the Treaty comes into force. There will be an examination of the effectiveness of the system five years after the first tax is imposed. If a significant deviation of trade takes place to goods produced outside the Common Market, as a result of the imposition of transfer taxes, measures shall be taken to counteract such a deviation. If a tax-protected industry is able to export 30 per cent of its annual production to the other two countries, the transfer tax must be revoked, and if its exports to all countries reach 30 per cent, the situation can be considered by the Common Market Council. A country which comes into 80 per cent balance in its total trade in manufactured goods inside East Africa loses the right to impose new transfer taxes, although existing taxes will continue in force.

Anti-Dumping Provisions: Prohibit the transfer of manufactured goods at a price lower than their true value, in such a way as to prejudice the production of similar goods in each Partner State, and prohibit export subsidies for such goods (other than tax incentives and refunds of a general and non-discriminatory kind).

3. Establishment of the East African Development Bank (see above).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 6

(Article 23)

Industrial Licences

Present system of industrial licensing shall continue, in respect of articles now scheduled, until twenty years have expired since the commencement of the original legislation.

CHAPTER 7

(Articles 24-28)

Currency and Banking

Exchange of currency notes of the three countries (but not coin) at official par value without exchange commission and without undue delay (subject to exchange control laws and regulations not in conflict with the Treaty).

Bona Fide current account payments between the three countries permitted; all necessary permissions and authorities to be given without undue delay.

Controls may be exercised on capital payments and transfers under certain conditions. Monetary policies to be harmonized; meetings of the three Central Bank Governors to be held at least four times a year.

Reciprocal credits may be given by one Partner State to help another which is in need of balance of payments assistance, up to defined limits and for a period of not more than three years.

CHAPTER 8

(Article 29)

Other Fields of Co-operation

Harmonization of commercial laws in each State; co-ordination of surface transport policies.

CHAPTER 9

(Articles 30-31)

Common Market Council

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 10

(Articles 32-42)

Common Market Tribunal

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 11

(Articles 43-45)

Functions of the Community

The Community will operate the services formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO); also to perform services on an agency basis, as agreed by the Authority, and pass laws on certain matters.

CHAPTER 12

(Articles 46-48)

East African Authority

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 13

(Articles 49-51)

East African Ministers

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 14

(Article 52)

Deputy East African Ministers

Allows the Authority, if at any time it considers it desirable, to appoint three Deputy East African Ministers to assist the Ministers.

CHAPTER 15

(Articles 53-55)

Five Councils

Establishes the following Councils: Common Market Council, Communications Council, Economic Consultative and Planning Council, Finance Council, Research and Social Council (see above: Organization).

CHAPTER 16

(Articles 56-60)

East African Legislative Assembly

(See above: Organization)

CHAPTER 17

(Articles 61-64)

Staff

Provides for the senior staff of the Community, including a Secretary General and a Counsel to the Community, and for the establishment of a Community Service Commission, which will have no responsibilities in relation to staff of the new Corporations.

CHAPTER 18

(Articles 65-70)

Finance

Creation of a General Fund and special funds, and the authorization of Community expenditure.

General Fund: to be financed by customs and excise revenue and the tax on gains or profits of companies engaged in manufacturing or finance.

Distributable Pool Fund: had been operated under the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) to maintain those common services which are not self-supporting; the remainder of the Pool was distributed to Uganda and Tanzania. The Fund is to be retained, but to be distributed equally to the three countries. It is to cease altogether after the Partner States have paid the second instalment of their full initial subscriptions to the paid-in capital of the Development Bank.

CHAPTER 19

(Articles 71-79)

Four Corporations within the Community

(See above: Community Corporations)

CHAPTER 20

(Articles 80-81)

Court of Appeal for East Africa

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to continue as Court of Appeal for East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

CHAPTER 22 (Articles 83-86) Decentralization

Location of headquarters and the new East African Tax Board.

CHAPTER 23 Auditor-General

Provides for audit and the functions of the Community Auditor-General.

CHAPTER 24 (Article 88) Transitional Provisions

CHAPTER 25 (Articles 89-96) General Provisions

Treaty to come into force on 1st December 1967; parts of Treaty dealing with Common Market to remain in force for fifteen years and then to be reviewed; other countries may negotiate for association with the Community or for participation in its activities; modification of the Treaty by common agreement; implementation measures by way of national legislation in the three countries; abrogation of the EACSO Agreements and past agreements on the Common Market.

STATISTICS

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATES

1 shilling E.A. = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 18.60 shillings

U.S. \$1 = 7 shillings 15 cents

BUDGET*

(£)

REVENUE	1969-70†	EXPENDITURE	1969-70†
Government of the United Kingdom	566,511	Court of Appeal for East Africa	64,003
Government of Tanzania	1,085,642	Common Market Tribunal	38,706
Government of Uganda	629,284	Community Service Commission	28,222
Government of Kenya	1,353,302	Office of the Secretary-General and East African Legislative Assembly	195,327
General Fund Resources	7,748,174	Chambers of the Counsel to the Community Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat	78,691
General Fund Reserve	n.a.	Finance and Administration Secretariat	307,338
Reimbursements	948,200	Miscellaneous Services	853,130
Rents and Sundry Revenue	1,023,512	E.A. Customs and Excise Department	3,049,522
Other Contributions	1,358,100	E.A. Income Tax Department	1,915,140
		Communication and Research Secretariat	1,403,516
		E.A. Industrial Research Organisation	223,932
		Natural Resources Research	78,128
		Medical Research	1,106,047
		E.A. Literature Bureau	597,574
		Higher Education	79,072
		E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	1,132,480
		E.A. Meteorological Department	2,521,788
		Audit Department	879,486
			160,623
TOTAL	14,712,725†	TOTAL	14,712,725

* Refers to East African Community (General Fund Services).

† Estimates.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

INTER-STATE TRADE

(£'000)

KENYA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tanzania*	3,288	3,692	4,018	5,938	11,382	13,069	12,848	14,752
Uganda	10,165	8,650	7,803	10,048	14,796	13,265	15,949	16,698
TOTAL	13,453	12,342	11,821	15,986	26,178	26,334	28,797	31,440

TANZANIA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kenya	11,382	13,069	12,848	14,752	3,288	3,692	4,018	5,938
Uganda	2,432	2,029	1,713	1,995	750	855	1,177	1,438
TOTAL	13,814	15,098	14,561	16,747	4,038	4,547	5,195	7,376

UGANDA

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kenya	14,796	13,265	15,949	16,698	10,165	8,650	7,803	10,048
Tanzania*	750	855	1,177	1,438	2,432	2,029	1,713	1,995
TOTAL	15,546	14,120	17,126	18,136	12,597	10,679	9,516	12,043

* Excludes Zanzibar up to 1967.

TRANSPORT

RAIL, ROAD, AND WATER TRANSPORT—PASSENGER, LIVESTOCK AND GOODS TRAFFIC

ITEM	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
PASSENGER TRAFFIC:				
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets	'000	4,888	4,760	5,580
Total Passenger Receipts	£'000	1,775	1,737	1,915
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	2,097	3,253	2,082
GOODS TRAFFIC:				
Public Tonnage Hauled	'000	4,995	5,247	5,368
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	902	1,015	811
Total Goods Traffic Tonnage Hauled	'000	5,897	6,262	6,179
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	2,397,963	2,539,782	2,560,317
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic	£'000	22,526	22,732	22,650
LIVESTOCK CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	420	420	
PARCELS AND LUGGAGE CARRIED—Revenue	£'000			493
MAILS CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	591	644	664

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	SINGLE TRACK LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRA- TION	TOTAL
1963 . .	2,689	754	720	4,163	107	4,270
1964 . .	2,690	845	696	4,231	98	4,329
1965 . .	2,697	846	723	4,266	98	4,364
1966 . .	2,698	850	724	4,272	98	4,370
1967 . .	2,702	851	717	4,270	98	4,368
1968 . .	2,704	852	720	4,276	98	4,374

CIVIL AVIATION

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

DETAIL	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Aircraft Kilometres	'000	13,806	14,162	13,772	15,375	18,024
Passengers Carried	number	241,958	284,001	343,707	422,050	451,085
Cargo Carried	tons	4,122	4,276	6,157	8,185	8,907
Mail Carried	"	1,031	1,034	1,196	1,443	1,471
Capacity Ton Kilometres Offered . .	'000	75,227	86,842	147,622	181,850	228,703
Load Ton Kilometres Carried . . .	"	39,875	45,580	67,915	83,050	90,207
Weight Load Factor	%	53	52.5	46	45.7	39.4
Gross Revenue	£'000	8,853	10,412	13,060	14,891	n.a.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

MEMBERS

Aix-en-Provence .	Casino d'Aix-en-Provence, 2 bis boulevard de la République, Aix-en-Provence. Tel: 26 30 33.	Graz .	Steirischer Herbst, Mandelstrasse 38, 8010 Graz. Tel: 77-3.07, 77-3.09, 77-3.10.
Athens .	1 rue Voukourestiou, Athens. Tel: 230-049.	Helsinki .	Helsinki Festival, Unioninkatu 28, Helsinki 10. Tel: 653 690.
Barcelona .	Via Layetana, 139, 4º, l.a. Tel: 215, 36 57.	Holland .	Holland Festival, Haarlemsestraat 14, Scheveningen. Tel: The Hague 55 87 00.
Bath .	Bath Festival Office, Lincolny House, Pierrepont Place, Bath. Tel: Bath 2531.	Lucerne .	Internationale Musikfestwochen, Schweizerhofquai 4, Lucerne. Tel: 041—22 52 22.
Bayreuth .	Bayreuther Festspiele, Postfach 2320, 8580, Bayreuth 2. Tel: 57 22.	Lyon .	Lyon Festival Secréariat-Général, Hôtel de Ville, 69 Lyon. Tel: 28 50 31.
Bergen .	Sverres gate 11, Bergen. Tel: (05) 23.00.10.	Montreux .	Festival de Musique Montreux-Vevay, 42 Grand Rue, 1820 Montreux. Tel: (021) 61.33.84.
Berlin .	Bundesallee 1-12, 1 Berlin 15. Tel: 8 81 04 41.	Munich .	Intendanz der Bayerischen Staatsoper, Munich. Tel: 2 18 51 (ext. 2185).
Besançon .	Parc des Expositions, Planoise-Besançon. Tel: 87 20 24, 87 21 74.	Perugia .	Ufficio C.I.T., Corso Vannucci 2, Perugia. Tel: 56 101, 30 147.
Bordeaux .	Commissariat du Festival, 252 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e. Tel: 924 97 28.	Prague .	International Music Festival, "Prague Spring", Dům Umělecký, Alesovo Nábřeží 12, Prague 1. Tel: 635-82.
Bregenz .	Bregenzer Festspiele, Kornmarktstrasse 6, Bregenz. Tel: (05574) 230.05.	Salzburg .	Salzburger Festspiele, Postfach 140, 5010 Salzburg. Tel: (06222) 874.41.
Copenhagen .	The Royal Theatre, Festival Office, Tordenskjoldsgade 3, DK1055, Copenhagen K. Tel: (01) 14 46 65 (ext. 44).	Santander .	Dirección del Festival, Plaza de Velarde, Santander. Tel: 212 425-227 382.
Dubrovnik .	Ul. Od Sigurate 1, Dubrovnik. Tel: 63.50-63.52.	Spoletto .	Festival of Two Worlds, Via Margutta 17, Rome. Tel: 686 762, 679.18.73.
Edinburgh .	Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, 29 St. James's St., London, S.W.1. Tel: 839 2611.	Strasbourg .	Festival de Strasbourg, 24 rue de la Mésange, Strasbourg. Tel: 32 43 10.
Flanders .	Studio Ghent, St-Margrietstraat 26, Ghent. Tel: 09 259740, 09 254749.	Vienna .	Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro, Friedrichstrasse 7, 1010 Vienna. Tel: 57 23 15-57 96 57.
Florence .	Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, Florence. Tel: 262 841.	Warsaw .	International Festival of Contemporary Music, "Warsaw Autumn", Rynek Starego Miasta 27, Warsaw. Tel: 31.06.07.
Granada .	Palacio de la Madraza, Calle de los Oficios, Grenade. Tel: 22 52 01, 22 52 13.	Zürich .	Internationale Juni-Festwochen, Postfach 8023, Zürich. Tel: 01/27.12.56.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Israel .	Israel Festival, Nachlat Benjamin St. 52, Tel-Aviv. Tel: 58.812-54933.
Osaka .	Osaka International Festival Society, 2-22 Nakanoshima, Kitaku Osaka, Japan. Tel: 231-6985 (ext. 403-5).

In November 1966 it was decided to include geographically non-European festivals in the Association, since these festivals contribute to the diffusion of European culture.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSIC FESTIVALS

FESTIVALS 1972

Aix-en-Provence	July 10th-31st	Helsinki	August 25th-September 11th
Athens	July-September.	Holland	June 15th-July 9th
Barcelona	September 24th-October 31st	Lucerne	August 16th-September 7th
Bath	May 26th-June 4th	Lyon	June 12th-July 6th
Bayreuth	July 21st-August 24th	Montreux-Vevey	September 1st-October 1st
Bergen	May 24th-June 7th	Munich	August 1st-September 10th
Berlin	September 10th-28th	Perugia	September 20th-October 4th
Besançon	September 14th-24th	Prague	May 12th-June 4th
Bordeaux	May 26th-June 11th	Salzburg	July 26th-August 30th
Bregenz	July 20th-August 20th	Santander	August 1st-31st
Copenhagen	May 20th-June 6th	Spoletto	June 20th-July 9th
Dubrovnik	July 10th-August 25th	Strasbourg	June 9th-25th
Edinburgh	August 20th-September 9th	Vienna	May 27th-June 25th
Flanders	May 1st-June 30th and August 1st-September 21st	Warsaw	September 16th-24th
Florence	May 16th-July 31st	Zurich	End May-Early July
Granada	June 24th-July 8th	Israel	July 15th-August 20th
Graz	October	Osaka	April 12th-28th

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION—EBU

Founded 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union to promote the development of radio and television, to assist the study of broadcasting and to exchange information.

Seat, Secretariat-General, Administrative Office and Department of Legal Affairs:

1 rue du Varembe, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Technical Centre: 32 avenue Albert Lancaster, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium

MEMBERS

ACTIVE

Algeria	Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne—RTA.	Malta	Broadcasting Authority, Malta—MBA, and Malta Television Service Ltd.—MTV.
Austria	Österreichischer Rundfunk Ges.m.b.H.—ORF.	Monaco	Radio Monte-Carlo—RMC.
Belgium	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—BRT/RTB.	Morocco	Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine—RTM.
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—CBC.	Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroep Stichting—NOS.
Denmark	Danmarks Radio—DR.	Norway	Norsk Rikskringkasting—NRK.
Finland	Oy. Yleisradio Ab.—YLE.	Portugal	Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão—ENR. Radiotevisão Portuguesa S.A.R.L.—RTP.
France	Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française—ORTF.	Spain	Dircción General de Radiodifusión y Televisión—RNE, TVE.
German Federal Republic	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Öffentlich-Rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland—ARD. Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen—ZDF.	Sweden	Sveriges Radio—SR.
Greece	Ethnikon Idryma Radiophonias Tileoraseos—EIRT.	Switzerland	Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision—SSR.
Iceland	Ríkisútvarpid-Sjónvarp—RUV.	Tunisia	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Tunisienne—RTT.
Ireland	Radio Telefís Éireann—RTE.	Turkey	Türkiye Radyo-Televizyon Kurumu—TRT.
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority—IBA.	United Kingdom	British Broadcasting Corporation—BBC. Independent Television Authority and Independent Television Companies Association Ltd.—ITA/ITCA.
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana—RAI.	Vatican State	Radio Vatican—RV.
Jordan	Jordan Television—JTV.	Yugoslavia	Jugoslovenska Radiotelevizija—JRT.
Lebanon	Ministère de l'Orientation et de l'Information—RI.		
Luxembourg	Radio-Télé-Luxembourg—RTL.		

ASSOCIATE

Argentina	Rio de la Plata T.V.S.A. LS 82 TV, Canal 7.	Dahomey	Radiodiffusion du Dahomey.
Australia	Australian Broadcasting Commission. Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.	Gabon	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise.
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation.	Ghana	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.
Brazil	Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão. Diários Associados Ltda. TV Globo Ltda.	Iran	National Iranian Television and Radio Iran.
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—La Société Radio-Canada. CTV Television Network Ltd.	Ivory Coast	Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne.
Ceylon	Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation.	Jamaica	Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation.
Chad	Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne.	Japan	Fuji Telecasting Company, Ltd. Mainichi Broadcasting System, Inc. National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan.
Chile	Televisión Nacional de Chile Ltda. (TV Universidad Católica de Chile TV, Canal 13, Chile).	Nippon Educational Television Company, Ltd.	Nippon Hoso Kyokai.
Colombia	Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión—Inravisión.	Nippon Television Network Corporation.	Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.
		Kenya	The Voice of Kenya.
		Kuwait	Kuwait Broadcasting and Television Service.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

Liberia .	Liberian Broadcasting Corporation.	Rhodesia .	Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation.
Libya .	Libyan Broadcasting Service and Libyan Television Service.	South Africa .	South African Broadcasting Corporation.
Madagascar .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision de Madagascar.	Tanzania .	Radio Tanzania.
Malawi .	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation.	United States .	American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Corporation for Public Broadcasting/ Public Broadcasting Service/National Public Radio. Educational Broadcasting Corporation. National Association of Educational Broadcasters. National Broadcasting Company, Inc. U.S. Information Agency.
Malaysia .	Radio and Television Malaysia.	Upper Volta .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Voltaïque.
Mexico .	Tele-Cadena Mexicana S.A. Telesistema Mexicano S.A. Televisión Independiente de México S.A.	Uruguay .	Sociedad Televisora Larrañaga S.A. (Tele 12).
New Zealand .	New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation.	Zaire .	Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Zairoise.
Niger .	Office de Radiodiffusion—Télévision du Niger.		
Nigeria .	Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation.		
Pakistan .	Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd. Radio Pakistan.		
Peru .	Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión S.A. (Televisora America). Panamericana Television S.A.		

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme body of the EBU. Composed of representatives of all member organizations. Meets annually.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for the general policy of EBU, meets twice a year. Members (1972): representatives of broadcasting organizations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

President (1971-72): M. BEZENÇON (Switzerland).

Vice-Presidents (1971-72): W. HESS (German Federal Republic), I. PUSTISEK (Yugoslavia).

STANDING COMMITTEES

Legal Committee: Chair. H. BRACK (German Federal Republic).

Technical Committee: Chair. C. MERCIER (France).

Television Programme Committee: Chair. J. W. RENGELINK (Netherlands).

Radio Programme Committee: Chair. R. WANGERMÉE (Belgium).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Carries on general administration of EBU.

Director and Secretary-General: H. HÄHR (Sweden).

Head, Television Programme Section and Television Programme Committee Secretariat: M. VILCEK (Yugoslavia).

Head, Radio Programme Section and Radio Programme Committee Secretariat: A. M. DEAN (U.K.).

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal assistance to member broadcasting organizations and permanent secretariat of the Legal Committee.

Director: G. STRASCHNOV (France).

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Comprises the Technical Directorate, the Eurovision Control Centre, the Receiving and Measuring Centre, and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Director: G. HANSEN (Belgium).

ACTIVITIES

General: The EBU increased its membership in 1971 to 92 Active and Associate Members in 66 countries. Active membership is strictly limited to the European Broadcasting Area, as defined by the International Telecommunication Union, and Associate Members are drawn mainly from countries outside the Area. The EBU, which includes the Eurovision news and programme exchange, is defined in its Statutes as an association of organizations which operate broadcasting services. The Union is non-commercial, non-governmental and non-political. The main objectives are:

- (a) to support in every domain the interests of member broadcasting organizations and to establish relations

with other broadcasting organizations or groups of organizations;

- (b) to promote and co-ordinate the study of all questions relating to broadcasting, and to ensure the exchange of information on all matters of general interest to broadcasting services;
- (c) to promote and take all measures designed to assist the development of broadcasting in all its forms;
- (d) to seek the solution, by means of international co-operation, of any differences that may arise;
- (e) to use its best endeavours to ensure that all its Members respect the provisions of international agreements relating to all aspects of broadcasting.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

There was a strengthening of links with other regional broadcasting unions in 1971. For the first time, the Presidents of the Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU), the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) and the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) were invited to the 23rd Ordinary General Assembly held in Munich in July.

An inter-union meeting is to be held in Rome in 1972, on the EBU's initiative, to discuss satellite communication developments as they affect broadcasters, and other matters of mutual interest.

Legal: Across the differences in laws and customs, broadcasters have common interests which bring them together to study the best ways of defending these interests. The essential task of the EBU Legal Committee is to follow very closely the establishment and revision of international conventions dealing with the rights that those who collaborate in or provide services for programmes can claim, or the rights that broadcasting organizations themselves can claim for their programmes. Two multilateral copyright conventions, the revisions of which the Legal Committee and its secretariat had been closely involved in, were concluded successfully in 1971. They were the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. Under the new revisions, the burden of copyright royalties weighing on developing countries will be considerably reduced and this will be of particular benefit to many EBU Associate Members.

The EBU also assisted in the preparatory work for the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication which was signed in Geneva on October 29th. The Convention will prohibit the production, importation and sale of unauthorized copies of records and tape recordings.

Another achievement during the year was the signing of a new agreement with the international performers' federations governing payments to performers for participation in Eurovision programmes.

One of the Legal Committee's continuing tasks in 1972 will be ways of protecting television signals transmitted or retransmitted by satellites.

Technical: In the technical field the activities to which the EBU attaches the greatest importance are those that require collaboration between Members in order to decide upon a common course of action or point of view. Such activities are in some cases of a practical nature, such as the technical planning and supervision of international television transmissions, while in others they relate to matters of principle, which may determine for many years future trends in broadcasting practice; these include problems posed by the introduction of new techniques, studies leading to international standardization and research work of a nature which cannot readily be undertaken except by a combined effort. The technical activities of the EBU are divided into three main categories: operations, research and development and publications. A constant preoccupation of the Union is the question of communication satellites. It participated in the work of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications held in Geneva from June 7th to July 17th. Due to the harmonization of views by Members prior to the start, the Conference resulted generally in the

allocation of frequencies considered suitable for satellite broadcasting purposes in the future.

Following the success of a pilot scheme started in 1970, orders were placed in 1971 for remote switching equipment to be installed at a number of points on the Eurovision Permanent Network. This will lead to greater operational flexibility and the provision of facilities on an on-demand basis.

Radio Programmes: As the EBU Radio Programme Committee has matured since its creation in 1964, so its work has tended to concentrate less on physical programme exchange and more on the type of service which, due to its activities, can be rendered to member organizations. Examples include the mutual exchange of musical materials, the publication and sale of musical materials, etc., but the Committee is equally active in collecting information from Members on trends, patterns, innovations, experiments and all manner of progress and development in radio programming. Regular analyses of this information are made and distributed to all organizations. In the field of programme exchanges, music of all types is the principal concern, including the EBU Concert Seasons, which are broadcast live simultaneously by the many countries taking part; other musical activities include the commemoration of anniversaries of great composers. The EBU Radio Programme Committee also concerns itself with radio drama, education by radio, the exchange of historical and interesting sound archive material, international sporting events and co-operation with other international bodies.

Television Programmes: The Television Programme Committee studies all aspects of international television programme co-operation, in particular: the organization of multilateral programme exchanges and news transmissions which include the multilateral transmissions over the Eurovision Permanent Network, and intercontinental transmissions via satellites; exchanges of recorded television programmes and films, including agricultural and educational programmes; the setting up of joint productions; the organization of screening sessions and the running of staff training courses. The EBU does not itself produce programmes but is a system for the planning and co-ordination of programmes produced and, in principle, financed by individual broadcasting organizations (except in the case of EBU contracts) and offered to Members on a multilateral basis.

Eurovision: The principal international programme event in 1971 was "Children of the World". This worldwide live television transmission was organized by the EBU on June 17th to mark the opening day of Telecom 71—the first world telecommunications exhibition—which was held in Geneva during the International Telecommunication Union's World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications. Ten countries contributed to the programme, which was relayed live or as a deferred broadcast by 49 organizations in 45 countries. Many of the technical facilities were provided free of charge by television organizations, telecommunications entities and the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT).

In the news field, an experimental daily news exchange via satellite was started in March between Eurovision and

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION

Latin America with Television Española in Madrid responsible for co-ordination. Contacts were also made with three other broadcasting unions, namely the ABU, ASBU and URTNA, in order to obtain and to provide news material. Results will, however, depend on obtaining reduced satellite tariffs and improved communications facilities. A notable step forward in obtaining reduced tariffs in Europe was the decision by the earth-station owners at Buitrago (Spain), Fucino (Italy) and Pleumeur-Bodou (France), prompted by the EBU Members in those countries, to operate charges not exceeding those applied in the United States half of the space segment. The EBU has decided that in 1971-72 the three stations will be used exclusively in equal proportions for all Eurovision news and programme exchanges to and from Europe. It is hoped the other European earth stations will eventually operate similar tariffs.

In 1970, 645 programmes (668 in 1969) of a duration of 986 hours (951) were transmitted on the Eurovision Network and received by an average of 7 television

services. In addition, 3,800 recorded news items were distributed over the network (3,000 in 1969) to an average of over 11 television news services, giving a total of 42,270 relays.

No new countries were added to the network in 1970-71 but an interesting development took place in North Africa where Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia were linked laterally for the first time, in addition to the existing direct individual links to the European mainland. The present equipment is of a temporary nature but will be gradually improved. The three nation link-up is known as Maghreb-vision.

With the Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo in Japan and the Summer Olympics in Munich, 1972 will be an exceptionally busy year for EBU member organizations. A special Operations Group has been set up for Sapporo to work with Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK), while coverage of the Munich Games will be assured on behalf of all Members by the two German broadcasting organizations, ARD and ZDF.

TELEVISION LICENCES OR SET NUMBERS

COUNTRY	1960	1967	1968	1969	1970
Algeria	—	83,037	90,000	101,000	110,412
Austria	191,614	975,180	1,098,402	1,272,521	1,419,625
Belgium	597,857	531,566	1,832,534	1,999,836	2,099,893
Cyprus	1,000	27,441	30,748	41,552	49,232
Denmark	541,958	1,182,143	1,224,053	1,264,355	1,358,952
Finland	92,534	899,737	957,766	1,016,331	1,063,370
France	1,943,754	8,316,325	9,195,606	10,153,180	11,007,630
German Federal Republic .	4,616,124	13,805,653	15,232,167	15,909,146	16,674,742
Greece	—	—	50,000	120,000	170,000
Iceland	—	20,995	30,000	35,000	40,000
Irish Republic	—	388,634	394,515	432,735	438,489
Israel	—	26,000	75,000	189,500	289,000
Italy	2,123,545	7,686,427	8,346,641	9,042,959	9,775,483
Jordan	—	—	10,000	19,000	25,000
Luxembourg	7,500	44,274	51,885	61,649	70,456
Malta	6,000	34,588	39,119	43,444	47,249
Monaco	—	—	15,000	15,000	16,000
Morocco	—	70,388	99,673	144,547	191,382
Netherlands	801,448	2,559,162	2,764,149	2,938,815	3,085,866
Norway	48,572	662,415	736,409	795,642	853,563
Portugal	46,053	253,570	290,393	351,557	388,776
Spain	250,000	2,685,000	3,335,000	3,845,000	4,115,000
Sweden	1,029,797	2,267,700	2,353,007	2,404,000	2,512,734
Switzerland	128,956	871,141	1,022,530	1,186,792	1,280,638
Tunisia	350	35,000	37,000	50,267	72,000
Turkey	—	93	299	3,054	3,279
United Kingdom	11,062,984	14,910,346	15,531,471	15,829,572	16,309,042
Yugoslavia	18,610	1,001,929	1,249,113	1,542,662	1,798,462
TOTAL	23,508,656	59,338,744	66,092,480	70,809,116	75,266,275

PUBLICATIONS

EBU Review (monthly in English and French editions).
The Review is divided into two parts: A—Technical,
B—General and Legal.

Annual Report of Activities; General, Legal and Technical Monographs; Reports of seminars and workshops for producers and directors of educational television and of programmes for children and young people; Lists of European broadcasting stations (long- and medium-wave and VHF sound broadcasting and television).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

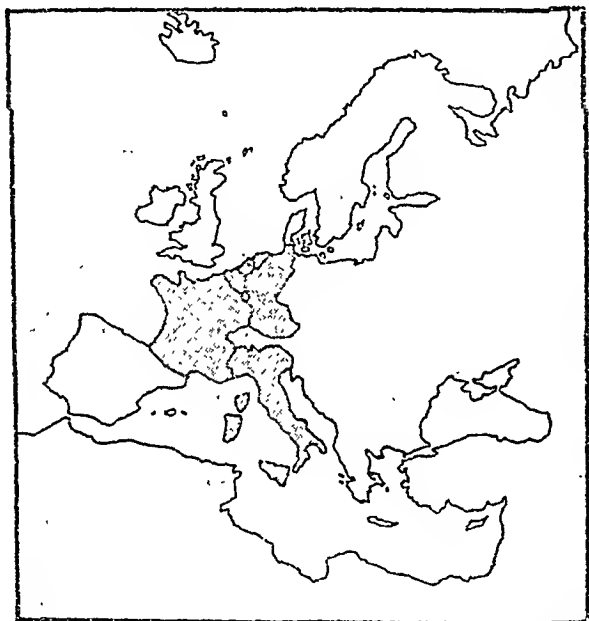
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC

(The Common Market)

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY—EURATOM

The three European Communities are legally separate but share a common European Parliament and Court of Justice. There are common legal, statistical and information services. A treaty merging the Councils of Ministers of the three Communities into a single Council and the Commissions into a single Commission was signed in April 1965; the merger took place in July 1967.



MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

MEMBERS

Belgium
France
German Federal Republic
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN STATES

Greece
Turkey

ASSOCIATED STATES

(under Yaoundé Convention)

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)

Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania

Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Somalia
Togo
Upper Volta

(under Arusha Agreement)

Kenya

Uganda

Tanzania

ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES

Comoro Islands
French Afar/Issa Territory
French Austral Lands
French Guiana
French Polynesia

Guadeloupe
Martinique
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia

Réunion
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Surinam
Wallis and Futuna Islands

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

CHRONOLOGY

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|------|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1950 | May | Robert Schuman proposed that the French and Federal German coal and steel industries be placed under a common authority in a community open to other European nations. | July | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. Second movement of 30 per cent towards a common external tariff. Signature of Yaoundé Convention associating seventeen African states and Madagascar with EEC. |
| 1951 | April | European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty signed in Paris. | Sept. | Agreement of Association with Turkey. |
| 1952 | July | ECSC Treaty came into force. | Dec. | EEC Council takes basic decisions extending common farm policy to rice, dairy produce and beef. |
| 1954 | Dec. | Agreement of Association between ECSC and U.K. | 1964 | June |
| 1955 | June | Messina Conference. | | Convention of Association with Associated States and with Associated Overseas Territories ratified. |
| 1957 | Mar. | EEC & Euratom Treaties signed, Rome. | Nov. | Common policy for dairy produce and beef came into operation. |
| 1958 | Jan. | EEC and Euratom Treaties came into force. | Dec. | Agreement of Association with Turkey ratified. |
| 1959 | Jan. | First 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. Introduction of Euratom Common Market. | 1965 | Jan. |
| | | | | Internal tariffs reduced by 10 per cent. |
| 1960 | July | Second 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | April | Commission proposal for financing common agricultural policy, independent Community revenues, increased budgetary powers for European Parliament. |
| | Dec. | Common Market time-table accelerated. Internal tariffs reduced by further 10 per cent. First 30 per cent alignment towards a common external tariff. | | Treaty for merging the Community institutions signed. |
| 1961 | Aug. | Applications for membership of EEC received from U.K., Denmark, Ireland. | June | Council fails to agree on farm policy financing. |
| | Sept. | Conclusion of Agreement of Association with Greece. | July | France starts boycott of Council of Ministers. Seeks revision of majority voting rule and limitation of role of Commission. |
| | Nov. | Talks open between EEC and U.K. | 1966 | Jan. |
| | Dec. | Applications for Association received from Austria, Sweden and Switzerland. Further 10 per cent reduction of EEC internal tariffs. | | Beginning of third stage of transitional period. Qualified majority voting becomes possible in Council of Ministers on most questions. |
| | Dec. | Abolition of industrial quotas. End first stage EEC transition period. | | France ends boycotts at special session in Luxembourg. |
| 1962 | Jan. | Agreement with U.S.A. on reciprocal tariff cuts for industrial goods. | | Agreement to differ about application of majority voting in cases of vital national interests. |
| | Feb. | EEC Council takes decisions on basic common agricultural policy for grains, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables. | May | Council agrees on financing of common agricultural policy up to end of transitional period. |
| | April | Norway applies to join EEC. | July | Council agrees common policies for sugar, vegetable fats and oils and fruit and vegetables, and sets remaining common price levels. |
| | June | Further 10 per cent reduction in EEC internal tariffs. | | Association agreement signed between Nigeria and EEC. |
| | Aug. | Agricultural Common Market starts for grains. | Dec. | Council completes Commission's negotiating directives for Kennedy Round trade negotiations. |
| | Dec. | EEC Council of Ministers offers new form of Association to countries covered by the Association Convention and now independent. | 1967 | Feb. |
| 1963 | Feb. | Breakdown of negotiations between United Kingdom and EEC. | | Five-year medium term economic programme adopted by Council of Ministers and agreement reached on a common system of added value taxation. |

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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| <p>1967 May <i>cont.</i> Conclusion of the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations under GATT. Applications for Community membership lodged by U.K., Denmark and Ireland.</p> <p>July Following ratification in June of the April 1965 Treaty for the merger of the Community institutions, a single executive Commission and a single Council of Ministers for the three Communities were established. A common Community price instituted for intra-Community trade in cereals, poultry, eggs and pigmeat. Norway requests membership of the Community. Sweden requests negotiations to establish a link with the Community.</p> <p>1968 July Establishment of the customs union. Remaining tariffs on trade between member states are removed and the Common External Tariff is introduced. Association Agreement between the EEC and the three countries forming the East African Community (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) signed at Arusha. Common market regulations for beef and veal, milk and dairy products and sugar come into force. Free movement of labour introduced. Council adopts five regulations laying foundations for common transport policy.</p> <p>Sept. France rejects German plan for trade agreement with U.K. as step to Community membership.</p> <p>Nov. Monetary crisis in Europe; Deutsche mark and French franc parities unchanged.</p> <p>Dec. Commission publishes "Mansholt Plan" for radical reform of Community agriculture over a ten-year period, encouraging older, small farmers to retire and others to enlarge their farms, and to take large areas of land out of agricultural production. The Six agree to invite nine other European countries to take part in joint development of up to seventy-two research and development projects in advanced technology. Council agrees on interim solution for EURATOM problem and votes \$48m. for 1969 research budget, against \$88m. for 1968.</p> <p>1969 Mar. Italian Communist members take seats in European Parliament for the first time.</p> <p>April President de Gaulle resigns.</p> <p>May Commission publishes proposals for three-year programme to complete the economic union.</p> | <p>July Six agree to co-ordinate more closely their economic and monetary policies and to set up a common fund to hold part of their reserves. Second Yaoundé Convention of Association between 18 African States signed.</p> <p>Aug. French franc devalued leading to a two-year isolation of the French market from application of common farm prices.</p> <p>Sept. Representatives of the East African Community and the EEC renew the Arusha Agreement.</p> <p>Oct. The Six agree to submit proposals for a new world preference system for the developing countries to UNCTAD.</p> <p>Nov. Following the German revaluation of October 26th the Commission, in a proposition to the Council decided on compensatory measures in favour of German farmers. A Commission memorandum to the Council proposed price cuts for wheat, rye and butter, and lower production quotas for sugar. Exploratory talks were held between the EEC and the UAR on a preferential trade agreement.</p> <p>Dec. Heads of State and Government of the Six meet at a Summit in the Hague and agree to complete outstanding policy measures and to open negotiations with the U.K., Ireland, Denmark and Norway in the second half of 1970. Due to difficulties in Italy and Belgium the deadline for the application of the Value Added Tax is extended to January 1st, 1972. Negotiations begin on a commercial non-preferential agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia.</p> <p>Dec. Preliminary negotiations open between the EEC and Spain. The Six agree to reorganize the EURATOM research centre. The Six agree on plan to provide the Community with direct revenue from import levies on foodstuffs, import duties on other products and part of value-added tax revenue by stages from 1971. After 1975 the European Parliament will have power to alter the Council's budgetary proposals.</p> <p>1970 Jan. The Six agree on a \$2,000 mutual-aid reserve fund to counter short-term balance-of-payments troubles.</p> <p>Feb. U.K. Government publishes a White Paper on the implications of British acceptance of the European Community structures.</p> |
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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1970 cont.	Feb. Six agree to set up a committee under Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner to study implementation of monetary union.	
	May Commission produces firm policy proposals to implement Mansholt memorandum on farming reform.	
	June At meeting in Luxembourg formal membership negotiations are opened between the Community and four applicants: U.K., Ireland, Norway and Denmark. Regular negotiations meetings take place in subsequent months.	June The United Kingdom's negotiations to join EEC are successfully completed after reaching agreement on U.K.'s initial contribution to Community's direct income ("own resources") system and the future of New Zealand's dairy exports to U.K. Future discussions to take place on the modification of common fisheries regulations and outstanding technical issues.
	July New nine-man Commission takes office under President Franco-Maria Malfatti (Italian). Council of Ministers agree to reform European Social Fund to give it more positive role in retraining workers.	July EEC introduces general tariff preferences on manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from 91 developing countries. Negotiations with Ireland and Denmark virtually complete. Norway, Ireland and Denmark are pledged to referendum on European entry in 1972.
	Oct. Werner Committee on monetary union recommends steps towards achieving this aim by 1980.	Oct. Council adopts detailed implementing regulations to bring into effect reformed European Social Fund on January 1st, 1972.
	Nov. Continuing negotiations with U.K. show that the main problems to be settled are U.K. imports of New Zealand butter and of sugar, and the size of the British contribution to the European Agricultural Fund. Six governments accept in principle the Commission's proposals to phase in the Werner plan for monetary union.	Council agrees to limit aids to new investments in developed areas, thus taking first step towards a common regional policy. The House of Commons after a seven-day debate accepts by a majority of 112 the principle of British entry into the EEC.
1971	Jan. Second Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions, signed in July and September 1969 respectively (<i>see above</i>), come into force. EEC's "own resources" system of financing starts to come into operation.	Nov. Three-year non-preferential trade agreement signed with Argentina. Council agrees on mandate for Commission to negotiate special trade treaties with six non-candidate EFTA countries.
	Feb. Common fisheries policy takes effect after agreement on implementing regulations by Council on January 26th. Following Council sessions on February 8th-9th, the Six launch three-stage plan for complete economic and monetary union by end of 1980.	As from November 10th, U.K. able to ask for consultations on any new Community legislation, thus bringing into effect the "interim period" between the end of negotiations and full membership, although negotiations are not formally completed.
	Mar. Meeting of agriculture ministers decides upon first steps to carry out the Mansholt Plan to modernize agriculture.	Dec. U.K. reaches agreement with EEC on terms for safeguarding U.K. fisheries.
April	Two-part preferential association agreement with Malta—intended to lead to	1972 Jan. Denmark, Ireland, Norway and U.K. sign Treaty of Accession to EEC Membership is to date from January 1st, 1973.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COUNTRIES HAVING DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES

Algeria	Ethiopia	Malaysia	South Africa
Argentina	Finland	Mali	Spain
Australia	Gabon	Malta	Sudan
Austria	Ghana	Mauritania	Sweden
Brazil	Greece	Mauritius	Switzerland
Burundi	Guatemala	Mexico	Syria
Cameroon	Haiti	Morocco	Tanzania
Canada	Iceland	New Zealand	Thailand
Central African Republic	India	Niger	Togo
Ceylon	Indonesia	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad	Iran	Norway	Tunisia
Chile	Iraq	Pakistan	Turkey
Colombia	Ireland	Panama	Uganda
Congo (Brazzaville)	Israel	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Costa Rica	Ivory Coast	Peru	United States
Cyprus	Jamaica	Philippines	Upper Volta
Dahomey	Japan	Portugal	Uruguay
Denmark	Kenya	Rwanda	Vatican City State
Dominican Republic	Korea, Republic of	Saudi Arabia	Venezuela
Ecuador	Lebanon	Senegal	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Libya	Sierra Leone	Zaire
El Salvador	Madagascar	Somalia	

INFORMATION OFFICES

Belgium	Official Spokesman of the Commission of the European Communities, Rue de la Loi 200, Brussels 1040. Tel.: 35.00.40/35.80.40.	Netherlands	Voorlichtingsdienst van de Europese Gemeenschappen, Alexander Gogdeweg 22, 's-Gravenhage. Tel.: 33.41.23.
France	Bureau d'information des Communautés européennes, 61 rue des Belles Feuilles, Paris 16. Tel.: Kleber 53.26.	Switzerland	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, 72 rue de Lausanne, Geneva. Tel.: 31.87.30.
German Federal Republic	Presse und Informationstelle der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Bonn, Zitelmannstrasse 11. Tel: 22.60.41/42/43; Kurfürstendamm 102, Berlin 31. Tel: 886.40.28.	United Kingdom	European Community Information Office, 23 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-235 4904.
Italy	Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comunità Europee, Via Poli 29, Rome. Tel.: 68.97.22.	United States	European Community Information Office, Suite 707, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Tel.: (202) 296-5131; 2207 Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, New York 10017. Tel.: 212 MU 20458.
Luxembourg	Bureau d'Information des Communautés Européennes, Centre Kirchberg, Luxembourg. Tel.: 479.41.	Chile	Avda. Providencia 1072, Santiago de Chile. Tel.: 25055.
		Argentina	Calle Bartolomé Mitre 1337, Montevideo. Tel.: 984242.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Commission of the European Communities

200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium

President: FRANCO-MARIA MALFATTI (Italian).

Vice-Presidents: SICCO LEENDERT MANSHOLT (Dutch),
RAYMOND BARRE (French), WILHELM HAERKAMP
(German).

Members: ALBERT COPPÉ (Belgian), JEAN-FRANÇOIS
DENIAU (French), ALBERT BORSCHETTE (Luxembourg),
RALF DAHRENDORF (German), ALTIERO SPINELLI
(Italian).

Special responsibilities:

External Relations: RALF DAHRENDORF.

External Trade: RALF DAHRENDORF.

Economic and Financial Affairs: RAYMOND BARRE.

Industry: ALTIERO SPINELLI.

Internal Market and Harmonization of Legislation:
WILHELM HAERKAMP.

Regional Policy: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Competition: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Budget: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Agriculture: SICCO MANSHOLT.

Energy: WILHELM HAERKAMP.

Social Affairs: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Transport: ALBERT COPPÉ.

Research and Technology: ALTIERO SPINELLI.

Development Aid: JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

Information: ALBERT BORSCHETTE.

Co-ordination of Enlargement Negotiations: JEAN-
FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

The Commission works on the principle of collegiate responsibility but with each member having responsibility for a particular sector.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties, where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the

Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission is bound to publish an Annual General Report on the activities of the Community, not later than one month before the opening of the session of the European Parliament.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President and Vice-Presidents are similarly appointed for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

Until the entry into force of a Treaty establishing a single European Community, and for a maximum period of three years starting from the date on which its members are nominated, the Commission is composed of fourteen members, who take over the responsibilities of the three former executive bodies. No more than three of these members may be of the same nationality.

The functions of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Commission of EURATOM were transferred to the merged Commission of the European Communities on July 1st, 1969.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Council of Ministers of the European Communities

2 rue Ravenstein, Brussels, Belgium

Secretary-General: CHRISTIAN CALMES (Luxembourg).

The Council of Ministers has the double responsibility of ensuring the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the member states and of taking the decisions necessary for carrying out the Treaties.

The Council is composed of representatives of the member states, each Government delegating to it one of its members. The office of President is exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President acting on his own initiative or at the request of a member or of the Commission.

The conclusions of the Council can usually be taken by a majority vote; where conclusions require a qualified majority, the votes of its members are weighted as follows: Belgium and the Netherlands 2, the German Federal Republic, France and Italy 4, and Luxembourg 1. Majorities are required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: twelve votes in cases where the Treaty requires a

previous proposal of the Commission, or twelve votes including a favourable vote by at least four members in all other cases. This system of voting has applied for most decisions on internal Community affairs since January 1st, 1966. Abstentions by members either present or represented do not prevent the adoption by the Council of conclusions requiring unanimity. When the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it must, where the amendment of such a proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote; as long as the Council has not so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the European Parliament has been consulted. The Council may request the Commission to undertake any studies which the Council considers desirable for the achievement of the common objectives, and to submit to it any appropriate proposals.

The functions of the Council of Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Council of Ministers of EURATOM were transferred to the merged Council of Ministers of the European Communities on July 1st, 1967.

European Parliament

Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxembourg

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

President: WALTER BEHRENDT.

Members: 142 members nominated by the Parliaments of the six states.

	Mems.		Mems.
Belgium	14	Italy	36
France	36	Luxembourg :	6
Fed. German Republic	36	Netherlands .	14

Members sit in the Chamber in political, not national, groups.

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Political affairs.
2. External economic relations.
3. Agriculture.

4. Social affairs.
5. Energy, Research and Atomic affairs.
6. Relations with African and Malagasy Associates.
7. Transport.
8. Economic affairs.
9. Finance and Budget.
10. Legal affairs.
11. Association with Greece.
12. Association with Turkey.

The task of the European Parliament is to supervise the executive organs of the three Communities, and to debate the Annual General Reports of the three Communities and all other matters of interest to them. It has powers, by a vote of censure of a two-thirds majority, to dismiss the executives of the Communities. It meets seven or eight times a year (normally in Strasbourg) for sessions of up to one week. The annual opening session is in October.

Court of Justice

12 rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxembourg

President of the Court: ROBERT LECOURT.

Registrar: M. VAN HOUTTE.

First Chamber:

President: MERTENS DE WILMARS.

Members: R. MONACO, Prof. A. M. DONNER.

Advocate General: K. L. ROEMER.

Second Chamber:

President: H. KUTSCHER.

Ministers: P. PESCATORE, Prof. ALBERTO TRABUCCHI.

Advocate-General: A. DUTHEILLET DE LAMOTHE.

The primary task of the Court of Justice is to ensure the observance of law and justice in the interpretation and application of the Treaties setting up the three Communities. The President of the Court is appointed by the Judges from among their members for a renewable term of three years. The Judges and Advocates-General are appointed for renewable six-year terms by the Governments of the member states. A partial renewal of the Court takes place every three years, affecting three and four Judges alternately as well as one of the two Advocates-General. The Court has full jurisdiction to settle all disputes within

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the Communities and to award penalties. It may review the legal validity of acts (other than recommendations or opinions) of the executives and is competent to give judgment on appeals by a member state or the executives on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of the Treaties or of any legal provision relating to their application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him.

The Court is also empowered to hear cases concerning compensation for damage, disputes between the Communities and their employees, fulfilment by member states of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank, arbitration clauses contained in any contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Communities and disputes between member states in connection with the objects of the Treaties, where such disputes are submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. It also gives pre-judicial rulings at the request of national courts on the interpretation of the Treaties or of Community legislation.

Economic and Social Committee

3 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels, Belgium

President: J. D. KUIPERS.

Vice-Presidents: A. ASCHOFF, M. BOULADOUX.

Members: 101 persons representing economic and social fields, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, 24 each from France, Federal Germany and Italy and 5 from Luxembourg. One-third represent each side of industry and one-third the general economic interest. Appointed for a renewable term of four years by the

unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (Euratom is also represented in this Committee). Members are appointed in their personal capacity and are not bound by any mandatory instructions.

The Committee is advisory and is consulted by the Council of Ministers or by the Commission of the European Communities, particularly with regard to agriculture and transport.

Specialized Bodies

Monetary Committee. Advises the Commission and Council of Ministers on monetary matters, promotes the co-ordination of national monetary policies and reviews the monetary and financial situation of member countries and the general payments system. Consists of two members nominated by each of the Six and two from the Commission.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee. Assists member countries in co-ordinating their day-to-day economic policies and in maintaining a steady rate of economic expansion. Composed of representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. During 1965 and 1966 prepared a draft five-year programme setting out foreseeable trends in the Community economy and making general policy recommendations. The programme, adopted by the Council in February 1967, will be brought up to date and expanded each year, and will provide a framework for co-ordination of national economic policies and for the various common policies to be worked out at Community

level. Comprises representatives of national governments and of the Commission.

Budgetary Policy Committee. Composed of leading officials responsible for drawing up the budgets of member governments, and of Commission representatives.

Committee of Central Bank Governors. Meets to discuss credit, money-market and exchange matters, with a member of the Commission attending.

Transport Committee. Consists of national officials and experts. A Common Transport Policy, to come into effect by 1973, was agreed in June 1965. The first stage deals with international transport and the second will include national transport. Common transport prices are to be established before the end of the second stage.

Administrative Commission for the Social Security of Migrant Workers. Protects the interests of Community citizens working in a member country other than their own. Comprises national officials and representatives of the Commission.

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European Investment Bank

2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg

Board of Governors: Generally the Finance Ministers of the six member States.

Board of Directors: ANTHONY IJ. A. LOOIJEN, RAYMOND DENUCE, UGO MOSCA, HERBERT MARTINI, ALFRED MUELLER-ARMACK, MAURICE PÉROUSE, GASTONE MICONI, HANS-HERBERT WEBER, SALVATORE GUIDOTTI, JACQUES DE LAROSIÈRE DE CHAMPFEU, ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Management Committee:

President: YVES LE PORTZ (France).

Vice-Presidents: ULRICH MEYER-CORDING (German Federal Republic), SJOERD BOOMSTRA (Netherlands), LUCA ROSANIA (Italy).

Members: The six Governments of the Community.

The task of the European Investment Bank is to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank is to grant loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis to facilitate the financing of pro-

jects for developing less-developed regions, for modernizing or converting enterprises or for creating new activities which are called for by the progressive establishment of the Common Market where such projects by their size or nature cannot be entirely financed by the various means available in each of the member states, and projects of common interest to several member states which similarly cannot be entirely financed by each of the member states.

The members of the Bank are the Governments of the six member states of the Community. Its subscribed capital was raised from 1,000 to 1,500 million European Monetary Agreement Accounting Units in April 1971, with the percentages subscribed by member states retained as follows: France and the Federal German Republic 30 per cent; Italy 24 per cent; Belgium 8.65 per cent; the Netherlands 7.15 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. Members will pay 10 per cent of this increase—50 million units—in two instalments, on January 1st, 1973, and January 1st, 1974. Under the new arrangements, paid-up capital will represent 20 per cent of the total. The Bank raises most of its working capital on the open international capital markets.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY—EEC

(THE COMMON MARKET)

The creation of the European Economic Community was decided upon at a Conference of Foreign Ministers of six European Coal and Steel Community nations at Messina in June 1955.

Negotiations continued into 1957 and the treaties setting up the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) were signed in Rome on March 25th, 1957. These treaties were ratified by the parliaments of the member states during the summer and autumn of 1957 and came into force on January 1st, 1958.

The aim of the European Economic Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the member states and closer relations between them.

This aim is to be achieved by various measures, of which the following are the most significant:

- (a) the elimination of import and export duties and restrictions;
- (b) the establishment of a common tariff and common commercial policy;
- (c) the establishment of free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of common agricultural and transport policies;
- (e) the establishment of a system of fair competition;
- (f) measures to co-ordinate economic policy and adjust balances of payments;
- (g) the approximation of municipal law in the member states;
- (h) the creation of a Social Fund and a European Investment Bank; and
- (i) the association of overseas countries and territories related to certain member states.

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ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP OF OR ASSOCIATION WITH THE EEC

The following countries have applied for membership of the EEC: United Kingdom* (August 1961 and May 1967), Denmark* (August 1961 and May 1967), Ireland* (August 1961 and May 1967), Norway* (April 1962 and July 1967).

In addition to the formal negotiations with the above countries, the Community in November 1970 began talks with the non-applicant EFTA members—Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Switzerland and Austria—which seek some form of closer association but not full membership.

The following countries have also applied for association, or some form of trade agreement with the EEC: Cyprus (December 1962 and January 1971), Nigeria† (September

1963), Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda‡ (November 1963), Algeria (January 1968), Mauritius (November 1971).

Trade Agreements have been signed with Iran (October 1963), Israel (July 1964 and renewed in new form June 1970), Lebanon (March 1965), Spain (June 1970), Malta (end 1970), Morocco (March 1969), Tunisia (March 1969), Yugoslavia (March 1970), Argentina (November 1971).

* Treaty of Accession signed January 22nd, 1972.

† Signed July 1966 and expired without being ratified.

‡ Signed July 1968 and renewed in September 1969.

Organs of Association

Association agreements have been signed by the members of the EEC and Greece (came into force November 1962); Turkey (came into force December 1964); the eighteen signatory states in Africa and Madagascar of the Yaoundé Convention (first Yaoundé Convention 1964-69, second Yaoundé Convention signed July 1969, will terminate on January 31st, 1975); Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (signed July 1968, renewed September 1969). Each agreement establishes a separate institutional framework. Since the Greek military coup of April 1967 the agreement with Greece has been in suspense.

Association Agreements with Greece and Turkey. An *Association Council*, comprising representatives of the Community governments and of the Commission on the one hand; and of the associated country on the other, supervises the implementation of the agreements. *Parliamentary Committees*, comprising members of the European Parliament and of the parliaments of the associated

country, meet regularly to debate the progress of the Associations and other matters of common interest.

Yaoundé Convention. The *Association Council* consists of one minister from each of the associated states and from each of the Community members, and of the members of the Commission. The *Association Committee* conducts the day-to-day business of the Association and consists of representatives from the twenty-four signatory countries. The *Parliamentary Conference* meets annually and comprises 108 members of parliament, half of them from the eighteen associated states and half from the European Parliament. An *Arbitration Court*, with a president and two European and two African judges, can be appointed to settle any disputes which may arise.

Arusha Agreement. A *Parliamentary Committee* meets once a year and an *Association Council* administers the agreement.

SUMMARY OF EEC TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;

- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;

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- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;
- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and
- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions

more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- (a) the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- (b) the ensurance thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- (c) the stabilisation of markets;
- (d) regular supplies;
- (e) reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

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Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organisation of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services

supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY

COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or

according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;
- (c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;
- (d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products.

Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (see section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

- (a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;
- (b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;
- (c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in

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customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: See the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: See the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy

and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For accounts of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee, the Monetary Committee, the European Investment Bank, the European Social Fund and the Development Fund, see the section of Organization above.

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions. Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community, including those relating to the European Social Fund, and shall be shown in the budget.

The revenues of the budget shall comprise (apart from those contributions which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund, and apart from any other revenues) the financial contributions of member states fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	7.9
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
German Federal Republic .	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

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The financial contributions of the member states which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	8.8
France	32.0
Italy	20.0
German Federal Republic	32.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.0

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- (a) lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;
- (b) determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- (c) establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- (a) the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- (b) the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- (c) the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and
- (d) the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- (a) no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- (b) any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member state may ask for authorisation to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

FINANCING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Under Article 200 of the Rome Treaty the budget of the EEC is contributed by the member states according to a fixed key: France, Germany and Italy 28 per cent each; Belgium and the Netherlands 7.9 per cent each; and Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. The European Social Fund is financed in a similar fashion but with different proportions. The Euratom and ECSC Treaties lay down the means of financing those two Communities.

With the establishment of the common agricultural policy, variations on this basic EEC key were introduced for the years 1962-67 for agricultural expenditure. From July 1st, 1967, to December 31st, 1969, the budget of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund was financed in part by the payment to the Community of 90 per cent of the product of the levies imposed on imports into the Community of foodstuffs subject to the common agricultural policy. The remaining revenue was raised by direct contributions by the member states in the following proportions: France 32 per cent; Germany 31.2 per cent; Italy 20.3 per cent; Netherlands 8.2 per cent; Belgium 8.1 per cent; Luxembourg 0.2 per cent. These proportions represent the gross contributions to the Fund. The effect of the payments from the Fund to support Community agriculture (particularly to make export refunds) has been to make France and the Netherlands net recipients from the Fund, with the other member states making net contributions.

Under Article 201 of the Rome Treaty the Commission is empowered to propose what means of financing the Community be adopted after the completion of the common external tariff (which took place on July 1st, 1968), in particular whether the direct state contributions shall be replaced by the revenue from the common tariff. In the summer of 1969 the Commission published proposals for giving the Community its own direct revenues, and these formed the basis of the agreement reached between the six governments on December 22nd, 1969.

"Own resources" financing system: The Community's definitive financing system started to come into force on January 1st, 1971. Over the seven years ending on January 1st, 1978, the Community will phase in a system whereby its budget will be provided by automatic payments made over by the member governments from the revenue they collect in import levies and duties and part of the standard value-added tax introduced or being introduced in all six countries. From 1978 the Community will be financially autonomous. At the same time, the powers of budgetary control by the European Parliament will be increased.

The system is being introduced in two phases. From 1971 to 1974 inclusive, the Community's resources will be provided from:

- the total value of the levies collected on agricultural imports;
- an annually increasing proportion of the revenue from customs duties on other imports, starting with up to half of the total levies and duties (less 10 per cent returned to the member states for administrative costs of collecting duties and levies);

- direct contributions from the member states, according to an agreed key, to cover any shortfall.

From 1975 Community expenditure will be financed by all the levy and customs-duty revenue (less 10 per cent for administration) and the revenue of up to one per cent rate of value-added tax (not one per cent of the VAT revenue).

From January 1st, 1971, until December 31st, 1974, the amount paid by any single member country will not be able to rise by more than 1 per cent or fall by more than 1½ per cent compared with the previous year.

From January 1st, 1975, to the end of 1977, it will be able to rise or fall by 2 per cent compared with the previous year's level. These permitted annual fluctuations are based on the percentage contributions of each member state for the reference year 1970, when virtually the whole of the Community's operations was financed by national contributions, in the following proportions: Belgium 8.25 per cent, Germany 31.70, France 28.00, Italy 21.50, Luxembourg 0.20 and Netherlands 10.35.

The Commission in January 1971 sent the Council a modified version (applying the new system) of the budget adopted by the Council in the previous December; after the Council had decided on its opinion, the European Parliament also had to give its views.

The remaining \$2,699 million will be covered by "Community resources" and direct payments by member states.

The Six agreed in April 1970 that, in order to avoid too heavy a burden for member states at the start, a country that paid large contributions under the agricultural levies (because it was a large importer of agricultural products from non-member countries), would pay less in customs duties, or none at all, to Community funds. This situation will gradually change and from 1975 all customs duties will go to the Community automatically. Until then, only the levies will be paid in their entirety to Community funds (less administrative costs); the other payments will be "corrected" to avoid imbalances as indicated above.

An advisory committee has been set up to apply the regulation on the Community's own resources. Composed of up to five representatives for each member state, it will be chaired by a representative of the Commission, which will provide the secretariat. Introduction of the Community's own resources required a treaty amending the Rome and Paris Treaties and the Merger Treaty.

Community budget for 1971

EXPENDITURE		\$m
Research and investment (Euratom)		66.588
European Social Fund		55.0
European Agricultural Fund		2346.5
Administrative costs of Community institutions		149.19
Food aid		20.0
Repayment to member states to cover costs of collecting levies and duties		126.7
TOTAL		2764.0

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RECEIPTS

	\$m
Euratom research	7.89
Various (e.g. publications)	12.38
ECSC levies allocated to administrative expenditure	18.00
Payments by member states for Euratom "complementary programmes"	26.70
TOTAL	64.97

Parliamentary control: At the Council meeting of December 22nd, 1969, the six governments agreed on a draft resolution on the powers of budgetary control to be granted to the European Parliament after 1975. The draft

resolution provided for four stages in adopting the budget: (1) The Council draws up an estimate of the expenditure and of revenue, the latter including the rate of value-added tax to be apportioned to the Community's budget; (2) This draft budget may be amended by the European Parliament by a majority vote of its members; though any change in the VAT rate must be within the limits set by the Council Act establishing the Community tax; (3) The Council, acting by qualified majority vote may amend the Parliament's amendments; (4) The Parliament may amend the Council's amendments in the three stages by a vote of a majority of its members and subject to three-fifths of the votes cast being in favour. Should the Parliament not have given a decision within a fixed period the Council's amendments made in the third stage shall be deemed to be adopted.

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS

SUMMARY OF THE SECOND YAOUNDE CONVENTION

Articles 1-16: *Trade.* The basic aim of the Association is free trade between the European Community and each of the associated states. In principle, free trade between the Community and the associated states was introduced on July 1st, 1968, when the Community's common external tariff came into force. However, the associated states retain the right to maintain, reimpose or increase customs duties on imports from the Community (in addition to fiscal duties) in the interests of their revenue, economic development, new industries and balance of payments. Conversely, the Community may impose a degree of protection for products subject to the common agricultural policy, though imports of these or similar products from the associated states are granted preference over imports from third countries.

Article 17-30: *Financial and Technical Co-operation.* Provide for continued operation of Development Fund and the spending over a five-year period of a total sum of \$828 million on the same lines as before and also for promoting the diversification of the economies of the Associated States. The European Investment Bank will make loans of up to a total of \$90 million, possibly at low interest rates.

Articles 31-40: *Right of Establishment, Services, Payment and Capital.*

Articles 41-55: *Institutions.*

Articles 56-66: *General and Final Provisions.*

SUMMARY OF THE ARUSHA AGREEMENT

Articles 2-15: *Trade.* Products originating in the East African Community are admitted to the EEC free of customs duties and charges with equivalent effect, without prejudice to the import rules for products subject to the European Community's common agricultural policy.

Annual quotas are established for unroasted coffee (56,000 metric tons), cloves (120 tons) and tinned pineapple (800 tons). In the event of imports of these

products into the EEC exceeding these totals, the EEC is authorized to consult with the exporting countries about measures to avoid disturbing traditional trade flows. The EEC will grant preferential treatment, case by case, to EAC products subject to the common agricultural policy and to processed agricultural products after consultation with the East African countries.

Imports of about sixty products from the EEC into the EAC will be freed of customs duties and equivalent charges, and from quantitative restrictions, though in the interests of their development needs and budgetary revenues the East African states may retain or introduce duties or charges on these products, and retain or impose quotas.

The East African states are free to form customs unions or free-trade areas with African countries of comparable economic development, provided the provisions of this agreement concerning origin are not changed.

Articles 16-20: *Establishment.* The East African states agree that no discrimination shall be made between nationals or companies of the EEC states in matters of the right of establishment and the provision of services, and that more favourable treatment accorded to the nationals or companies of a third country shall be extended to EEC nationals or companies.

Articles 21-22: *Payments and capital.*

Articles 23-29: *Institutional provisions.* An Association Council comprising members of the EEC Council of Ministers and of the Commission and of the governments of the African states presides over the Association, and meets once annually. The Council may appoint a committee to provide continuity of co-operation. A Parliamentary Committee shall meet once a year to discuss matters concerning the Association; it shall consist of equal numbers of members of the European Community countries and the parliaments of the East African states.

Articles 30-38: *General and final provisions.*

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY—ECSC

The European Coal and Steel Community is the eldest of the three "sisters" of the European Community. It arose from a declaration made by M. Robert Schuman on May 9th, 1950, urging the necessity of a united Europe. This union could not be achieved all at once, or according to a single, general plan; concrete achievements, stage by stage, and above all the elimination of hostility and suspicion between France and Germany, were the solution. Accordingly he proposed, as a first step, the placing of the coal and steel industries of France and Germany under a common "High Authority", within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. Direct political action towards European federation would, at this stage, be doomed to failure, but economic co-operation could be achieved and once gained, would provide a firm foundation for the political federation to come.

The ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris on April 18th, 1951. The Treaty was ratified by substantial majori-

ties in the parliaments of The Six and came into force on July 25th, 1952. The High Authority began its work on August 10th, 1952. The functions of the High Authority and the Council of Ministers as laid down in the ECSC Treaty (*see below*) were transferred on July 1st, 1967, to the merged Commission and Council of the European Communities respectively. The Consultative Committee now exercises its functions in relation to the Commission.

The *ECSC Consultative Committee* is attached to the Commission, and consists of not less than thirty and not more than fifty-one members, including an equal number of producers, workers and consumers and dealers. They are appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of two years, and are not bound by any mandate or instructions.

The Commission may consult the Committee on all matters it deems proper, and is required to do so under certain provisions of the Treaty, particularly with regard to economic and social provisions.

SUMMARY OF ECSC TREATY

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

The European Coal and Steel Community is based on a common market, common objectives and common institutions. The aims of the Community are to contribute to the expansion of the economy, the development of employment and the improvement of the standard of living in the participating countries through the creation, in harmony with the general economy of the member states, of a common market. With these aims in view, the institutions of the Community are to ensure that the common market is regularly supplied, while taking into account the needs of third countries; to assure to all consumers in comparable positions within the common market equal access to the sources of production; to seek the establishment of the lowest possible prices without involving any corresponding rise either in the prices charged by the same enterprise in other transactions or in the price-level as a whole in another period, while at the same time permitting necessary amortisation and providing the possibility of normal returns on invested capital; to ensure that conditions are maintained which will encourage enterprises to expand and improve their ability to produce and to promote a policy of rational development of natural resources, while avoiding undue exhaustion of such resources; to promote the improvement of the living and working conditions of the labour force in each of the industries under its jurisdiction so as to harmonise those conditions in an upward direction; to foster the development of international trade and ensure that equitable limits are observed in prices charged in foreign markets; and to promote the regular expansion and the modernisation of production as well as the improvement of quality, under conditions which preclude any protection against competing industries except where justified

by illegitimate action on the part of such industries or in their favour.

The following are considered incompatible with the common market and are therefore abolished and prohibited:

- (a) import and export duties, or taxes with an equivalent effect, and quantitative restrictions upon the movement of coal and steel;
- (b) measures or practices discriminating among producers, buyers or consumers, especially as concerns prices, delivery terms and transport rates, as well as practices or measures which hamper the buyer in the free choice of his supplier;
- (c) subsidies or state assistance, or special charges imposed by the state, in any form whatsoever;
- (d) restrictive practices tending towards the division or the exploitation of the market.

The Community binds itself to assist the interested parties to take action by collecting information, organising consultations and defining general objectives; to place financial means at the disposal of enterprises for their investments and participate in the expenses of readaptation; to assure the establishment, the maintenance and the observance of the normal conditions of competition, and take direct action with respect to production and the co-operation of the market only when circumstances make it absolutely necessary; and to publish the reasons for its action and take the necessary measures to ensure observance of the rules set forth in the Treaty.

THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

(The High Authority and the Council of Ministers of ECSC were merged with the Commissions and Councils of Ministers of the Economic Community and Euratom in July 1967.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROVISIONS

The High Authority is empowered to consult governments and various interested parties such as enterprises, workers, consumers and dealers and their associations, as well as experts, and to gather such information as may be necessary to the accomplishment of its mission. It is not permitted to divulge information which by its nature is considered a trade secret, and in particular information pertaining to the commercial relations or the breakdown of the costs of production of enterprises. With this reservation, it must publish such data as may be useful to governments or to any other interested parties.

The High Authority may impose fines and daily penalty payments upon enterprises which evade their obligations under this title.

Financial Provisions: The High Authority is empowered to procure its funds by imposing a levy on the production of coal and steel, by borrowing, and by receiving grants. The levies are intended to cover administrative expenses, non-repayable assistance relating to readaptation, investments and financial assistance and expenditure devoted to encouraging technical and economic research. Funds obtained by borrowing may only be used to grant loans.

Investments and Financial Assistance: The High Authority may facilitate the carrying out of investment programmes by granting loans to enterprises or by giving its guarantee to other loans which they obtain. With the unanimous agreement of the Council, the High Authority may by the same means assist the financing of works and installations which contribute directly or mainly to an increase of production, to lower production costs, or which facilitate the marketing of products subject to its jurisdiction. The High Authority may require enterprises to submit individual projects in advance, and, having given the interested parties an opportunity to express their views, issue a reasoned opinion on any such projects. If the High Authority finds that the financing of a project or the operation of any proposed installation would require subsidies, assistance, protection or discrimination contrary to the present Treaty, it may issue a binding prohibition to the enterprise in question, forbidding it to use resources other than its own funds to carry out such a project.

The High Authority is obliged to encourage technical and economic research concerning the production and the development of consumption of coal and steel, as well as workers' safety in these industries. If the introduction of technical processes or new equipment, within the framework of the general objectives laid down by the High Authority, should lead to an exceptionally large reduction in labour requirements in the coal or steel industries, making it especially difficult in one or more areas to re-employ the workers discharged, the High Authority, on the request of the interested governments, may facilitate the financing of such programmes as it may approve for the creation, either in the industries subject to its jurisdiction or, with the agreement of the Council, in any other industry, of new and economically sound activities capable of assuring productive employment to the workers thus discharged, and shall grant non-repayable assistance as a contribution to payment of compensation, granting of re-settlement allowances and the financing of technical retraining of workers.

Production: The High Authority is to give preference to the indirect means of action at its disposal, such as co-operation with governments to stabilise or influence general consumption, particularly that of public services, and intervention on prices and commercial policy.

If, in the case of a decline in demand, it considers that the Community is faced with a manifest crisis, it must, after consulting the Consultative Committee and with the agreement of the Council, establish a system of production quotas. Failing this, any member state may bring the matter to the attention of the Council, which, by unanimous vote, may oblige the High Authority to establish a quota system. The High Authority may in particular regulate the rate of operation of enterprises by appropriate levies on tonnages exceeding a reference level defined by a general decision. The sums thus obtained will be earmarked for the support of those enterprises whose rate of production has fallen below the reference level.

If the Community is faced with a serious shortage of certain or of all the products subject to the jurisdiction of the High Authority, the latter must propose appropriate measures to the Council, unless the Council decides to the contrary by unanimous vote. On the basis of these proposals, the Council must establish consumption priorities and determine the allocation of the coal and steel resources of the Community among the industries subject to its jurisdiction, exports and other consumption. On the basis of the consumption priorities thus established, the High Authority is empowered, after consulting the enterprises concerned, to draw up production programmes which the enterprises are obliged to carry out.

Prices: Pricing practices contrary to the provision of Title I are prohibited and in particular unfair competitive practices, especially purely temporary or local price reductions, the purpose of which is to acquire a monopoly within the common market and discriminatory practices involving within the common market the application by a seller of unequal conditions to comparable transactions, especially according to the nationality of the buyer. In certain cases, the High Authority may fix maximum and/or minimum prices for one or more products subject to its jurisdiction, both within the common market and with regard to export.

Agreements and Concentrations: All agreements among enterprises, all decisions of associations of enterprises, and all concerted practices, tending, directly or indirectly, to prevent, restrict or distort the normal operation of competition within the common market are forbidden, and in particular those tending to fix or determine prices, to restrict or control production, technical development or investments, or to allocate markets, products, customers or sources of supply. However, the High Authority may authorise agreements to specialise in the production of, or to engage in the joint buying or selling of specified products, if it finds that this will contribute to a substantial improvement in production or distribution, or that the agreement in question is essential to achieve these results and is not more restrictive than is necessary, or that it is not capable of giving the interested enterprises any discriminatory powers or advantages. Similar regulations apply to concentrations.

Impairment of the Conditions of Competition: If any action of any member state is liable to provoke a serious

disequilibrium by substantially increasing differences in costs of production otherwise than through variations in productivity, the High Authority, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council, may take the following steps:

If the action of the state produces harmful effects for coal or steel enterprises falling under the jurisdiction of the said state, the High Authority may authorise that state to grant assistance to such enterprises, the amount, conditions and duration of which shall be determined in agreement with the High Authority. The same provisions are to apply in the case of a variation in wages and in working conditions which would have the same effects, even if such variation is not the result of an action by that state.

If the action of that state produces harmful effects for coal and steel enterprises subject to the jurisdiction of other member states, the High Authority may address a recommendation to the said state with a view to remedying these effects by such measures as that state may consider most compatible with its own economic equilibrium.

If the action of the said state reduces differences in costs of production by granting a special advantage to, or by imposing special burdens on, coal or steel enterprises falling under its jurisdiction in comparison with the other industries in the same country, the High Authority is empowered to address the necessary recommendations to the state in question, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council.

Wages and Movement of Labour: The methods of fixing wages and social benefits in force in the various member states are not affected by the Treaty, subject to certain provisions.

If the High Authority finds that any wage levels are abnormally low, whether these levels are fixed by enterprises or by government decisions, it may address recommendations to the enterprises concerned or government interested. Similar action may be taken when a lowering of wages entails a drop in the standard of living of the labour force and at the same time is being used as a means of permanent economic adjustment by enterprises or as a means of competition between enterprises. This provision does not apply to:

- (a) overall measures taken by a member state to re-establish its external equilibrium, without prejudice to the possible application of the provisions dealing with the impairment of the conditions of competition;
- (b) wage decreases resulting from the application of a sliding scale established by law or by contract;
- (c) wage decreases resulting from a decrease in the cost of living;
- (d) wage decreases intended to correct abnormal increases previously granted under exceptional circumstances which no longer apply.

With the exception of (a) and (b) above, any wage decrease affecting the whole labour force of an enterprise or a sizeable proportion thereof must be notified to the High Authority.

The member states bind themselves to renounce any restriction, based on nationality, on the employment in the coal and steel industries of workers of recognised qualifications, subject to limitations imposed by the funda-

mental needs of health and public order. In the case of other (non-qualified) workers and where the expansion of production in the coal and steel industries might be hampered by a shortage of suitable labour, the member states agree to adapt their immigration regulations, and in particular, to facilitate the re-employment of workers from the coal and steel industries of other member states. Any discrimination in payment and working conditions as between national and foreign workers, without prejudice to special measures concerning frontier workers, are prohibited. Social security measures are not to impede the movement of labour.

Transport: In order to implement the application of such transport rates for coal and steel as will make possible comparable price conditions to consumers in comparable positions, discriminations in transport rates and conditions of any kind, which are based on the country of origin or of destination of the products in question are forbidden.

Commercial Policy: Unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the responsibilities of the governments of the member states for commercial policy are not affected by its application. Minimum rates, below which the member states bind themselves not to lower their customs duties on coal and steel with regard to third countries, and maximum rates, above which they bind themselves not to raise such duties, may be fixed by unanimous decision of the Council upon the proposal of the High Authority, which may act on its own initiative or at the request of a member state. Between these limits, each government is to set its tariffs according to its own national procedure, upon the modification of which the High Authority may issue opinions. The High Authority is empowered to supervise the administration of import and export licences with regard to third countries in the cases of coal and steel. The member states bind themselves to keep the High Authority informed of proposed commercial agreements or similar arrangements as far as they relate to coal, steel or the importation of the other raw materials and of specialised equipment necessary for the production of coal and steel in the member states.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Among the numerous provisions of this title, the following are significant:

The establishment of the Community does not in any way prejudice the system of ownership of the enterprises subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

As far as they are competent to do so, the member states shall take any appropriate measures to guarantee the settling of international accounts arising out of trade in coal and steel within the common market; they will lend each other assistance to facilitate such settlements.

If the High Authority considers that a state has failed in any of the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of the Treaty, it shall, after permitting the state in question to present its views, take note of the failure in a reasoned decision accompanied by a justification. It shall allow the state in question a period of time within which to provide for the execution of its obligation. Such a state may appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction within a period of two months from the notification of the decision. If the state has not taken steps to fulfil its obligations within the period fixed by the High Authority, or if its appeal has

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been rejected, the High Authority may, with the agreement of the Council acting by a two-thirds majority:

- (a) suspend the payment of sums which the High Authority may owe to the state in question under the Treaty;
- (b) adopt measures or authorise the other member states to adopt measures which would otherwise be contrary to certain provisions of Title I, so as to correct the effects of the failure in question.

An appeal to the Court's general jurisdiction may be lodged against these decisions within two months following their notification. Should these measures prove ineffective, the High Authority shall refer the matter to the Council.

The decisions of the High Authority imposing financial obligations on enterprises shall have executive force.

After the period of transition, the government of any member state and the High Authority may propose

amendments to the Treaty. Such proposals shall be submitted to the Council. If the Council, acting by a two-thirds majority, approves a conference of the representatives of the governments of the member states, such a conference shall be immediately called by the President of the Council, with a view to agreeing on any modifications to be made to the provisions of the Treaty. Such amendments shall come into force after ratification by all the member states.

The Treaty is concluded for a period of fifty years from the date of its entry into force.

Any European state may request to accede to this Treaty. It shall address its request to the Council, which shall act by unanimous vote after obtaining the opinion of the High Authority. Also by unanimous vote, the Council shall fix the terms of accession, which shall become effective on the day the instrument of accession is received by the government acting as depositary of the Treaty.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY— EURATOM

The idea of the European Atomic Energy Community was born at the Messina Conference in 1955, together with that of EEC. The Treaty setting up the Community came into force on the same date as the EEC Treaty, January 1st, 1958.

EURATOM's role is to create 'the conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries in the Community' by stimulating and co-ordinating public and private research in atomic energy, by ensuring the free flow of information, and by encouraging the building of power reactors. EURATOM also has various responsibilities of a regulatory character, establishing common laws and rules in the atomic field throughout the Community. A common market in nuclear materials was introduced on January 1st, 1959, which eliminates internal import and export duties on nuclear products; a common tariff is applied to third countries; assistance is granted to the free movement of specialized labour, and a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks has been established.

Nuclear materials intended for military purposes are not subject to the control of EURATOM, which has no responsibilities in the field of armaments, and new military plant need not be notified to the Commission nor is it subject to inspection. However, the

intended use of *all* nuclear materials has to be declared, so the scope of production for military purposes comes to the knowledge of the Commission.

The supply of nuclear fuel is supervised or negotiated by an Agency, financially independent and with an option on the purchase of materials within the Community. Contracts with third countries are the exclusive right of the Agency. EURATOM is also the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

Throughout 1968 and 1969 Euratom's activities and budget were sharply reduced owing to disagreement between the Six over the role and scope of the research activities. In December 1969 the Six agreed to maintain the research centre fully staffed but to diversify research activities into non-nuclear fields and to reorganize the centre in order that it might undertake research and development work for outside industry.

The Commission and Council of Ministers of EURATOM were merged with the corresponding executive bodies of the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community on July 1st, 1967. EURATOM also shares with the other two Communities the following common organs: European Parliament and Court of Justice. The Economic and Social Committee is common to the EEC and to EURATOM.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Research: EURATOM's nuclear research assignment is to undertake research at its own Joint Research Centre or under various types of contracts with bodies in the member countries. Ispra is the largest of the four establishments of the Centre. A second is in operation (the Central Nuclear Measurements Bureau) at Mol, Belgium; a third is at Karlsruhe (the European Transuranium Elements Institute); the Dutch Petten Centre is the fourth under an

agreement which came into force in 1962. Roughly half EURATOM research is undertaken under contract with public or private concerns in member countries and several hundred contracts are in course. Some of these are long-term "association contracts" in which EURATOM and the concern contribute finance and personnel; one is for the operation of the Belgian BR2 materials' testing reactor at Mol; others concern, *inter alia*, fast breeder and high tem-

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perature gas reactors, nuclear ship propulsion, fusion, agricultural and medical aspects of nuclear energy.

Co-operation with other countries and organizations: An important section of EURATOM's research work falls under agreements for joint research with other countries and international organizations. In November 1958 an agreement was signed between EURATOM and the U.S.A. for a joint power and research and development programme. Three large-scale American-designed and constructed atomic reactors have been installed or are under construction: one atomic power station is in operation in Italy, one plant at Chooz on the Franco-Belgian border and one at Gundremmingen in Bavaria. The latter two are EURATOM joint undertakings, and so benefit from certain fiscal exemptions and other investment aids. Sixty million dollars have so far been devoted to joint research and development.

Under the agreements with the U.K. and Canada, signed 1959, joint discussions and exchanges of information are taking place in many fields of common interest, such as fast breeder reactors and the economics of nuclear power (with the U.K.) and heavy-water moderated reactors (with Canada). Other agreements have been signed with Brazil and Argentina.

EURATOM is participating in the research projects of the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD. EURATOM is participating, in the place of its member countries, and in partnership with the U.K., in the building and operation of the high-temperature gas-cooled DRAGON reactor at Winfrith Heath, along with other ENEA countries.

Industry and the Common Market: About 3,155 MWe. of nuclear capacity had been installed in the Community by the end of October 1970.

It is estimated that between 1960 and 1980 Community electricity consumption will virtually quadruple, rising from an estimated 264 billion kWh. in 1960 to 950 billion kWh. in 1980, and that consumption per head will rise to 5,000 kW. in 1980 (from the 1,350 kW. or so in 1960). It is estimated that the Community's installed nuclear capacity will be 60,000 MW. in 1980 to satisfy electricity needs, over 20 per cent of total electricity production capacity. By the year 2000 the capacity is expected to be 370,000 MW., producing some two-thirds of the Community's electricity.

EURATOM is not, however, responsible for the construction of power reactors in the Community. Its role is to facilitate and encourage investment by private or public authorities in member countries.

SUMMARY OF EURATOM TREATY

The preamble to the Treaty states that the signatory powers:

"Realising that nuclear energy constitutes the essential resource for ensuring the expansion and invigoration of production and for effecting progress in peaceful achievement,

"Convinced that only a common effort undertaken without delay can lead to achievements commensurate with the creative capacities of their countries,

"Resolved to create the conditions required for the development of a powerful nuclear industry which will provide extensive supplies of energy, lead to the modernization of technical processes and in addition have many other applications contributing to the well-being of their peoples,

"Anxious to establish conditions of safety which will eliminate danger to the life and health of the people,

"Desirous of associating with international organizations concerned with the peaceful development of atomic energy,

"Have decided to establish a European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)."

AIMS OF THE COMMUNITY

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the aim of the Community to contribute to the raising of the standard of living in member states and to the development of commercial exchanges with other countries by the creation of conditions necessary for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries.

ARTICLE 2. For the attainment of its aims the Community shall:

- (a) develop research and ensure the dissemination of technical knowledge;

- (b) establish, and ensure the application of, uniform safety standards to protect the health of workers and of the general public;

- (c) facilitate investment and ensure, particularly by encouraging business enterprise, the construction of the basic facilities required for the development of nuclear energy within the Community;

- (d) ensure a regular and equitable supply of ores and nuclear fuels to all users in the Community;

- (e) guarantee, by appropriate measures of control, that nuclear materials are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are intended;

- (f) exercise the property rights conferred upon it in respect of special fissionable materials;

- (g) ensure extensive markets and access to the best technical means by the creation of a common market for specialized materials and equipment, by the free movement of capital for nuclear investment, and by freedom of employment for specialists within the Community;

- (h) establish with other countries and with international organizations any contacts likely to promote progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

ARTICLE 3. The achievement of the tasks entrusted to the Community shall be ensured by:

- an Assembly
- a Council
- a Commission
- a Court of Justice

The Council and the Commission shall be assisted by an Economic and Social Committee acting in a consultative capacity.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PROVISIONS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

Articles 4-11: deal with development of research.

Article 8 provides for the establishment of a Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

Articles 12-29: the dissemination of information, including (Articles 24-27) provisions concerning security.

Articles 30-39: health protection.

Articles 40-44: investment.

Article 41 enacts that certain investment projects must be communicated to the Commission.

Articles 45-51: joint enterprises.

Article 46 enacts that any project for the establishment of a joint enterprise, whether originating from the Commission, a member state, or any other source, shall be the subject of an enquiry by the Commission.

Articles 52-76: supplies.

Article 52 provides for the establishment of a Supply Agency.

Articles 77-85: safety control.

Articles 86-91: property rights.

Articles 92-100: the nuclear common market.

Article 93 enacts the abolition after one year of all import and export duties and all quantitative restrictions on imports and exports in respect of certain nuclear materials and equipment listed in Annex IV to the Treaty.

Articles 101-106: external relations.

These articles lay down the conditions for agreements with third countries or international organizations.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSTITUTIONS

Articles 107-160: the Institutions of the Community.

Articles 107-114: the Assembly.

Articles 115-123: the Council.

Articles 124-135: the Commission.

Article 134: Scientific and Technical Committee attached to the Commission.

Articles 136-160: the Court of Justice.

Articles 161-164: provisions common to several institutions.

Articles 165-170: the Economic and Social Committee.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Articles 171-183.

Article 171 provides for an operational budget and a research and investment budget. The former covers administrative expenses and safety control and health protection. Under Article 172 the scale of contributions to the operational budget is fixed as follows:

	%
Belgium	7.9
Germany	28.0
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The scale of contributions to the research and investment budget is as follows:

	%
Belgium	9.9
Germany	30.0
France	30.0
Italy	23.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	6.9

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Articles 184-208: cover certain legal aspects of the Community's status and define certain technical terms.

Article 205 allows for the application of any European state to membership of the Community.

Article 208 states that the Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

PROVISIONS FOR THE INITIAL PERIOD

Articles 209-224.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (million) (1970)
German Federal Republic .	248.5	61.56
Belgium	30.5	9.68
France	551.2	50.71
Italy	301.2	54.50
Luxembourg	2.6	0.34
Netherlands	33.5	13.03
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY .	1,167.5	129.82

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EMPLOYMENT (1970 average—'000)

	TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE	UNEMPLOY- MENT	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	SERVICES
German Federal Republic	26,854	149	2,406	13,247	11,052
France	20,826	356	2,898	8,321	9,254
Italy	19,389	610	3,683	8,209	6,884
Netherlands	4,593	56	330	1,871	2,336
Belgium	3,823	76	181	1,675	1,890
Luxembourg	144	—	16	67	61

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (1969-70—'000 metric tons)

	FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM/ LUXEMBOURG	EEC TOTAL
Wheat (soft)	5,820	14,118	6,901	677	827	28,443
Rye	2,928	330	71	207	81	3,617
Barley	4,976	9,452	292	389	610	15,719
Oats	4,251	2,842	491	342	369	8,295
Maize	388	5,723	4,519	—	4	10,634
Rice	—	76	689	—	—	765
Refined Sugar	1,914	2,504	1,268	703	623	7,012
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	5,746	55,186	74,590	10	133	135,665

INDUSTRY 1970 INDICES (1963=100)

	GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEM- BOURG	COMMUNITY
Industry, total (excl. con- struction)	154	151	149	175	136	127	152
Mining and Quarrying	107	116	129	228	62	83	113
Manufacturing (excl. food- stuffs, beverages and to- bacco)	160	155	151	171	139	132	156
Textiles	128	103	98	115	110	n.a.	113
Paper	150	136	181	164	168	—	152
Chemicals	194	184	207	n.a.	169	n.a.	n.a.
Engineering	155	134	151	162	142	100	148
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	132	129	136	135	135	124	133

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC HARD-COAL PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
German Federal Republic	151,345	144,853	141,833	131,294	116,499	117,070	112,308	112,179
Belgium	29,600	29,249	22,757	17,500	16,435	14,806	12,000	10,312
France	46,500	54,405	57,606	50,338	47,624	41,911	37,536	34,472
Italy	600	1,074	735	418	410	365	168	146
Netherlands	13,500	12,071	11,978	10,319	8,265	6,864	5,460	4,261
TOTAL	241,500	241,653	234,908	209,869	189,232	181,016	167,462	161,370

ECSC CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1938	1954	1959	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
German Federal Republic (excl. Saar)	17,902	17,435 }	29,400	35,316	36,745	41,160	45,312	45,041
Saar	2,557	2,805 }						
Belgium	2,296	5,003	6,600	8,911	9,712	11,570	14,028	12,607
France	6,221	10,627	15,200	19,594	19,655	20,400	22,512	23,774
Italy	2,323	4,207	6,800	13,639	15,892	16,960	16,416	17,277
Luxembourg	1,437	2,828	3,700	4,390	4,481	4,830	5,520	5,462
Netherlands	52	937	1,700	3,255	3,404	3,710	4,716	5,030
TOTAL	32,788	43,842	63,400	85,105	89,889	98,630	108,504	109,191

ENERGY (1970 monthly average—⁰⁰⁰ ton coal equivalent)

	GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC	FRANCE	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	BELGIUM	LUXEM- BOURG	COMMUNITY
Production of Primary Energy*	43,689	17,037	8,429	10,501	2,624	12	82,292
Gross Domestic Consumption*	84,312	53,528	39,853	17,388	14,543	1,653	211,277
Degree of Dependency on Foreign Supply (%) . . .	47.9	71	82.7	44.1	82	99.4	62.8
Natural Gas Production (T cal. (Ho-Pcs)	9,143	5,386	10,017	22,197	37	—	46,781
Town Gas, Coke Oven Gas and Blast Furnace Gas Pro- duction (T cal. (Ho-Pcs) . .	13,415	6,443	2,513	712	2,717	1,107	26,906
L.P.G. and Refinery Gas Pro- duction (T cal. (Ho-Pcs) . .	3,507	3,053	2,943	872	517	—	10,891
Imports of Crude Oil (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	8,232	8,445	9,506	5,011	2,491	—	33,685
Net Production of Electrical Energy (GWh.)	18,909	11,725	9,403	3,240	2,413	172	45,863
of which:							
Hydroelectric Production (GWh.)	1,457	4,717	3,422	—	20	73	9,689
Nuclear Production (GWh.)	472	429	250	29	4	—	1,184

* Quarterly average.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

EXTERNAL TRADE (million U.S. dollars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	30,756	30,595	33,567	39,242	45,621
Exports . . .	29,419	31,629	35,292	39,236	45,198

TRADE WITH MEMBERS OF EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	7,245	7,095	7,840	9,450	10,715
Exports . . .	9,999	10,424	11,217	12,744	14,884

TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	2,782	2,702	2,994	3,588	4,009
Exports . . .	2,540	2,847	3,127	3,364	3,667

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT—ECMT

33 rue Franqueville, Paris 16e, France

Founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic
Greece

Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

OBSERVER

United States

ASSOCIATED MEMBER

Japan

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President (1972): J. PEYTON (United Kingdom).

First Vice-President (1972): W. DREES (Netherlands).

Second Vice-President (1972): E. FRÜHBAUER (Austria).

Members: The Ministers of Transport of member countries. Meets once or twice yearly.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

Principal Officers: The respective Deputies of the serving officers of the Council of Ministers.

Members: The Ministers' Deputies. Meets six times yearly and is assisted by the Subsidiary Bodies.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Restricted Group A (EEC countries).

Restricted Group B (European Highway Code).

Economic Research Committee.

General Transport Policy.

Urban Transport Committee.

Committee for Liaison between ECMT and OECD.

Investment Committee.

Inland Waterways Sub-Committee.

Railways Committee.

Committee on Road Safety.

Road Sub-Committee

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: E. CORBIN.

The Secretariat conducts the everyday business of the Conference, acting in liaison with the member states, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Deputies and the Subsidiary Bodies.

ECMT BUDGET (1972)

(French Francs)

Secretariat Expenditure -	1,125,900
Supplies and Services from OECD	1,180,727
Seminars and Conferences	131,000
Symposium	36,000

TOTAL 2,473,627

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

General transport policy.

Investment policy.

Financing of national and international investment.

Long-term traffic forecasts.

Financial situation of railways and promotion of international rail traffic.

Standardization of rolling stock.

Introduction of automatic coupling.

Prevention of road accidents.

Co-ordination of road traffic rules.

Standardization of weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

Standardization of road traffic dues.

Classification of waterways and standardization of boats.

General study on the rôle and prospects of inland waterways.

Pipeline transport.

Urban transport.

Abatement of surface transport noise.

Co-operation between surface and air transport.

Trend of traffic.

Development of the network of European main lines of communication.

European Highway Code.

Economic research, in particular with regard to problems of transport policy.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). There is close contact and exchange of information between the two bodies. The Conference's studies of long-term traffic demand and road safety are being undertaken in collaboration with OECD.

Council of Europe. The annual report of the Conference is submitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly, which addresses to the Conference resolutions and recommendations relating to transport matters.

UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Close collaboration is maintained and the Conference is represented at the annual session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Commission.

Other Bodies. The Conference keeps in close touch with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Civil Aviation Commission.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between Member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.

MEMBERS

Austria
Portugal
Denmark
Sweden
Iceland
Switzerland
Norway
United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations. The Chairmanship is held for six months by each country in turn.

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.—June 1972): Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY RIPPON, Q.C., M.P. (United Kingdom).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.—June 1972): Sir FREDERICK MASON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.—June 1972): E. BURESCH (Austria).

Heads of National Delegations:

Austria: E. BURESCH.

Denmark: H. E. THRANE.

Iceland: E. BENEDIKTSSON.

Norway: J. BOYESEN.

Portugal: A. DE SIQUEIRA FREIRE.

Sweden: E. VON SYDOW.

Switzerland: P. LANGUETIN.

United Kingdom: Sir FREDERICK MASON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Lisbon	May 1960	Copenhagen	October 1965
Berne	October 1960	Bergen	May 1966
Geneva	February 1961	Lisbon	October 1966
London	June 1961	London	December 1966
Geneva	July 1961	Stockholm	March 1967
Geneva	November 1961	London	April 1967
Geneva	March 1962	Lausanne	October 1967
Oslo	October 1962	London	May 1968
Geneva	February 1963	Vienna	November 1968
Lisbon	June 1963	Geneva	May 1969
Stockholm	September 1963	Geneva	November 1969
Geneva	February 1964	Geneva	May 1970
Edinburgh	July 1964	Geneva	November 1970
Geneva	November 1964	Reykjavik	May 1971
Geneva	February 1965	Geneva	November 1971
Vicnna	May 1965		

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Ministerial Chairman (Jan.—June 1972): Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY RIPPON, Q.C., M.P. (United Kingdom).

Chairman at Official Level (Jan.—June 1972): Sir FREDERICK MASON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (United Kingdom).

Vice-Chairman (Jan.—June 1972): E. BURESCH (Austria).

Finnish Representative: K. A. SAHLGREN.

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved. In practice, almost all meetings of the EFTA Council and the Joint Council are now held simultaneously.

EFTA COUNCIL COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Customs Committee: A. PRESTERUD (Denmark).

Committee of Trade Experts: F. ANDERSSON (Sweden).

Budget Committee: J. P. EDWARDS (United Kingdom).

Agricultural Review Committee: BENGT RABAEUS (Deputy Secretary-General).

Economic Development Committee: J. BOYESEN (Norway).

Economic Committee: T. HELÄLÄ (Finland).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: E. BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: employers representatives, trade

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

union leaders and individuals, all appointed by member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA's sphere of activity.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: BENGT RABAEUS (from May 1972).

Deputy Secretary-General: A. WACKER.

Heads of Departments:

General and Legal: A. GAETA.

Trade Policy: B. PONTOPPIDAN.

Co-ordination and Development: C. B. BURGESS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Press and Information: G. R. YOUNG.

Economic: J. LANNER.

Administrative: R. GIROD.

The staff numbers 91; about half this total belong to the professional category.

EFTA Information Offices: European Free Trade Association, 711 Fourteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, U.S.A.; Board of Trade, 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1958	November	Breakdown of negotiations for a European Free Trade Area of OEEC countries.	July	First meeting of the Economic Committee.	
1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.	December	Tariff reduction to 20%.	
	November	Convention initialled in Stockholm.	1966	November	British import surcharge lapsed.
1960	January	EFTA Convention signed.	December	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.	
	May	Convention entered into force.	1967	May	The United Kingdom and Denmark applied for membership of the EEC.
	July	First tariff reduction to 80% of basic duties and increase in quotas.	July	Norway applied for membership of the EEC. Sweden applied for negotiations with the EEC,	
1961	February	First decision to accelerate tariff reductions.	December	First meeting of Yugoslav EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslavia to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.	
	March	Association Agreement with Finland signed.	1968	May	New programme of work approved at Ministerial meeting in London.
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.	November	Iceland applied for membership of EFTA.	
	July	Second tariff reduction, quotas further increased.	1969	January	Negotiations began on Iceland's application for membership.
	October	Denmark and United Kingdom began negotiations with EEC.	May	First Ministerial meeting in new EFTA headquarters in Geneva. EFTA countries took part in opening of the 17-nation negotiations on a European patent scheme.	
	November	Second decision to accelerate tariff reduction within EFTA.	November	Ministerial Council welcomed the prospect of Iceland's becoming a member at an early date.	
	December	Austria, Sweden and Switzerland requested opening of negotiations with EEC.	December	Agreement reached on terms of Iceland's accession to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association Agreement.	
1962	March	Tariff reduction to 60%.	1970	March	Iceland acceded to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association on March 1st, and made the first tariff cuts on its industrial imports from the rest of EFTA and Finland.
	June	Portugal and Sweden requested opening of negotiations with EEC.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 50%.			
1963	January	Breakdown of negotiations with EEC in Brussels.			
	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.			
	November	First meeting of Committee for Economic Development.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 40%.			
1964	June	First meeting of Agricultural Review Committee.			
	November	Council discussed British 15% imports surcharge.			
	December	Tariff reduction to 30%.			
1965	May	Vienna meetings at Ministerial level. Britain reduced imports surcharge to 10%.			

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

1970 May	Ministerial Council welcomed the agreement reached by the European Economic Community to open negotiations on the enlargement of the EEC.
June	Denmark, Norway and U.K. began negotiations in Luxembourg on the applications for membership of the EEC.
October	Representatives of the EFTA countries signed a Convention on the mutual recognition of inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. The aim of the Convention is to remove some obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical products.
November	The EFTA countries, including Finland, which have not applied for membership of the EEC began discussions with the EEC on their future relations with the Community.
1971 Mar.-April	Exploratory talks between the EEC and the six non-candidate EFTA countries on special relations with the enlarged Community completed.
May	The Convention on the mutual recognition of inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products came into force after being ratified by five signatory states.
June	At a Ministerial meeting in Luxembourg agreement was reached on the principal outstanding points in the negotiations on Britain's entry into the EEC.
October	House of Commons voted by 356 to 244 in favour of the principle of U.K. entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated.

TARIFFS

REVISED PROGRAMME

Date:	Reduction within EFTA:
July 1st, 1960 . . .	to 80% of the basic duty
July 1st, 1961 . . .	to 70% of the basic duty
March 1st, 1962 . . .	to 60% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1962 . . .	to 50% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1963 . . .	to 40% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1964 . . .	to 30% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1965 . . .	to 20% of the basic duty
December 31st, 1966 . . .	complete elimination of import duties

Finland eliminated import duties one year later, by December 31st, 1967.

QUOTAS

IMPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1966.

EXPORTS

Restrictions were eliminated by December 31st, 1961.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. First tariff reductions and relaxation of quotas took place on July 1st, 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a new free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

OTHER EFTA ACTIVITIES

In recent years EFTA's work has been increasingly devoted to the problems of non-tariff barriers to trade. Part of this work has been based explicitly on particular articles in the Convention, especially those relating to the conditions of competition, as mentioned below.

Work is also being done on non-tariff barriers which are not specifically mentioned in the Convention. On these, EFTA's aim is to contribute to international agreements covering a wider area than that of the Association and, in the meantime, to seek in EFTA solutions to non-tariff barrier problems which will facilitate trade without limiting possibilities of finding wider agreements. Examples of the barriers being dealt with are differences in compulsory technical requirements for electrical and other products, and in rules for obtaining patent protection for new products.

BUDGET

(1971-72)

CONTRIBUTIONS

	%
Austria	8.12
Denmark	9.29
Finland	6.39
Iceland	0.83
Norway	6.88
Portugal	3.32
Sweden	21.15
Switzerland	14.02
United Kingdom	30.00
TOTAL	100.00

Estimated net expenditure in 1971-72: Swiss francs 8,106,650.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (monthly).
EFTA Reporter (published in U.S.).
EFTA Trade (annually).
EFTA Annual Report.
Convention Establishing the European Free Trade Association, with Agreement Creating an Association between the Member States of EFTA and the Republic of Finland, and changes following Iceland's accession.
Nine Countries—One Market.
EFTA—What it is, What it does.
Agricultural Agreements between the EFTA Countries.
The Rules of Origin.
Regional Development Policy in EFTA.
Building EFTA.
The Effects of EFTA on the Economies of Member States.
Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

CONVENTION

EFTA's objectives are:

- (a) to promote in the Area of the Association and in each Member State a sustained expansion of economic activity, full employment, increased productivity and the rational use of resources, financial stability and continuous improvement in living standards;
- (b) to secure that trade between Member States takes place in conditions of fair competition;
- (c) to avoid significant disparity between Member States in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the Area of the Association; and
- (d) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

The main provisions of the Convention are:

Tariffs. Elimination of tariffs on industrial goods was originally to be achieved at the latest by January 1970, but this date was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Quotas. The Convention provides for the progressive reduction of quantitative restrictions on all imports from Member States and their complete elimination by January 1st, 1970. This date also was brought forward to December 31st, 1966.

Origin Rules. Member States do not have a common external tariff in relation to countries outside the area.

"Origin" rules have therefore been worked out to identify the products of member countries to which the tariff reductions will apply.

Safeguards. Member countries will be free to take action which they consider necessary for the protection of their essential security interests and, consistently with their other international obligations, their balance of payments. In certain circumstances a Member State may also take special safeguarding action where the application of the Convention leads to serious difficulties in a particular sector of industry.

Competition. The Convention contains provisions to ensure that the benefits which are expected from the removal of tariffs and quotas are not nullified through the use of other measures by Governments, public undertakings or private industries. These include provisions about subsidies, restrictive business practices and discriminatory restrictions against nationals of Member States wishing to establish business anywhere in the area.

Agriculture and Fish. Special arrangements have been made for agricultural goods and fish and other marine products. The objective is to facilitate reasonable reciprocity to those member states whose economies depend to a great extent on agricultural or fish exports. Arrangements have also been concluded between several member countries in respect of trade in agricultural goods.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION (1970)

	AREA sq. kilometres	POPULATION
Austria . . .	83,800	7,391,000
Denmark . . .	43,000	4,921,000
Finland . . .	337,000	4,695,000
Iceland . . .	103,000	205,000
Norway . . .	324,200	3,987,000
Portugal . . .	92,000	9,701,000
Sweden . . .	449,800	8,046,000
Switzerland . .	41,300	6,270,000
United Kingdom .	244,000	55,812,000
TOTAL . . .	1,718,100	100,988,000

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

EFTA IMPORTS FROM WORLD AREAS

(1970—\$ million)

Imports from	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Importing Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	694.6	1,989.8	331.9	3,112.9	121.3	137.3	94.0	112.1	79.1	13.2	3,548.6
Denmark . . .	1,818.6	1,456.8	147.4	3,488.1	327.5	352.7	132.6	295.8	105.1	10.3	4,384.6
Finland . . .	1,032.8	708.7	425.3	2,190.3	136.9	148.9	109.8	142.7	35.4	10.3	2,637.4
Iceland . . .	67.8	43.2	16.9	129.0	12.7	13.0	8.6	6.1	0.4	0.2	157.3
Norway . . .	1,647.8	919.8	82.2	2,708.9	267.4	442.6	160.9	282.5	90.2	17.2	3,697.3
Portugal . . .	385.6	515.5	8.8	988.8	107.3	118.7	30.4	155.8	246.5	15.4	1,555.6
Sweden . . .	2,647.8	2,376.0	330.7	5,460.3	609.5	668.5	298.4	394.7	162.5	20.8	7,005.2
Switzerland . .	1,179.6	3,778.4	133.9	5,213.7	550.6	595.8	148.2	306.5	188.6	14.2	6,467.0
United Kingdom .	3,395.5	4,373.4	873.7	9,917.6	2,815.8	4,454.4	1,055.8	2,676.0	2,414.4	1,205.3	21,723.5
TOTAL EFTA .	12,870.1	16,161.6	2,352.0	33,207.7	4,950.0	6,932.4	2,038.8	4,371.6	3,342.0	1,303.9	51,176.4

EFTA EXPORTS TO WORLD AREAS

(1970—\$ million)

Exports to	EFTA	EEC	EASTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	U.S.A.	NORTH AMERICA	OTHER AMERICA	ASIA	AFRICA	REST OF WORLD	TOTAL
<i>Exporting Country:</i>											
Austria . . .	760.0	1,125.8	368.4	2,454.2	118.1	162.3	42.8	108.6	70.8	17.9	2,856.6
Denmark . . .	1,658.2	746.3	113.5	2,593.0	263.2	290.8	91.8	148.4	127.6	38.0	3,289.6
Finland . . .	1,000.0	536.2	361.3	1,966.3	108.4	130.6	66.1	76.0	47.3	20.1	2,306.4
Iceland . . .	56.2	24.6	14.8	99.3	44.0	44.1	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	146.6
Norway . . .	1,143.2	728.5	60.7	2,036.1	141.0	153.5	73.9	75.7	102.8	13.2	2,455.2
Portugal . . .	335.4	173.0	7.7	541.6	82.1	95.3	21.9	26.2	250.6	10.2	945.8
Sweden . . .	3,022.3	1,870.1	337.7	5,435.9	407.8	504.0	238.1	278.5	244.0	81.3	6,781.8
Switzerland . .	1,090.1	1,918.7	209.6	3,467.4	460.6	531.0	305.0	561.5	199.8	72.0	5,136.7
United Kingdom .	3,086.3	4,209.2	619.9	9,582.8	2,258.2	2,949.8	1,047.8	2,538.1	1,967.0	1,265.1	19,350.6
TOTAL EFTA .	12,152.4	11,332.8	2,094.0	28,179.6	3,883.2	4,861.3	1,888.8	3,813.6	3,010.8	1,515.6	43,269.6

INTRA-EFTA TRADE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(1970—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM
<i>Exports to:</i>									
Austria . . .	—	48.4	18.2	1.0	16.0	13.5	120.0	267.2	217.7
Denmark . . .	62.6	—	94.2	11.3	176.6	26.0	665.3	96.7	531.0
Finland . . .	37.3	77.2	—	2.6	60.4	18.2	425.9	59.5	309.4
Iceland . . .	0.5	19.2	3.4	—	8.3	0.5	7.3	1.9	22.3
Norway . . .	37.6	235.4	85.2	2.4	—	13.6	735.4	65.2	417.2
Portugal . . .	26.3	16.0	8.4	6.0	12.2	—	42.8	59.6	212.8
Sweden . . .	124.6	555.5	348.5	9.8	397.7	50.4	—	172.2	873.7
Switzerland . .	296.0	83.6	39.8	3.8	31.8	20.0	196.3	—	502.3
United Kingdom .	175.1	623.0	402.2	19.3	440.3	193.2	847.4	367.7	—
TOTAL EFTA .	760.0	1,658.2	1,000.0	56.2	1,143.2	335.4	3,022.3	1,090.1	3,086.3

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

MANUFACTURED GOODS

(1970—\$ million)

Exporting Country	AUSTRIA	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exports to:</i>										
Austria	—	37.8	15.4	0.9	11.7	12.1	93.3	240.1	203.2	614.5
Denmark	61.8	—	71.7	0.7	142.0	18.4	564.4	88.1	424.1	1,371.2
Finland	36.9	65.0	—	0.5	45.4	17.1	392.0	55.2	279.5	891.6
Iceland	0.5	12.9	2.5	—	7.7	—	6.8	3.8	17.5	51.7
Norway	37.2	191.6	74.6	0.2	—	11.6	610.6	61.1	337.4	1,324.3
Portugal	23.0	12.3	7.6	—	8.7	—	37.1	56.7	193.3	338.7
Sweden	120.4	356.8	301.3	0.3	312.4	43.9	—	160.0	712.4	2,007.5
Switzerland	268.5	51.7	23.1	3.3	26.8	13.9	167.7	—	467.8	1,022.8
United Kingdom	163.4	178.6	214.3	7.7	293.9	124.2	548.4	351.8	—	1,882.3

TOTAL IMPORTS

	FROM EFTA				FROM WORLD			
	1953	1959	1969	1970	1953	1959	1969	1970
Austria	72.0	135.2	549.8	694.6	545.7	1,144.4	2,825.4	3,548.6
Denmark	386.3	529.9	1,559.8	1,818.6	996.2	1,594.3	3,800.2	4,384.6
Finland	118.6	239.1	783.2	1,032.8	527.5	836.6	2,022.6	2,637.4
Iceland	—	—	—	67.8	—	—	—	157.3
Norway	363.8	483.7	1,301.6	1,647.8	911.1	1,314.8	2,942.9	3,697.3
Portugal	75.9	98.6	312.1	385.6	330.9	473.5	1,297.5	1,555.6
Sweden	430.3	608.4	2,193.0	2,647.8	1,575.5	2,403.2	5,899.1	7,005.2
Switzerland	149.7	247.4	952.6	1,179.6	1,182.6	1,913.2	5,272.3	6,467.0
United Kingdom	1,069.0	1,322.1	2,993.9	3,395.5	9,360.1	11,419.4	19,956.4	21,723.5
TOTAL EFTA	2,665.6	3,664.4	10,646.5	12,870.1	15,429.6	21,099.4	44,016.8	51,176.4

TOTAL EXPORTS

	TO EFTA				TO WORLD			
	1953	1959	1969	1970	1953	1959	1969	1970
Austria	81.9	116.8	590.9	760.0	537.6	964.2	2,412.5	2,856.6
Denmark	464.1	564.7	1,450.7	1,658.2	883.3	1,374.5	2,957.6	3,289.6
Finland	164.0	250.3	800.6	1,000.0	569.5	836.7	1,984.7	2,306.4
Iceland	—	—	—	56.2	—	—	—	146.6
Norway	198.0	328.2	991.3	1,143.2	508.0	809.4	2,203.0	2,455.2
Portugal	38.7	51.0	306.4	335.4	218.5	290.0	853.0	945.8
Sweden	539.5	815.8	2,439.1	3,022.3	1,478.1	2,204.2	5,688.1	6,781.8
Switzerland	174.1	277.1	958.3	1,090.1	1,204.5	1,683.1	4,640.4	5,136.7
United Kingdom	881.5	1,121.9	2,584.7	5,086.3	7,524.9	9,937.2	17,515.2	19,350.6
TOTAL EFTA	2,541.8	3,525.8	10,122.1	12,151.7	12,924.4	18,099.3	38,254.0	43,269.6

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 41 98 11.

The Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN) was established in 1952 following intergovernmental meetings called by UNESCO. It was formally superseded by the Organization in 1954. The essential aim was to establish at Geneva a fundamental research laboratory centred on two particle accelerators with which European scientists could continue their studies into the structure of matter at the nuclear and sub-nuclear levels. Work of a military nature is excluded, and the results of experimental and theoretical work are published, principally in the traditional scientific literature.

MEMBERS

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France

German Federal Republic
Greece
Italy
The Netherlands

Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

OBSERVERS

Poland

Turkey

Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Council: composed of two representatives of each member state; Pres. E. AMALDI (Italy).

Committee of Council: fifteen members, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council, Chairmen of the Scientific Policy and Finance Committees, and representatives of member states.

Scientific Policy Committee: composed of eminent scientists appointed without reference to their country of origin; Chair. Prof. W. GENTNER (German Federal Republic).

Finance Committee: composed of one representative per member state; Chair. P. LEVAUX (Belgium).

DIRECTORS-GENERAL

Laboratory I: Prof. WILLIBALD JENTSCHKE (Austria).

Laboratory II: Dr. JOHN B. ADAMS (United Kingdom).

DEPARTMENTS AND DIRECTORS

Laboratory I

Physics I: Prof. J. STEINBERGER (U.S.A.).

Physics II: Prof. CH. PEYROU (France).

Proton Synchrotron: Dr. C. ZILVERSCHOON (Netherlands).

Applied Physics: Dr. M. G. N. HINE (United Kingdom).

Intersecting Storage Rings: Prof. K. JOHNSEN (Norway).

Administration: G. H. HAMPTON (United Kingdom).

Laboratory II

Deputy Director: H. O. WUSTER (German Federal Republic).

Beam Transfer: B. DE RAAD (Netherlands).

Controls: M. C. CROWLEY-MILLING (United Kingdom).

Experimental Areas: G. BRIANTI (Italy).

Magnet: R. BILLINGE (United Kingdom).

Mechanical Design: H. HORISBERGER (Switzerland).

Power Supplies: S. VAN DER MEER (Netherlands).

Radiation: K. J. GOEBEL (German Federal Republic).

Radio-Frequency: C. ZETTLER (German Federal Republic).

Site Installations: R. LEVY-MANDEL (France).

Survey: J. GERVAISE (France).

ACTIVITIES

The Convention defining the objectives of CERN provides "for collaboration among European States in nuclear research" and the "organization and sponsoring of international co-operation... including co-operation outside the laboratory". Of the two accelerators foreseen in the beginning, the 600 MeV Synchro-Cyclotron began operation in August 1957 and the 25-28 GeV Proton Synchrotron in November 1959. The second machine was not only the largest in the world at the time but the first to use the now established strong-focusing principle.

Both machines have been continually improved as regards performance and utilization. The current programme involves an increase by a factor 10 in the beam current of the cyclotron and a rise in output of the synchrotron of approximately 5 times. In 1965 the Council of CERN authorized the construction of Intersecting Storage Rings to be built alongside the synchrotron for research on colliding beams. Protons accelerated in the synchrotron are fed into the two intersecting rings in opposite senses and stored for up to a day. The beams can be made to collide in the intersecting sections. Construction was finished in March 1971.

In 1971 it was decided to build a new particle accelerator adjacent to the existing laboratory, now termed Laboratory I. Each laboratory is under the charge of its own Director-General but a fusion of the two will take place some time in the future. All members except Denmark and Greece participate in the programme for Laboratory II.

The ISR as well as additional experimental and computing facilities have been built on 39.5 ha. of land in France, the rest of Laboratory I occupying 40.5 ha. in the Commune of Meyrin in Switzerland. The seat of the Organization is officially in Switzerland whilst the laboratory physically straddles the frontier.

Laboratory II also straddles the frontier, the area of land reserved being 412 ha. in France and 68 ha. in Switzerland. Building restrictions have been imposed on a further 509 ha. in France and 63 ha. in Switzerland to allow for a possible subsequent expansion. The accelerator—the Super Proton Synchrotron—is being built deep underground in a ring tunnel 2.2 km. diameter. The energy of the accelerator will be extendible and the final form of the eight year construction programme will not be defined before 1973. It is foreseen that research at an intermediate energy, e.g. 200 GeV, can begin in the sixth year of the programme using the experimental facilities of Laboratory I. The injector for the SPS is to be the existing

proton synchrotron which will be then fulfilling the triple role of SPS injector, feed for the ISR and source of beams of particles for experiments at energies up to 28 GeV.

The majority of the research undertaken at CERN is carried out by mixed teams of physicists principally from the Universities and Research Centres of Europe. The scientists may be attached to CERN for a period of weeks only, or become temporary members of the staff for a year or so. Only a small proportion remain as permanent staff members. The majority of the CERN complement are concerned with machine design, development and operation.

To cater for a wide range of potential users the techniques of beam sharing have become highly developed. Major detection installations include a 2-metre liquid hydrogen bubble chamber and Gargamelle, a 12,000-litre heavy liquid bubble chamber. Scheduled for operation in 1972-73 and built under a tripartite agreement between CERN, the Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique of France, and the German Government, a 3.7-m liquid hydrogen bubble chamber incorporating a superconducting magnet. A very large spark chamber within a superconducting magnet is also under construction.

To provide the large computing capacity needed for the analysis of bubble chamber film and electronics experiments data, as well as scientific computation, CERN has built up an extensive network of computers, a number of which are working on-line. In the central facility the two main machines are a CDC 6600 and a CDC 6500 but a new central complex based on a CDC 7600 will be built up during 1972.

Close collaboration has always been sought with the high energy physics laboratories of non-member States, and relations with comparable centres in the U.S. have from the beginning been very close. A system of exchange of scientists with the Joint Nuclear Research Centre of Dubna (U.S.S.R.) was initiated in 1960. This exchange has been developed and an agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. State Committee for the Application of Atomic Energy in July 1967 for collaboration in research on the 70 GeV accelerator at Serpukhov, which began operation in November of the same year.

Under this agreement CERN has supplied certain equipment for beam extraction and separation while the Soviet authorities are making it possible for joint electronics experiments to be conducted on their machine and will make available bubble chamber pictures for analysis by CERN scientists.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS

All twelve member states of CERN now participate in both the Basic and the ISR Programmes, and their budgets can, as a result, be considered together. Ten member states currently participate in the 300 GeV Programme, the non-participants being Denmark and Greece.

The proportional contributions of member states for 1972, 1973 and 1974 are based on their average national revenues over the years 1968, 1969 and 1970, as calculated by the UN Statistical Office. Council were to agree upon the figures at the June meeting.

EXPENDITURE (1972—'000 Swiss francs)

LABORATORY I (Basic and ISR Programmes)	
Personnel	162,100
Capital and Operation	209,300
TOTAL	371,400

Estimate for 1973: 359,900,000 Swiss francs.
Provisional estimate for 1974-75: 345,500,000 Swiss francs.

LABORATORY II (300 GeV Programme)	
Personnel	14,470
Operation	9,480
Capital Outlays	71,050
TOTAL	95,000

Forecasts: 167,700,000 Swiss francs (1973), 200,000,000 (1974), 194,500,000 (1975).

Total programme cost at 1970 prices: 1,150 million Swiss francs

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Reports, Annual Report, *CERN Courier* (monthly), Technical notebook series.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION—EUROCONTROL

72 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 13 83 00

Established 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Ireland
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

PERMANENT COMMISSION

The governing body of EUROCONTROL; consists of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for respectively civil and military aviation.

President: A. BERTRAND (Belgium).

Vice-President: J. CHAMANT (France).

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES AGENCY

Administered by a Committee of Management and a Director-General.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Composed of two representatives of each National Administration exercising in their own country responsibilities in matters of respectively civil and military air navigation.

President: J. LEVEQUE (France).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Heads the General Directorate with five Directorates (*Operations, Engineering, Personnel and Administration, Finance, General Secretariat*) and the EUROCONTROL External Services.

Director-General: R. BULIN (France).

EUROCONTROL EXTERNAL SERVICES

Eurocontrol Experimental Centre: Aérodrome de Brétigny, 91 Brétigny-sur-Orge, France; provides the planning staff

at headquarters with technical operational aid of a practical nature, in particular by undertaking experiments to improve or to develop control methods and procedures and to evaluate air traffic control and air navigation equipment and systems. Also undertakes experimental work for non-members.

Eurocontrol Institute for Air Navigation Services: Luxembourg; a school for the advanced training of ATC personnel (controllers, programmers and engineers) and an air navigation documentation centre.

Central Route Charges Office: Brussels; implements the policy of the member states for the introduction of charges for the use of route facilities and services.

Upper Area Control Centre: Maastricht; responsible for providing air traffic control services in the upper air space over Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the northern part of the German Federal Republic. The centre is due to begin operations in 1972.

Upper Area Control Centre: Karlsruhe; responsible for providing air traffic control services in the upper air space over the southern part of the German Federal Republic. The centre is due to begin operations in 1975.

The following services are concerned with co-ordination with National Air Traffic Services of member states:

Regional Service—France: Aéroport d'Orly 94, Orly, France.

Regional Service—Ireland/United Kingdom: Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex, England.

AIMS

To strengthen the co-operation between member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of the air traffic services in the upper airspace, including:

The promotion, in co-operation with the national military authorities, of the adoption of measures and of the installation and operation of facilities designed to ensure the safety of air navigation and ensure an orderly

and rapid flow of air traffic, within defined air space under the sovereignty of the Contracting Parties or in respect of which the air traffic services have been entrusted to those Parties under international agreements.

Standardization of national regulations governing air traffic and standardization of the operation of the services responsible for ensuring the safety and regula-

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION

tion of air traffic, on the basis of the Standards and Recommended Practices of ICAO and having regard to the requirements of national defence.

Promotion of a common policy to be followed in respect of radio aids, telecommunications and corresponding airborne equipment.

Promotion and co-ordination of studies relating to air navigation services and installations in order to take account of technical developments.

Determination of policy in respect of remuneration for services rendered to users.

ACTIVITIES

Responsibility for Air Traffic Control: exercising operational, legal and financial responsibilities for upper airspace air traffic services over the member states.

New Facilities: EUROCONTROL's first international Upper Area Control Centre is being established at Maastricht, Netherlands. The centre which is being equipped with the means for the automatic processing of air traffic data, will be responsible for air traffic services for the upper air space over Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Facilities provided by the Brussels Upper Area Control Centre will be transferred to Maastricht during 1972. Construction of a similar centre at Karlsruhe for air traffic services Southern Germany is in the planning stage. Provision will be made for certain new radar systems for these and other centres. A new ATS building is being constructed at Shannon Airport to house the facilities for the Irish upper airspace. These will include secondary radar data and flight plan processing systems.

Studies and Plans: elaboration of operational plans for air traffic services in the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United Kingdom and France regions. Fundamental study of a common system of air traffic control over Europe after 1980, to be implemented soon after 1975. Linked to this study a five-year programme of operational research is under way with a view to applying scientific methods to the choice of a future optimal system. Study of the impact of supersonic aircraft on control requirements and procedures. Study of the application of modern technology to the requirements of air traffic control. General operational studies of air space organization and route networks, of future navigation systems and ATC methods and procedures, including the use of primary and especially secondary radar. Development of automated ATC systems including the exchange of data between adjacent centres.

Tests and Trials: real and fast time simulations of air traffic situations to test and evaluate existing and future

proposed systems. Tests and trials of navigational aids, including HARCO and D/VOR/DME. Operational evaluation of the radar coverage of the EUROCONTROL area. Calibration of new radars.

Traffic Statistics and Forecasting: processing of traffic data for use in the planning of operational requirements and the calculation of route charges. Preparation of forecasts of future air traffic and development of improved forecasting methods.

Training: theoretical and practical training of operational and technical ATC staff for both member and non-member states.

Conferences: organization of inter-governmental Working Groups to study operational, technical, legal and administration matters for the fulfilment of EUROCONTROL's tasks and principal aims.

Co-operation: agreements for co-operation, aiming mainly at an exchange of technical information, have been concluded with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Federal Aviation Administration of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Austria as well as with the ICAO.

FINANCE

Budget (1972: Investment and Operating): 1,707 million Belgian francs.

Scale of members' contributions based mainly on their Gross National Product.

In addition, a special statement of 657 million Belgian francs was voted for the joint financing of the operating costs of air traffic control services for the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany region.

PUBLICATIONS

EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publications (irregular).

EUROCONTROL Review (bi-annual).

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION— ESRO

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92 Neuilly sur Seine, France

Founded 1962 and formally established in 1964 to provide for, and to promote, collaboration among European states in space research and technology, exclusively for peaceful purposes.

MEMBERS*

Belgium
Denmark
France
German Federal Republic

Italy
Netherlands
Spain

Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom

* Austria, Ireland and Norway have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman: Prof. G. PUPPI (Italy).

Vice-Chairmen: J. VAN EESBEEK (Belgium). M. STIERNSTEDT (Sweden).

Lays down scientific and technical policy and takes major financial and administrative decisions. Consists of two delegates from each member state. Meets at least twice a year. It is assisted by two committees:

Scientific and Technical Committee: Assisted by the *Launching Programmes Advisory Committee* and six groups of experts concerned with particular aspects of research.

Administrative and Finance Committee.

Interim Application Programmes Committee.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

The Director-General is advised by a Directorate, and assisted by a Secretariat staffed from member countries.

Director-General: Dr. A. HOCKER (German Federal Republic).

Director of Programmes and Planning: J. DINKESPILER (France).

Director of Administration: R. GIBSON (United Kingdom).

Director of the European Space Research and Space Technology Centre (Noordwijk): Dr. O. HAMMARSTRÖM (Sweden).

Director of European Space Operations Centre (Darmstadt): UMBERTO MONTALENTI (Italy).

ESTABLISHMENTS

European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC): Noordwijk, Netherlands. Responsible for studying and developing spacecraft and payloads for sounding rockets, for liaison with scientific groups and for applied research work on space technology. It comprises the following Departments:

Satellites and Sounding Rockets

Space Science (formerly ESLAB)

Development and Technology (formerly Applied Research)

Administration and Facilities

European Space Operations Centre (ESOC): Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany. Responsible for the provision of launching facilities, tracking, data acquisition and procession. It comprises the following Departments:

ESRANGE: Kiruna, Sweden (*see below*)

Satellite Data Acquisition (formerly Control Centre and ESTRACK)

Information Handling (formerly ESDAC)

Computer Service

It also includes the Divisions of Ground Equipment, Engineering and Administration, and two smaller groups (Programme Review and Operations, and Mission Support) under the immediate authority of the Director.

European Sounding-Rocket Launching Range (ESRANGE):

Kiruna, Sweden. Operations at the range, which was first used in December 1966, are under the control of the Director, ESOC. Facilities are available for the launching of Centaure, Skylark and Arcas rockets.

European Space Research Institute (ESRIN): Frascati, Italy. Carries out theoretical and experimental basic research (plasma physics).

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

ACTIVITIES

1. Five satellites have already been launched by the Organization:

IRIS (formerly *ESRO-II*), designed to carry out solar astronomy and cosmic rays studies, was successfully launched in May 1968 from the Western Test Range (California) by a Scout rocket. This satellite functioned perfectly during its planned operational life of six months, and the seven scientific experiments continued to provide data and information of great scientific value for almost three years. This first *ESRO* satellite re-entered the atmosphere in May 1971. Prime contractor was Hawker Siddeley Dynamics (U.K.) with Engins Matra (France) as major co-operant.

AURORAE (formerly *ESRO-I*), an 80kg. satellite designed for the study of auroral and associated ionospheric phenomena, was successfully launched in October 1968 from the Western Test Range by a Scout rocket. The eight scientific experiments on board operated satisfactorily. The satellite, having long outlasted the design goal of six months' lifetime, re-entered the atmosphere in June 1970. Prime contractor was the Laboratoire Central de Télécommunications (France). Major co-operants were Contraves (Switzerland) and Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company (Belgium).

HEOS-A1, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite weighing 108 kg., and carrying eight experiments designed for the study of interplanetary physics and cosmic rays, was launched in December 1968 from the Eastern Test Range, by a Delta rocket. Prime contractor was Junkers Flugzeug- und Motorenwerke (Germany). Major co-operants were Snecma (France), BAC (U.K.), and ECTA (Belgium).

ESRO-Ib, designed to study ionospheric phenomena and aurorae, was launched on October 1st, 1969, and renamed *BOREAS*. This second flight model of *ESRO-I*, carrying eight experiments, was placed in a relatively low orbit and re-entered the atmosphere on November 23rd, 1969, after having completed its mission.

HEOS-A2, a Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite weighing 117 kg. and carrying seven experiments designed to investigate interplanetary space and the high-latitude magnetosphere near the northern neutral space, was launched in January 1972 from the Western Test Range aboard a three-stage DSV-3L Delta rocket. Its orbit was unique in that no satellite had hitherto flown in this region of space. Prime contractor was Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (Germany).

2. Two scientific satellites are currently in the development phase.

TD-1 is a special project of nine member states of *ESRO*, and will be used principally for the study of the celestial electromagnetic spectrum, as well as ultra-violet, X and gamma rays. Development of this am-

bitious project, which will be the largest European satellite yet constructed, is proceeding satisfactorily and the launch is planned for February 1972.

ESRO-IV will carry five experiments, designed to measure the neutral and ionized components of the atmosphere. This spacecraft, which is structurally similar to *ESRO-II* (*IRIS*), will be launched in the autumn of 1972.

Two other satellites are in the definition phase:

COS-B, intended for the study of cosmic radiations.

GEOS, a geostationary satellite to be used essentially for the study of the particle flux, and the relationship between the magnetosphere and the ionosphere.

3. *ESRO* carries out an important programme of research by means of sounding rockets, launched mainly from *ESRANGE* and the Italian national range in Sardinia.

Up to the end of March 1970, more than 100 scientific groups had submitted proposals for experiments to be launched as part of the sounding rocket programme. By the same date 111 rockets had been launched.

Sounding rockets, which carry measuring instruments and scientific experiments, are designed to study the atmosphere between 40 km. (maximum altitude of a sounding balloon) and 200 km. (altitude below which a satellite cannot remain in orbit sufficiently long). They enable sporadic and transient phenomena (aurora borealis, noctilucent clouds, etc.) to be studied. When the launching is properly timed, these sounding rockets provide maximum data on the phenomena concerned and allow "vertical" measurements to be made during the rocket's flight. Sounding rockets are also frequently used to test the reliability of experiments designed to be flown in satellites, thereby increasing the probability of their success.

4. The Organisation provides scientific agencies of the member countries with the necessary technical facilities for the carrying out of space experiments ranging from the study of the near-terrestrial environment to that of stellar astronomy. *ESRO* has also undertaken a study of application satellites. Unlike the scientific satellites—whose mission is research—the application satellites are designed to meet clearly-defined needs in fields such as telecommunications, distribution of television programmes, meteorology, air and maritime traffic control, and earth resource surveys.

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ESRO participates in the Conference together with *ELDO* member states. Ministerial meetings are held at least once a year. The last meeting took place in Brussels, July 1970, and was extended to a second session in November. Matters discussed included a European space programme for the 1970s, the amalgamation of European space organizations, and the terms on which Europe might participate in future programmes of the United States.

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION

FINANCE

NET EXPENDITURE		CONTRIBUTIONS			
			%		%
1962-68:	157 million units of account*	Belgium . .	3.71	Netherlands . .	4.36
1969:	47 million units of account*	Denmark . .	2.23	Spain . .	5.36
1970:	62 million units of account*	France . .	19.60	Sweden . .	4.52
1972 Budget:	77 million units of account.*	German Federal		Switzerland . .	3.15
		Republic . .	22.93	United Kingdom	21.44
		Italy . .	12.70		

* One unit of account corresponds in value to U.S. \$1.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

ESRO/ELDO Bulletin (every two months).

*ESRO Reports, Notes, Memoranda, Special Publications
and Contractor Reports.*

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION—ELDO

114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92 Neuilly, France

Founded 1962 and formally established 1964 to provide Europe with an independent satellite launching capability for peaceful applications.

MEMBERS

Australia
Belgium

France
German Federal Republic
Italy

Netherlands
United Kingdom

Denmark and Switzerland have observer status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

President (1971): Dr. W. SCHMIDT-KÜSTER (German Federal Republic).

Vice-Presidents (1971): J. BOUHA (Belgium), U. MORABITO (Italy).

Approves research, development and construction programmes and decides on their distribution between members. Composed of two representatives from each member country. Assisted by a Scientific and Technical Committee and a Finance Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for formulation and execution of programmes, administration, finance and external relations.

Secretary-General: Gén. R. AUBINIÈRE (France).

Deputy Secretary-General: J. P. CAUSSE (France).

Assistant Secretary-General (Administrative Director): G. VAN REETH (Belgium).

Technical Director: H. HOFFMAN (German Federal Republic).

PROGRAMMES

Initial Programme covers the development and construction of the first European three-stage satellite-launching vehicle, EUROPA I, with an overall height of 32 metres, and a launch weight of 111 tons, which is capable of placing a payload of one tonne into low circular orbit. This programme comprised ten flight tests over the years 1964-70 from the ELDO facilities on the Woomera base in Australia. The last test firing took place on June 12th, 1970, with a vehicle of three live stages. This launch marked an important milestone in the progress of the programme, practically all objectives being achieved, notably the functioning of all the stages, and of the separation (interstage and between third stage and satellite) and guidance systems. Two minor failures, which have been clearly localised—non-jettisoning of the nose cone, an operation which had always been successful in the past, and a slight loss of thrust at the end of the third stage flight—prevented injection of the satellite into orbit.

Supplementary Programme: development of the EUROPA II, a launcher derived from EUROPA I, with various added improvements, mainly a perigee stage and an inertial guidance system. By incorporating in the satel-

lite an apogee motor—supplied like the satellite by the user—EUROPA II will be rendered capable of injecting into geostationary orbit a payload of about 200 kg., suitable for certain telecommunications applications among other purposes. The Supplementary Programme also includes the installation of the ELDO Equatorial Base at Kourou in French Guiana where the first trial firing of EUROPA II took place at the end of 1971.

The total cost to completion of the Initial and Supplementary Programmes is subject to an agreed ceiling of 626 million monetary units (1 MU=U.S.\$1). The European Space Conference held in Brussels in July 1970 provided for the ceiling to be raised by 15 million monetary units.

EUROPA I/II construction programme: provides for the construction of operational launchers capable of putting payloads into orbit for users. The missions envisaged are in the fields of both science and applications such as telecommunications and meteorology.

EUROPA II's first mission in 1973 will be to put into geostationary orbit two flight models of the Franco-German Symphonie satellite, in the programme undertaken in co-operation by the French and German governments

EUROPEAN SPACE VEHICLE LAUNCHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

for the joint development of a communications satellite. ESRO (European Space Research Organisation) has expressed its intention of using vehicles developed by ELDO for launching scientific satellites and European applications satellites. The EUROPA I/II construction programme is being undertaken by Belgium, France and Germany.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

EUROPA III Programme

Preparatory work is in progress on the EUROPA III launcher, capable of putting 750 kg. into geostationary orbit. The launcher has two stages—a conventional first stage and a liquid hydrogen/liquid oxygen second stage. The preparatory work will make possible a later decision on whether to embark on a development programme. At present, the preparatory work is being undertaken by Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands.

Post-Apollo Programme

In response to the invitation of the U.S.A., consideration is being given to possible European participation in the post-Apollo programme and, under the aegis of the European Space Conference, ELDO has arranged studies of an inter-orbital space tug and of technology associated with the space transportation system envisaged in the post-Apollo programme.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Initial Programme—EUROPA I

United Kingdom	First stage— <i>Blue Streak</i> .
France	Second stage— <i>Coralie</i> .
Federal Republic of Germany	Third stage— <i>Astris</i> .
Italy	Satellite test vehicles, including their electronic systems and fairings.
Belgium	Ground guidance station.
Netherlands	Long-range telemetry links including ground equipment; third-stage flight programmer; aerodynamic tests.

Australia Range and facilities at Woomera.

Supplementary Programme—EUROPA II

France	Construction of the equatorial launching base at Kourou in French Guiana. Perigee stage including ancillary equipment for assembly, spin-up and separation. Manufacture of second stage for orbital firings.
Federal Republic of Germany	Manufacture and improvement of third stage required for orbital firings.
Italy	Manufacture of fairings for orbital firings.
Netherlands	Telemetry equipment for launchers required in the programme.
United Kingdom	Inertial guidance. Modification and improvement of <i>Blue Streak</i> . Manufacture of first stage required for orbital flights.
Belgium	Receiving equipment for ELDO telemetry station at Fortaleza (Brazil).

EUROPEAN SPACE CONFERENCE

ELDO participates in the Conference together with ESRO member countries. Ministerial meetings are held at least once a year. The last meeting took place in Brussels in July 1970 and was extended to a second session in November. Matters discussed included a European space programme for the 1970s, the amalgamation of European space organizations, and the terms on which Europe might participate in future United States space programmes.

Secretariat: 114 ave Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly-sur-Seine 92, France.

BUDGET

1972: \$79.3 million.

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

The establishment of the Federation of Arab Republics was approved by the electorates of Egypt, Libya and Syria in referenda on September 1st, 1971. Of the total electorate in all three countries, 98.1 per cent voted in favour of the Federation.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

ANWAR SADAT (Egypt) (Chair.), Col. MUHAMMAR AL GADDAFI (Libya), Lt.-Gen. HAFEZ ASSAD (Syria).

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(formed December 24th, 1971)

Prime Minister: AHMED EL KHATIB (Syria).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MOHAMED FATHALLAH EL KHATIB (Egypt).

Minister of Economic and Social Affairs: SAMY SUFANY (Syria).

Minister of Information: ABDEL KADER GHUKAH (Syria).

Minister of Culture and Education: MOHAMED MUSTAFA EL MAZEK (Libya).

Minister of Public Services: MOHAMED EL KHAWAGA (Egypt).

Minister of Transport and Communications: ALY EL SAYED MOHAMED (Egypt).

Minister of Scientific Research: SALAH HEDAYAT (Egypt)

FEDERAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty members elected from each Republic by its People's Assembly. The Federal Assembly has a four-year term, with two ordinary sessions a year. A meeting has been called for March 11th, 1972.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DECLARATION ON THE SETTING UP OF THE FEDERATION

(Signed by the three Presidents, Benghazi, April 17th, 1971)

"In a bid to link the three Revolutions in the United Arab Republic, in the Libyan Arab Republic and in the Syrian Arab Republic—for their linking responds to a public demand and is a necessity for struggle which gives the struggle of the Arab people new dimensions and potentialities, thus confirming the historical inevitability of the victory of the Arab Revolution;

confirming the resolutions of the Tripoli Charter states and strengthening integration and association between them and safeguarding the march of the Arab struggle, the banner of which was raised by the immortal leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, the three Presidents' signing of this declaration stems from the unshaken belief in the necessity for the setting up of a nation which pools Arab forces and potentialities and the belief that this nation will be, by the virtue of the ability of our peoples and the potentialities of the three states, a solid base for the Arab struggle and one of the important tributaries of the international movements, and the natural and practical reply to all the imperialist and Zionist plots engineered against our Arab nation in an attempt to strike at its human and historical civilisation and reduce it to backwardness and dependence".

The three Presidents, having agreed to set up the Federation of Arab Republics, set out the principles on which the federal structure would be established as follows:

First: The State should serve as the nucleus for polarizing the pro-unity Arab struggle and, consequently, serve as the nucleus for total Arab unity.

Second: That it should serve as the means for the Arab

people to achieve their goal of establishing a unified Arab socialist society.

Third: That this State serve as the basic instrument of the Arab nation in the battle of liberation.

On the basis of these points, the three Presidents unanimously agreed to the following:

That the liberation of the occupied Arab territories is the one objective towards which all potential should be committed; that there will be no negotiations or reconciliation with Israel; that not one inch of Arab land is to be given up; that there will be no doing away with the Palestinian question or compromise over it.

The three Heads of State emphasize that the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and its militant Arab people, who participated under the leadership of brother President Gaafar Mohamed Nemery and his brother members of the Revolutionary Command Council, earnestly and effectively, in promoting work within the context of the Tripoli Charter, will remain active in the struggle for achieving union. The Sudan will remain closely linked to the Federation of Arab Republics till it joins it.

The three Presidents, setting as their goal that the Federation of Arab Republics should answer all the needs of our people, achieve their hopes and their national aims, stress that the strengthening of the Federation and its objective values and principles, demands from the leading forces in the three Republics, the formation of a political front among them. This front should adhere to a charter of national work, with the ultimate aim of realizing

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

interaction and solidarity among the peoples of the Federation and to deepen the foundations of democracy and its values.

This front will also co-ordinate their efforts towards a common political goal, methods of political work in the three Republics, and create a suitable atmosphere in which the new Arab Movement can flourish.

The action taken to lose no time in implementing this Federation is but a successful move to attain a transitional objective on the road to comprehensive Arab unity. For this purpose, it (the Federation) will keep its doors open to any liberated Arab State that believes in Arab unity and works to establish a faithful Socialist Arab society.

Through the help of God, and looking forward to the future with the confidence of those who have faith in God, and in corroboration of all these meanings, agreement has been reached between the three Heads of State to consider the attached statutes attached to this announcement. The statutes will serve as a basis for the set up of the Federation of Arab Republics, and the formation of a three-man committee to work out a draft constitution within the framework of these statutes. The draft constitution shall be ratified in each Republic.

It has also been decided to put forward the statutes of the Federation of Arab Republics to the people by holding a referendum in each Republic on one and the same date.

BASIC STATUTES

1. The Arab people in each of the United Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Libya and the Arab Republic of Syria, have approved, on the basis of free choice and equal rights, the proclamation of a Federal State entitled the Federation of Arab Republics.

2. The goal of the proclamation of the Federation of Arab Republics is to work towards the realization of a total Arab unity, to protect the Arab nation, defend the independence and structure of the Arab socialist society, work towards the liberation of the occupied territories, strengthen the Arab national liberation movement, as

well as other liberation movements all over the world.

3. The people in the Federation of Arab Republics are part of the Arab nation.

4. The Federation of Arab Republics has one flag, one emblem, one anthem and one capital.

5. The system of rule in the Federation of Arab Republics is socialist democratic.

6. This Federation shall be open to all the other Arab countries which have faith in Arab unity and which work towards the realization of the unified Arab socialist society.

FUNCTIONS

7. The Federation of Arab Republics shall be concerned with the following functions:

- (a) Working out the bases of foreign policy.
- (b) Questions of peace and war.
- (c) Regulating and commanding the defence of the Federation of Arab Republics in the presence of a military command responsible for training and operations. Forces shall be transferred between the Republics by decision of the Presidential Council or such quarters as it will invest with this power during operations.
- (d) Defending national security, and the formulation of bases whereby to regulate measures to safeguard the Federation. In the event of disorders from within or without, in any Republic, which endangers its security, or threatens the safety of the Federation, the government of such Republic shall immediately advise the Federal Government to take the necessary measures within the limits of its powers to preserve peace and order. In cases where the government

of any member Republic is in no position to apply for aid from the Federal Government, or where the security of the Federation is jeopardized, the Federal authorities concerned may intervene without request to restore order.

- (e) Planning the national economy, the formulation of joint general development plans, and the direction of the economic institutions of federal character.
- (f) The introduction of an educational policy aimed at the building of a loyal Arab national socialist generation.
- (g) The institution of a federal information policy serving the targets and the strategy of the Federal State in peace and war.
- (h) The establishment of a unified policy of scientific research, and to co-ordinate its agencies in the Republics.
- (i) The admission of new members to the Federation by a unanimous vote of the Federation's Presidential Council.

INSTITUTIONS

8. The following institutions will be set up in the Federation of Arab Republics:

- (a) A Federation President Council. It shall be the highest authority in the Federation. It shall be made up of the Presidents of Republics. This Council shall elect a Chairman from among its members and make its decisions on a majority vote.
- (b) A number of Ministers shall be appointed by the Presidential Council. They shall be responsible to the Council.
- (c) A National Assembly in the Federation. It shall legislate for the Federation. It shall be formed of an equal number of representatives from the people's councils of the Republics.
- (d) A Federal Constitutional Court to be appointed by a decree from the Federation Presidential Council. It shall be formed of two members representing each

Republic and be concerned with deciding on the constitutionality of laws and with settling disputes between the institutions and the authorities of the Federation and Republics.

9. The setting up of the Federation shall not involve any prejudice to the rules of international treaties and agreements concluded between the Republics in the Federation and between each Republic and other countries. These treaties and agreements shall remain valid within the framework prescribed for them in accordance with the rules of international law.

10. Each Republic may, within its legislative jurisdiction, conclude treaties and agreements with foreign countries and exchange diplomatic and consular representation with them.

11. The General Command of the Armed Forces in each Republic in the Federation shall be assigned to the

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

President of the Republic or to the person specified in the institutions in operation in each Republic.

12. The Republics shall be concerned with all that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Federation in accordance with these statutes.

13. Until the one Arab movement has been established inside the Federation, the Political Command of each Republic will be responsible for organizing the political activity inside the Republic. Any political organization in any Republic of the Federation is banned from carrying out any political activity in the other Republic of the Federation except through its representatives on the Command of the Political Front which embraces the leaders of the political organizations of the Federation Republics.

14. The declaration of the setting up of the Federation of Arab Republics issued in Benghazi on April 17th, 1971, is considered part and parcel of the basic statutes of the Federation of Arab Republics.

15. The basic statutes of the Federation of Arab Republics cannot be amended unless there is unanimous approval by the Federation's Presidential Council and unless the issue is put up to a referendum and it wins the support of the majority in each Republic.

16. The basic statutes of the Federation of Arab Republics are to be ratified, before they are put to referendum, by the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) High Executive Committee, the ASU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly in the United Arab Republic, by the Revolution Command Council in the Libyan Arab Republic, and by the Regional Command of the Socialist Baath Party, the Council of Ministers and the People's Council in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Resolution: "With reference to the declaration of the setting up of the Federation of Arab Republics issued on April 17th, 1971, the Presidents agreed that the basic statutes of the Federation of Arab Republics will be put to a referendum in the three Republics of the Federation on September 1st, 1971."

THE FRANC ZONE

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing Bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on individual agreements concluded between France and the various States who, after attaining independence, opted for independent sovereignty either within or outside the French Community.

The Maghreb members have much more independent monetary and economic policies than the thirteen sub-Saharan Franc Zone countries, due largely to the relatively more developed state of their economies, and the Tunisian and Moroccan currencies are no longer directly tied to the French franc. They hold part of their foreign reserves in French francs and the transaction of most of their international payments is made through the Paris exchange market; however, each country has created its own currency and their issuing banks are entirely autonomous.

Because of balance-of-payment stringencies, these countries restrict payments to other Franc Zone countries, in contrast with the free convertibility among the sub-Saharan members. The currencies of the Maghreb countries do not enjoy the unlimited backing of the French Treasury.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up her own currency, the Malian franc, and her own issuing Bank. However, in May 1967 she ratified a currency agreement with France covering her gradual return to the West African monetary zone, and France's guarantee of the convertibility of the Mali franc. Under the terms of the agreement, Mali was to reorganize her economy, and in May 1967 she devalued her franc by 50 per cent. The Mali franc returned to full convertibility with the French franc in March 1968, and agreement was reached on the establishment of a central issuing bank, to be jointly administered by France and Mali.

Guinea left the Franc Zone when she opted for independence outside the French Community in 1958. Togo joined in 1963.

MEMBERS

French Republic (Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments and Territories, except French Territory of the Afar and Issa).

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta (full members).

Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco retain national control over financial transfers.

CURRENCY

French franc: used in Metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Martinique.

1 CFP (*Communauté financière du Pacifique*) franc = 0.055 fr. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

1 CFA (*Communauté financière africaine*) franc = 0.02 fr. Used in the monetary areas of West Africa, Equatorial Africa and Cameroon, and also in the Overseas Department

of Réunion and the Overseas Territories of the Comoro Islands and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

1 franc malgache = 0.02 fr. Used in Madagascar, where it replaced the CFA franc in 1963.

1 Algerian dinar = 1 fr. Replaced the Algerian franc in 1964.

The Tunisian dinar and the Moroccan dirham, created in 1958 and 1959 respectively, are not attached to the French franc.

THE FRANC ZONE

AFRICAN FINANCIAL COMMUNITY (COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIÈRE AFRICAINE—CFA)

The CFA comprises all the states, except Guinea, which were part of French West and Equatorial Africa, and Cameroon, Togo and Madagascar. These full members of the Franc Zone are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central Bank.

West African Monetary Union (*Union monétaire ouest-africaine*): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali (which returned to membership of the Union in 1968), Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (all parts of former French West Africa) and Togo, which joined in 1963. (Mali is to return to membership of the Union.) Established by Treaty of May 1962; agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1963; two-thirds of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank are

provided by the member states and one-third by the French Government.

Monetary Union of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon (*Union monétaire de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun*): Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon (the countries of former French Equatorial Africa) and Cameroon. Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the Board of Directors of its central issuing Bank, the other half being provided by the member states.

Madagascar: Agreements on Co-operation were signed with France in 1960 and 1962; a national issuing Bank replaced the former Bank of Madagascar in 1962; the French Government provides half of the members of the issuing Bank's Board of Directors.

ORGANIZATION

The CFA and Malagasy francs are freely convertible into French francs at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. The notes are backed fully by the resources of the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are held in French francs in the French treasury. Exchange is effected on the Paris market and foreign assets earned by member countries are pooled in a Fonds de Stabilisation des changes (Exchange Stabilization Fund) which is managed by the Bank of France. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries. Member countries negotiate each year their import programme with the French authorities

and they receive a quota of non-franc foreign exchange to cover approved imports from outside the area.

New regulations drawn up in July 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions are to be removed on the import and export of CFA and Malagasy banknotes, although some capital transfers will still be subject to approval by the governments concerned.

When the French Government instituted exchange control to protect the French franc following the May 1968 crisis, other Franc Zone countries were obliged to take similar action in order to maintain free convertibility within the Franc Zone. The CFA and Malagasy francs were devalued following devaluation of the French franc in September 1969.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AEF et du Cameroun"; re-created under present title in 1960; issuing house for the four equatorial African member countries and Cameroon; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1955 under the title "Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and re-created under present title by a treaty between the West African states and a convention with France in 1962; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Pres. TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT JULIENNE.

Banque Centrale du Mali: f. 1968; Chair. SEKOU SANGARE (Mali); Dir.-Gen. PAUL MARQUIS (France).

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor OLIVIER WORMSER.

Institut d'Emission des Départements d'Outre-Mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; issuing house for the French Overseas Departments; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Institut d'Emission d'Outre-Mer: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; issuing house for the French Pacific territories; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Institut d'Emission Malgache: ave. Le Myre de Vilers, B.P. 550, Tananarive; f. 1962, replacing former Banque de Madagascar et des Comores, under the terms of the Co-operation Agreement signed with France in June 1960; issuing house for Madagascar; Dir.-Gen. JEAN KIENZ.

THE FRANC ZONE

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération—FAC: 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social) the administration of subsidies and loans

from the French Government to the former French African States and Madagascar. FAC is administered by the Secretariat of State for Co-operation, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique—CCGE: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which executes the financial operations of FAC. Lends money to member States of the Franc Zone. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ POSTEL-VINAY.

Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération Technique: 66 ter rue St.-Didier, Paris 16e.

FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Community was created by the 1958 Constitution, adopted by referendum by the countries of French West Africa (with the exception of Guinea, which opted for total and immediate independence), French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, which all chose to become member states of the Community. The field of the Community's competence included foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy, strategic materials and higher education. Between October and December 1958 all the States of the Community were granted internal autonomy.

A Constitutional Act of June 1960 introduced the possibility of concluding agreements whereby a member state could become independent without ceasing to belong to the Community. Six states—Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—decided to become independent within the Community which was then called the "renewed Community", while all the other states preferred total indepen-

dence. France has concluded co-operation agreements in international law with all these states (including Togo and Cameroon which included territories entrusted to France by international mandate and therefore could not be members of the Community).

The Articles of the Constitution dealing with the Community have not been expressly abolished but are no longer applied today and the various organs of the Community have fallen into abeyance. The two main organizations now responsible for liaison between France and African and Madagascar states are:

Secretariat-General for the Community and African and Madagascar Affairs, 138 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FOCCART.

Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs in Charge of Co-operation, 20 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. YVON BOURGES.

CUSTOMS UNIONS

Under the terms of the first Yaoundé Convention, July 1963, all CFA countries and Madagascar became associate members of the European Economic Community. This Convention of Association stipulates the gradual abolition of tariff and quota restrictions for the whole Common Market, and therefore the guaranteed markets and prices for African produce in France are now being phased out.

The following regional common markets within the Franc Zone have been formed:

Union Douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO) (see chapter).

Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC) (see chapter).

Organisation Commune Africaine, Malgache et Mauricienne (OCAM): a common market in sugar has been established (see chapter).

INDUS WATERS TREATY

A Treaty governing the use of the Indus Basin waters, signed September 1960.

SIGNATORIES

India

Pakistan

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

THE INDUS BASIN

Some 50 million people depend for their livelihood upon the six rivers of the Indus Basin flowing from the Himalayas to Pakistan and the Arabian Sea. These rivers are the Indus itself, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej and the Beas. Before 1947, the rivers fed the irrigation canals of the Punjab in undivided India. At the transfer of power in 1947, most of the irrigated area became part of Pakistan although some canals and head-works went to India. Since 1951 the World Bank has been trying to settle differences between India and Pakistan over the division of river water and these attempts came to fruition in the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. Under the Treaty the waters of the three eastern rivers, the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej will be allocated to India and the waters of the three western rivers, the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab to Pakistan. Storage and irrigation works to the value of over U.S. \$1,000 million have been constructed.

INDUS COMMISSION

Indian Commissioner: B. S. BANSAL.

Pakistani Commissioner: MIAN KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN.

The two-man Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Indus Water Treaty, and for promoting co-operation between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers. The Commission reports at least once a year to member governments. First Meeting March 1961.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Simultaneously with the signing of the Treaty, an international financial agreement was executed by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States and by the IBRD. This agreement created the Indus Basin Development Fund to finance the construction of irrigation and other works in Pakistan.

In April 1964 a Supplemental Agreement came into force, providing for a further \$315 million in foreign exchange. The aggregate resources of the Fund in foreign exchange and in Pakistani rupees amount to the equivalent of \$1,200 million.

The Indus Basin Development Fund also financed a study, completed in 1967, of the water and power resources of West Pakistan to provide the Pakistan Government with a basis for development planning.

In May 1968, an agreement was executed by the Governments of Canada, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the IBRD creating the Tarbela Development Fund to finance the construction of a dam on the Indus River at Tarbela.

ADMINISTRATION

The Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds are administered by the IBRD.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND

SYSTEM OF WORKS

The following major operations are to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed from the Indus Basin Development Fund:

1. Construction of the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River. This Dam was inaugurated in November 1967.
2. Development of 3 million kW of hydroelectric potential in West Pakistan.
3. Construction of six new barrages.
4. Construction or re-modelling of eight link canals. The first link canal system, joining the Chenab and Sutlej Rivers, was completed in March 1965.

The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement, as supplemented in 1964, provides for the following contributions:

GRANTS

Australia	£A11,634,643
Canada	Canadian \$38,910,794
German Federal Republic	DM206,400,000
India*	£62,060,000
New Zealand	£NZ1,503,434
United Kingdom	£34,838,571
United States of America	U.S. \$295,590,000

* See also Article 5 of Indus Water Treaty.

LOANS

IBRD (World Bank)	U.S. \$ 80,000,000
IDA (International Development Association)	U.S. \$ 58,540,000
United States	U.S. \$121,220,000

The United States has also contributed U.S. \$235,000,000 in Pakistan rupees. Pakistan is providing £440,000 and the remainder of the local currency required.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND

The construction of the Tarbela Dam is to be undertaken by Pakistan and financed by the Tarbela Development Fund which will receive the balance of the Indus Basin Development Fund available after the other works have been completed and the following contributions by the parties to the Tarbela Development Fund Agreement:

Canada	Canadian \$5,000,000
France	150,000,000 francs

Italy	25,000,000,000 Lire
United Kingdom	£10,000,000
United States	U.S. \$50,000,000
IBRD	U.S. \$25,000,000

Pakistan will provide the Tarbela Development Fund with rupees for the required local expenditure. The Canadian, U.K. and U.S. contributions can be used only for expenditures in those countries. The contributions of the U.S. and the IBRD are residual.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

1. The Preamble recognizes the need to fix and de-limit the rights and obligations of the Governments of India and of Pakistan concerning the use of the waters of the Indus river system.
2. Allots the waters of the three eastern rivers to India with certain minor exceptions. The transition period will be 10 years.
3. The waters of the three western rivers are allotted to Pakistan with certain stated exceptions.
4. Pakistan undertakes to construct a system of works.
5. India is to contribute to the Indus Basin Development Fund £62.06 million in 10 equal yearly instalments.
6. Both countries recognize their "Common interest in the optimum development of the rivers, and, to that end, they declare their intention to co-operate, by mutual agreement, to the fullest possible extent".
7. The Treaty sets up a permanent Indus Commission consisting of two persons, one appointed by each of the two Governments. The functions of the Commission will be "to establish and maintain co-operative arrangements between the parties in the development of the waters of the rivers".
8. Where differences cannot be settled by agreement between the Commissioners the Treaty establishes machinery for resort to the Administrator (who is to be a highly qualified engineer) for a final decision on technical questions.
9. Differences which cannot be settled by the neutral expert will be treated as disputes, and failing resolution by agreement between the two Governments will be referred to a Court of Arbitration.
10. The Treaty has eight annexures. The principal matters covered in these annexures are:
 - (a) Agricultural use by Pakistan of water from the tributaries of the Ravi river.
 - (b) Agricultural use by India of water from the western rivers.
 - (c) The use of the water of the western rivers by India for the generation of hydroelectric power.
 - (d) The storage of water by India on the western rivers.
 - (e) The questions which may be referred to a neutral expert.
 - (f) The appointment and procedure of a court of arbitration.
 - (g) Transitional arrangements relating to the supply of water to Pakistan during the transition period.
11. The Treaty came into force on January 12th, 1961, on the exchange of ratification.

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Karachi in 1960 to provide financial arrangements to give effect to the Indus Waters Treaty.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Article 1 Indus Basin Development Fund.</p> <p>Article 2 Contributors.</p> <p>Article 3 Provisions regarding payments.</p> <p>Articles 4-6 Special Reserve and Disbursements.</p> | <p>Article 7 Undertakings of Pakistan.</p> <p>Article 8 The Administration.</p> <p>Articles 9-10 Consultation and Settlement of Disputes.</p> <p>Articles 11-14 Termination, Additional Parties, Entry into Force, Title.</p> |
|--|---|

INDUS WATERS TREATY

INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND (SUPPLEMENTAL) AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1964 to provide additional resources.

<i>Article 1</i>	Effect of the Agreement.	<i>Article 5</i>	Study of the Water and Power Resources of West Pakistan.
<i>Articles 2-3</i>	Increase in Contributions.	<i>Article 6</i>	Signature and Entry into Force.
<i>Article 4</i>	Disposition of the Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Title.

TARBELA DEVELOPMENT FUND AGREEMENT

Signed at Washington in 1968 to provide financial arrangements for the construction of the Tarbela Dam.

<i>Article 1</i>	Establishment of the Tarbela Development Fund.	<i>Article 7</i>	Undertakings of Pakistan.
<i>Article 2</i>	Contributions to the Fund.	<i>Article 8</i>	The Administrator.
<i>Article 3</i>	Provisions regarding Payment of Contributions.	<i>Article 9</i>	Consultation and Termination.
<i>Article 4</i>	Special Provisions relating to the United States and the Bank.	<i>Article 10</i>	Settlement of Disputes.
<i>Articles 5-6</i>	Disbursements.	<i>Article 11</i>	Additional Parties and Contributions.
		<i>Article 12</i>	Purpose of Fund.
		<i>Article 13</i>	Notices, Requests and Reports.
		<i>Articles 14-15</i>	Signature, Entry into Force, Title.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the objectives of the Inter-American system.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

President: ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA (Mexico).

Executive Vice-President: HENRY J. COSTANZO (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors: RAÚL BARBOSA (Brazil), LEMPIRA BONILLA (Honduras), REUBEN STERNFIELD (U.S.A.), ENRIQUE FOLCINI (Argentina), GUIDO VALLE ANTELO (Bolivia), JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico), ILDEGAR PÉREZ SEGNINI (Venezuela).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of seven Directors responsible for the conduct of operations and answerable to the Board of Governors. Six are elected by Latin American countries and one is designated by the U.S.A.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 25 years.

Authorized capital \$3,150 million, of which \$475 million is paid-in and \$2,675 million is callable. Action is now being taken by member countries to increase the authorized capital to a total of \$5,150 million. The callable portion constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the securities which the Bank issues in the capital markets in order to increase its resources available for lending.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Authorized subscribed resources: \$2,328,009,000. Member countries are acting to increase this sum by \$1,500,000,000.

SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND

The Social Progress Trust Fund was set up in 1961 by the United States to promote social development in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress programme. It has a total capital of \$525,000,000 and is administered by IDB under an agreement with the United States. Resources have been used to grant loans in four fields: housing for low income groups; water supply and sanitation installations; land settlement and rural development; and higher education and training related to economic development.

The Fund is now totally committed and its fields of action transferred to the Fund for Special Operations.

OTHER FUNDS

The Bank in 1964 began administering a Canadian Fund created by the Government of Canada within its external aid programme to finance economic, technical and educational assistance projects in Latin America. The Fund currently amounts to 60 million Canadian dollars.

Through a 1961 agreement, supplemented by protocols, the Government of Federal Germany placed under Bank administration a fund which currently amounts to 32,920,000 Deutschmarks, specifically to finance the rehabilitation of Bolivia's national tin mines.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

In 1966, the Government of the United Kingdom established under Bank administration a fund now amounting to £3,021,000 for development projects in Latin America. An additional \$2 million was entrusted to the Bank in 1971.

In 1966, the Government of Sweden placed a similar fund under Bank administration totalling \$5 million.

In 1969, the Bank entered into an agreement to administer the *Populorum Progressio Fund* established by the Holy See with an initial contribution of \$1 million to benefit low-income sectors in Latin America, especially in the field of land reform.

In 1970 the government of Norway placed under Bank administration a fund amounting to \$2 million. The Bank also administers loan resources made available by Argentina for its neighbouring countries.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources, the Bank has issued long-term bonds in the markets of Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic and a short-term issue purchased by Central Banks in Latin America, and by Israel. It has also entered into loan agreements with Finland, the German Federal Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Norway and Spain. These operations, as of September 30th, 1971, are as follows:

BONDS AND SECURITIES (U.S. dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Austria (three issues)	17,943,115
Belgium	6,000,000
France	18,004,425
Germany (four issues)	95,081,966
Italy (three issues)	72,000,000
Latin America and Israel (short term)	81,600,000
Netherlands (two issues)	18,232,044
Norway	4,000,000
Switzerland (three issues)	41,624,328
United Kingdom	5,890,882
United States (seven issues)	466,108,000
TOTAL	826,484,760

LOAN AGREEMENTS (U.S. dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Finland	1,100,000
Germany (three loans)	60,109,289
Japan (five loans)	39,583,333
Spain	9,375,000
Sweden (two loans)	9,665,178
United Kingdom (two loans)	6,426,499
TOTAL	126,259,299

COUNTRY	MEMBERS' SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL AND VOTING POWER (^{'000} U.S. dollars)			FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)
	Total Authorized Capital	Subscribed as at Sept. 30th, 1971	Per cent of Total Votes	Total Quotas
Argentina	345,820	345,820	12.42	115,086
Barbados*	4,140	4,140	0.29	414
Bolivia	27,760	27,760	1.04	9,240
Brazil	345,820	345,820	12.42	115,086
Chile	94,960	94,960	3.45	31,599
Colombia	94,880	94,880	3.44	31,578
Costa Rica	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Dominican Republic	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Ecuador	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
El Salvador	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Guatemala	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Haiti	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Honduras	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Jamaica*	18,520	18,520	0.71	6,159
Mexico	222,300	222,300	8.00	73,989
Nicaragua	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Panama	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Paraguay	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
Peru	46,340	46,340	1.70	15,414
Trinidad and Tobago	13,880	13,880	0.55	4,620
United States	1,173,520	1,173,520	42.05	1,800,000
Uruguay	37,080	37,080	1.37	12,342
Venezuela	185,280	185,280	6.68	61,665
Unassigned	386,980	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,150,000	2,763,020	100.00	2,328,009

* Barbados and Jamaica will complete their contributions in 1973.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
APPROVED LOANS UP TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1971*
('000 U.S. dollars)

COUNTRY	ORDINARY CAPITAL		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		SOCIAL PROGRESS TRUST FUND	
	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
Argentina	33	283,825	25	274,708	4	43,500
Barbados	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	1	19,000	20	82,010	6	14,548
Brazil	40	426,411	29	460,941	10	61,510
Chile	17	102,667	25	163,235	14	34,350
Colombia	23	185,107	24	200,981	9	49,008
Costa Rica	6	15,289	11	34,539	6	11,699
Dominican Republic	1	6,078	9	47,895	4	8,408
Ecuador	4	13,836	13	64,362	9	27,449
El Salvador	4	6,958	6	12,983	6	21,952
Guatemala	5	11,292	10	50,904	4	14,320
Haiti	—	—	4	11,637	—	—
Honduras	2	460	12	60,742	5	7,603
Jamaica	1	2,000	3	14,900	—	—
Mexico	28	291,590	20	260,031	8	34,927
Nicaragua	7	17,934	11	46,350	4	13,035
Panama	1	1,500	14	51,573	3	12,862
Paraguay	4	6,081	17	122,562	3	7,800
Peru	13	43,443	13	145,855	10	45,107
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	5	8,900	—	—
Uruguay	10	48,058	11	39,247	2	10,350
Venezuela	13	110,543	9	91,200	8	72,861
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	1	10,000	5	48,704	1	2,902
Regional	1	8,004	1	2,000	—	—
TOTAL	215	1,610,076	297	2,296,259	116	494,191

* Excludes loans totalling the equivalent of \$72,395,000 for projects in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration made from Canadian, British, Swedish and Vatican funds under Bank administration.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Bank provides technical assistance for Latin American development, often together with its loans and frequently independently of them. This assistance is given for the preparation, financing and execution of development plans and projects, the formulation of loan proposals and the development and advanced training, through seminars and other forms of instruction, of personnel specializing in the formulation and implementation of development plans and projects.

A total of \$162.4 million has been authorized up to September 1969 for technical assistance, of which \$125.8 million is on a reimbursable and \$36.6 million on a non-reimbursable basis. The greatest part of the reimbursable assistance consists of loans for the creation of pre-investment funds in various national development institutions to help identify and formulate development projects.

INSTITUTE FOR LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION—INSTITUTO PARA LA INTEGRACIÓN DE AMÉRICA LATINA (INTAL)

Cerrito 264, 2° piso (Casilla de Correo 39, Sucursal 1), Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Institute was established in 1965 as a permanent department of the Inter-American Development Bank. Its functions are: to study the regional integration process; carry out research into problems which the integration movement poses for individual countries; organize training courses and seminars; conduct, at the request of member countries, preliminary studies on joint development schemes and on economic integration alternatives available to individual countries; to provide advisory services to the Bank and to other public and private institutions; to disseminate knowledge about the various economic,

political, social, institutional, legal, scientific and technological aspects of regional integration.

Director: FELIPE TAMI.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Integración (monthly).

Dercho de la Integración (bi-annually, in October and April).

Revista de la Integración (bi-annually, in November and May).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION—ICEM

9 rue du Valais, Geneva, Switzerland

ICEM was established in 1951 to achieve the orderly migration of those Europeans who could not migrate without international assistance, to help resettlement of refugees in countries of permanent asylum to sponsor immigration into the less developed countries in accordance with their economic needs. World membership: 31 nations and 8 observer nations.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

In the Council each member country has one representative and one vote. Meetings are normally held once or twice a year at Geneva. Membership is open to any country subscribing to the principle of free movement of peoples and prepared to contribute to the Committee's administrative budget. The Council determines policy, reviews the activities of the Executive Committee, and approves the budget. A chairman is elected at each session.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of representatives of nine member governments, elected annually, and eligible for re-election. The Committee meets regularly before Council sessions, but special sessions may be called.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE

Composed of representatives of five member governments elected annually by the Council. It is responsible for studying financial questions and making appropriate recommendations to the Executive Committee and Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

Membership is open to any member government. It meets once a year, studies matters concerning transport and makes recommendations to the Council.

SECRETARIAT

Director: JOHN F. THOMAS (U.S.A.).

Deputy-Director: G. MASELLI (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

ICEM's objectives are threefold: to effect the movement of refugees to countries offering final resettlement; to meet the specific needs of overseas countries by providing migration from Europe in the sectors of their economies where government-sponsored migration is required; and to promote, through selective migration, the socio-economic advancement of Latin American countries as a vital form of development aid.

The tasks of ICEM range from helping an individual refugee or a national migrant to assisting member governments in the development of their migration programmes.

ICEM helps to select migrants and refugees for emigration to receiving countries, such as Australia, Latin America, South Africa and the United States of America. Upon request from member governments, ICEM also provides essential services such as counselling, orientation, medical examination, vocational and language training, placement and the organization of adaptation courses. Furthermore, ICEM arranges transport at a moderate cost, finances the movement of those refugees and migrants who are unable to meet their own expenses.

The movement of refugees to countries offering them

opportunity and security is a major function of ICEM. To assure the efficient resettlement of 40,000 to 45,000 uprooted people each year ICEM closely co-ordinates its refugee activities with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United States Refugee Program and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. ICEM has implemented the processing and movement of 816,309 refugees between 1952 and 1969.

ICEM's programmes for Latin America aim at making a contribution to the solution of development problems by providing skilled workers and technicians through immigration.

Immigrants with experience and professional knowledge of modern techniques form an important stepping-stone in the process of speeding up economic and social development. Through its selective migration programme ICEM is transferring qualified Europeans to vital sectors of industry agriculture and education for which sufficient man-power cannot be found on the national labour markets. Training centres and demonstration projects have been established with immigrant instructors to teach local labourers and farmers improved methods.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

NUMBERS MOVED

(February 1952–December 1970)

FROM		To	
Italy	401,597	Australia	584,791
German Federal Republic	274,493	U.S.A.	297,741
Austria	237,500	Canada	199,379
Greece	144,926	Argentina	119,271
Netherlands	135,289	Brazil	111,100
Spain	122,699	Venezuela	72,198
Malta	49,658	Israel	214,678
Others	384,855	Republic of South Africa	53,755
Far East Programme and non-European refugees	24,957	New Zealand	17,791
		Uruguay	14,011
		Chile	8,795
		Colombia	6,302
		Others (Overseas)	13,945
		(Europe)	62,217
TOTAL	1,775,974	TOTAL	1,775,974

RESETTLEMENTS AND BUDGET

	MIGRANTS RESETTLED WITH ICEM ASSISTANCE	BUDGET	
		Operational	Administrative
		\$	\$
1952	77,664	17,221,000	2,064,000
1957	194,156	56,461,000	2,771,000
1958	94,332	24,734,000	3,242,000
1959	105,736	28,256,000	2,901,000
1960	99,799	28,374,000	2,926,000
1961	87,175	21,864,000	2,853,000
1962	69,748	18,217,000	2,824,000
1963	64,505	17,599,000	2,474,000
1964	69,775	19,509,000	2,265,000
1965	67,042	18,331,000	2,382,000
1966	53,610	15,610,000	2,475,000
1967	55,889	15,163,000	2,360,000
1968	80,302	20,185,000	2,308,000
1969	89,717	23,058,000	2,525,000
1970	78,898	21,677,000	2,470,000

Major contributions to the administrative budget (per cent): Australia 10.5, Belgium 3.3, German Federal Republic 10.5, Italy 10.5, Netherlands 4.6, U.S. 33.3.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION— IATA

Offices: 1155 Mansfield St., Montreal 113, Canada, and P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15 Airport, Switzerland

Telephones: (Montreal) 866-1011; (Geneva) 98-33-66.

Founded 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Membership: 90 international airlines (active members), 16 domestic airlines (associate members).

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The basic source of IATA authority. All active members have an equal vote and decisions are by majority. The A.G.M. elects the President and the Executive Committee. It designates committees to be organized by the Executive Committee.

President (1971-72): FLOYD D. HALL (EAL).

President Elect (1972-73): KEITH GRANVILLE (BOAC).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of eighteen elected members. Carries out policy between Annual General Meetings, and is assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical, Traffic Advisory and Medical Committees.

Members: Sheikh NAJEEB ALAMUDDIN (MEA), Dr. WALTER BERCHTOLD (Swissair), ERIK DE CARVALHO (Varig), Cheikh FAL (Air Afrique), GEORGES GALICHON (Air France), J. C. GILMER (CP-Air), KEITH GRANVILLE (BOAC), F. D. HALL (EAL), S. ASADA (JAL), Dr. H. CULMANN (Lufthansa), Lt.-Gen. A. M. KHADEMI (Iran Air), Chief A. S. FUNDIKIRA (East African), K. KAGRUP (SAS), NAJEEB E. HALLABY (Pan Am), CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST (TWA), BENIGNO P. TODA JR. (PAL), BRUNO VELANI (Alitalia), Dr. G. VAN DER WAL (KLM), Sir ROLAND WILSON (Qantas), Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA (VIASA).

TRAFFIC CONFERENCES

Negotiation of fares and rates is carried out through the IATA Traffic Conferences, with separate meetings considering passenger and cargo matters. Decisions are unanimous and cannot become effective without the approval of interested governments. The conferences are held in various world cities, usually at two year intervals,

in the autumn for passenger operations and the following spring for matters involving cargo. The three IATA Traffic Conferences have their office in Geneva, with two Traffic Service Offices located in New York and Singapore.

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of IATA.

Director-General: KNUT HAMMARSKJÖLD (Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Technical): Dr. R. R. SHAW (Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Traffic): H. DON REYNOLDS (New York/Geneva/Montreal).

Assistant Director-General (Legal): Dr. J. THOMKA-GAZDIK (Geneva/Montreal).

Secretary: A. M. BLACK (Montreal).

Financial Director: F. J. H. JOHNSTON (Geneva).

Public Relations Director: ANTHONY VANDYK (Geneva/Montreal).

REGIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICES

South American-Caribbean: Avenida Rio Branco 156, Sala 2816, Rio de Janeiro.

North Atlantic-North America: 41 Dover St., London, W.1.

South-East Asia-Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1196, Bangkok.

Africa: P.O.B. 7979, Nairobi, Kenya.

Europe-Mediterranean: P.O.B. 315, 1215 Geneva 15.

TRAFFIC SERVICE OFFICES

New York: 500 Fifth Ave., New York 10036.

Far East: Macdonald House, Orchard Rd., Killiney Rd., P.O.B. 84, Singapore.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Finance: Member airlines may settle their international accounts through the IATA Clearing House in Geneva, enabling a single cash settlement of all debts in dollars or convertible sterling.

Technical Problems. There is a full and free exchange of experience and information between airlines, and experts study such problems as minimum noise procedures for take-off and landing, linking of airline telecommunications systems and the application of production planning and control techniques to maintenance. Other groups are concerned with problems of navigation aids, turbine fuels, helicopter operations and supersonic transport.

Air Traffic: Subject to the approval of governments, agreements are reached on international fares and rates through the Traffic Conferences. IATA also furthers the standardization of documentation and all phases of passenger, baggage and cargo handling.

International Law: IATA formulates and represents airlines' views on international conventions affecting the legal position of air carriers in various fields including liability and armed aggression. Standardized Conditions of

Contract governing carriage of passengers and cargo have been drawn up, and Conditions of Carriage for all aspects of transport are in preparation.

Information and Documentation: IATA acts as a documentation centre, collecting and issuing statistics, internal manuals, technical surveys, reports and publicity material.

International Co-operation: IATA works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and also co-operates with other bodies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Standards Organization.

BUDGET

Financed from dues paid by member airlines in proportion to the amount of international air traffic carried.

PUBLICATIONS

IATA Bulletin (annual, English, French, and Spanish).

IATA News Review (eight times a year, in English).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES—IAU

1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France

Founded 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world. Members: 546 universities and institutions of higher learning in 101 countries; 8 associate members (international university organizations).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the full and associate members and meets at least once every five years. Determines general policy and elects the President and members of the Administrative Board.

MEETINGS

Nice	1950
Istanbul	1955
Mexico City	1960
Tokyo	1965
Montreal	1970

Sixth General Conference to meet in Moscow 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Composed of the President and fourteen other members, including the Vice-President. Meets annually. Gives effect

to decisions of the General Conference and directs the work of the secretariat.

President (1970-75): VELI MERIKOSKI, Professor of Law, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Vice-President (1970-75): A. E. SLOMAN, Vice-Chancellor, University of Essex, U.K.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES BUREAU

The permanent secretariat of the Association. Carries out day-to-day administration between meetings of the Administrative Board and General Conference.

Secretary-General: H. M. R. KEYES (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Documentation and Information: The secretariat is a source of information on higher education throughout the world. Its reference library of published and unpublished material in many languages is probably unique of its kind. An extensive network of contacts with national and international bodies, academic and governmental, facilitates the international exchange of information.

Research and Studies: These activities are most closely related to the themes of the General Conferences in an attempt to contribute in an international setting to the classification and resolution of major problems of higher educational policy. Since 1960 special efforts in this field have been concentrated in the Joint UNESCO-IAU Research Programme in Higher Education. This is carried out with the support of major private foundations and includes systematic studies of urgent problems connected with the rôle of universities in the modern world.

Publications Programme: A quarterly Bulletin provides a chronicle of university affairs in all parts of the world. A series of reference works published at regular intervals gives detailed information about university institutions and organizations concerned with higher education. Special reports and issues in the series of "Papers" of the Association are devoted to selected research themes and studies.

BUDGET

Annual expenditure amounts to approximately \$200,000, excluding expenditure from special grants for the Joint UNESCO-IAU research programme.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin of the International Association of Universities (English and French; quarterly).

International Handbook of Universities (English; every three years—5th edition, 1971).

World List—universities, other institutions of higher education, university organisations (English and French; every two years—10th edition, 1971).

University Autonomy—its meaning today (English and French editions).

International University Co-operation (English and French editions).

The University and the Needs of Contemporary Society (English and French editions).

Access to Higher Education (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

Higher Education and Development in South East Asia (English and French editions, published jointly with UNESCO).

New Methods of Teaching and Learning (English and French editions published jointly with UNESCO).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetskiy Most, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries. Members: the eight members of COMECON.

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

THE COUNCIL

Three permanent representatives from each of the eight member states. Each member has one vote. The Council determines the general policy of the Bank.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the eight member states..

Chairman: K. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Members: L. LKHAMSUREN, M. NASTASE, K. NESTOROV, H. SELLE, E. SIMBIEROWICZ.

FINANCE

CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP*
U.S.S.R.	116	34.8
German Democratic Republic	55	16.5
Czechoslovakia	45	13.5
Poland	27	8.1
Hungary	21	6.3
Bulgaria	17	5.1
Romania	16	4.8
Mongolia	3	0.6
TOTAL	300	89.7

* Of which 59.7 million were paid-up in transferable roubles during 1964 and 30 million in convertible currencies and gold during 1966.

BALANCE SHEET

(End 1969—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds:		Paid-up Capital and Reserve Capital	92,866,928
On Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	15,153,473	Deposits	696,942,433
On Deposit	406,553,299	Other Liabilities	5,946,758
Credits Granted	380,284,672	Net Profit	4,127,786
Property of the Bank	129,159		
Other Assets	4,459,502		
TOTAL	806,580,105	TOTAL	806,580,105

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ICC

38 Cours Albert 1er, 75 Paris VIIIo, France

Founded 1919 to establish a permanent organization of world business. ICC is a private and non-political body, and ranks among the largest of the non-governmental international organizations.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Africa and Madagascar (Franc Zone): Arago-Défense, 5 rue Bellini, 92-Putcaux, France.

Argentina: c/o Cámara Argentina de Comercio, Avenida Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires.

Australia: 9 O'Connell St., G.P.O. Box 132, Sydney, Australia 2001.

Austria: Stubenring 12, Vienna 1.

Belgium: 8 Rue des Sols, B-1000 Brussels.

Brazil: Avenida General Justo 307, 4º, Rio de Janeiro, GB.

Canada: Room 710, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, Que.

Ceylon: c/o Messrs. Company & Allied Services Limited, P.O.B. 638, Third Floor, Cargills Bldg., Colombo 1.

China (Republic of): 113 Chungshan Rd. North, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

Colombia: c/o Cámara de Comercio de Bogota, Carrera 9a, No. 16-21, Bogota, D.E.

Denmark: Börsen, Copenhagen K.

Federal Republic of Germany: Komödienstrasse 10-14, Postfach 100447, 5 Cologne 1.

Finland: Fabianinkatu 14A, Helsinki 10.

France: 9, Boulevard Malesherbes, 75-Paris VIII.

Greece: 27, Rue Kaningos, Athens 147.

India: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 1.

Iraq: 1 Zarin Ave., Old Shemiran Rd., Tehran.

Iran: Baghdad Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (3rd floor), Baghdad.

Israel: 84 Hahashmonaim St., B.P. 501, Tel-Aviv.

Italy: Via Quintino Sella 69, 1-00187 Rome.

Japan: Tokyo Kaijo Bldg., Room No. 1720 (7th floor), 2-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyodaku, 100 Tokyo.

Korea (Republic of): 111 Sokong-Dong, Joong-Ku, Central P.O.B. 25, Seoul.

Luxembourg: 8, Ave. de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg.

Mexico: San Juan de Letran No. 13-1205, Mexico 1, D.F.

Morocco: 4, Rue du Rhône, Casablanca.

Netherlands: Prinses Beatrixlaan 5, P.O.B. 2309, The Hague.

Norway: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2.

Pakistan: V.M. Plaza, West Wharf, Karachi 2.

Peru: c/o Cámara de Comercio de Lima, Av. Abancay 291, 2º, Lima.

Philippines: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Magallanes Drive, P.O.B. 418, Manila.

Portugal: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, Lisbon-2.

South Africa: P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg.

Spain: Claudio Coello No. 19-1º, Madrid 1.

Sweden: Västra Trädgårdsgatan 9, P.O.B. 16050, 103 22 Stockholm 16.

Switzerland: Börsenstrasse 26, Case Postale 235, 8022 Zurich.

Thailand: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok 2.

Turkey: Atatürk Bulvari 149, Bakanlıklar, Ankara.

United Kingdom: High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6SW.

United States: 1212 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Uruguay: Casilla de Correo, No. 1000, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Apartado 1006, Caracas.

Viet-Nam (Republic of): 36-38, Bd. Nguyen-Hue, B.P. 478, Saigon.

Yugoslavia: Knez Mihajlova 10, Belgrade.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (without National Committees)

Afghanistan
Algeria
Andorra
Bahrain
Bermudas
Cyprus
Ethiopia

Hong Kong
Iceland
Indonesia
Ireland
Jordan
Khmer Republic
Lebanon

Liberia
Malta
Nepal
New Zealand
Nigeria
Qatar
Rhodesia

Singapore
Sudan
Syria
Tanzania
Tunisia
Zaire
Zambia

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESSES

Meets every two years. Composed of delegates from member states and observers from governments and international organizations. Promotes policy, discusses economic issues, examines conclusions reached by the International Council. Recent Congresses have concentrated on a particular theme: in 1971, "Technology and Society—A Challenge to Private Enterprise" was chosen. The twenty-third Congress was held in Vienna in April 1971. Next Congress: Rio de Janeiro, May 1973.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Governing body of the organization. Composed of permanent delegates elected by the National Committees. Considers, co-ordinates, amends and approves reports and activities of the Technical Commissions. Meets twice annually and reports to Congress.

President: Baron HOTTINGUER (France).

Vice-Presidents: The Chairmen of the National Committees.

Chairman of the Budget Commission: ALFRED E. SARASIN (Switzerland).

Treasurer: (vacant).

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL (U.K.).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in 43 countries. Composed of leading trade associations and individual companies. Each Committee has its own secretariat, and draws public and government attention to ICC policies.

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Composed of experts from the National Committees. The Commissions study world business problems and provide information and guidance to the business community.

GROUP 1: ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Expansion of International Trade: Chair. E. RUSSELL EGGERS.

Formalities and Regulations in International Trade: Chair. PAOLO N. ROGERS.

International Monetary Relations: Chair. WILFRIED GUTH.

International Investments and Economic Development: Chair. PIETER KUIN.

Taxation: Chair. JOSEPH KAUFFMAN.

Acting Director: R. K. FENELON.

GROUP 2: PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ADVERTISING

Primary Products and Raw Materials: Chair. JEAN MIKOLAJCZAK.

Laws and Practices relating to Competition: Chair. ARNAUD DE VOGÜÉ.

Marketing—Advertising and Distribution: Chair. (to be appointed).

International Exhibitions, Trade Fairs and Shows: Chair. ERIK JOHNSON.

Joint Commission ICC/UIF (Union of International Fairs): Chair. ERIK JOHNSON (ICC), LUCIANO DAL FALCO (UIF).

Director: MARIE C. PSIMÉNOIS DE METZ-NOBLAT.

GROUP 3: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

General Transport: Chair. Dr. ROLF STÖDTER.

Transport Users: Chair. J. BOLHUIS.

Air Transport: Chair. KNUT HAGRUP.

Sea Transport: Chair. L. P. RUYLS.

Continental (Surface) Transport: Chair. LOUIS LACOSTE.

Postal and Telecommunications Services: Chair. Dr. HÅKAN K. A. STERKY (Sweden).

Simplification and Standardization of External Trade Documents: Chair. DAVID HUNTER.

Head: CHRISTOPHER REES, Attaché.

GROUP 4: LAW AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICE

International Arbitration: Chair. O. GLOSSNER.

International Protection of Industrial Property: Chair. H. R. MATHYS.

International Commercial Practice: Chair. ENRICO MINOLA.

Banking Technique and Practice: Chair. BERNARD S. WHEBLE.

Director: FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

OTHER BODIES.

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs: Bangkok. Functions include international joint ventures, development of national trade policies and intra-regional trade, measures to increase exports of primary products, and promotion of basic industries. Extensive liaison with inter-governmental organizations in the CAFE area. Members are the eleven National Committees in the region. Chair. CHEN-FU KOO; Exec. Sec. ARCOT C. POULIER; Liaison Officer PIERRE JONNERET.

Court of Arbitration: Settles international commercial disputes submitted to it by governments or private firms. The number and importance of cases submitted has greatly increased in recent years. During the biennium 1969-70, 238 new cases were brought before the Court. Two of these cases involved sums of over \$20 million and 29 others each involved over \$1 million. Chair. Lord TANGLEY; Sec.-Gen. FRÉDÉRIC EISEMANN.

ICC-GATT Economic Consultative Committee: f. 1969; comprises prominent business leaders belonging to ICC and heads of the UN economic agencies and of GATT and OECD. Offers a forum within which private business circles and the inter-governmental organizations can keep in touch at the highest level, particularly in connection with problems arising from economic development. The third session was held in Geneva in December 1971. Co-Chairmen PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (UN); WILFRID BAUMGARTNER (ICC).

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC): f. 1950 to ensure liaison with Chambers of Commerce throughout the world; chief mission is to provide a forum where Chambers' leaders can meet to seek solutions to administrative, legal and other problems of common interest. Chair. (1971-73) PHILIPP SCHOELLER (Austria).

Special Committee on the Environment: f. 1971 to supervise, co-ordinate and encourage ICC's work in this field. Chair. JOHN LANGLEY (U.K.).

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The secretariat of ICC. Departments of Technical Services, External Relations and Administration.

Secretary-General: WALTER HILL.

First Director: LUCIEN R. DUCHESNE.

External Affairs Director: PIERRE JONNERET.

Information Section Head: JEAN-PIERRE PRÉVOST.

Internal Administration: ANDRÉ FERMON.

Meetings-Documentation: WLADIMIR ZWEGUNTZOW.

ACTIVITIES

Standardization: ICC brings together national representatives and invites them to agree on standard rules for commercial transactions.

Economic Problems: Policy statements and analyses of conventions, regulations and agreements are submitted to governments for their consideration.

Settlement of Business Disputes. The good offices of ICC are available in international business disputes. Should conciliation fail, the differences can be settled by the Court of Arbitration in the form required by law, so that the decision can be enforced by the courts if necessary.

Industry and Finance. ICC has recommended greater protection for trade-marks and patents, fair treatment of foreign private investments, a multilateral guarantee system and the abolition of double taxation. It has also urged the simplification of governmental regulations and formalities and the standardization of sales contracts.

Transport and Banking. ICC sponsors consultations between carriers and users on transport of goods and promotes a joint policy for all branches of commercial transport. Its standard practices for commercial credits are used by banks all over the world, and it has recommended international rules for payment and transfer orders.

Distribution and Advertising. New methods to increase efficient distribution are publicized by ICC, which also

compiles statistics for traders. It promotes fair standards of advertising, standardization of advertising contracts and research into press, cinema, outdoor and television media.

Information Exchange. A Centre for the Exchange of Information on Distribution has been established. Training courses are organized for staff of Chambers of Commerce in the developing countries and the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce makes available information on a wide range of commercial subjects.

Co-operation. ICC co-operates with a large number of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental. Liaison offices with the United Nations are maintained in Bangkok, Geneva and New York.

BUDGET

The International Chamber of Commerce is a private organization financed entirely by members' contributions and charges for certain services and publications.

PUBLICATION

A monthly bulletin, *ICC Information*, is published in English and French and sent to ICC members and other interested parties.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 17 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade union federations which had withdrawn from the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

117 organizations in 93 countries with over 47 million members

ORGANIZATION

President: BRUNO STORTI (Italy).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU, Congress meets every three years.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

First Congress	London	December 1949
Second Congress	Milan	July 1951
Third Congress	Stockholm	July 1953
Fourth Congress	Vienna	May 1955
Fifth Congress	Tunis	July 1957
Sixth Congress	Brussels	December 1959
Seventh Congress	Berlin	July 1962
Eighth Congress	Amsterdam	July 1965
Ninth Congress	Brussels	July 1969

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about three days, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 29 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects its own President and at least ten Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organizations, and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of nine to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance and General Purposes Committee. Administers the General Fund made up of affiliation fees and the International Solidarity Fund constituting additional voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Committee of the Executive Board. Deals with social, economic and monetary questions which are of an international nature.

Joint Consultative Committees. Consider questions affecting women workers and youth; composed of representatives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

Joint ICFTU/IFBWW International Housing Committee. Examines housing problems, particularly social housing and rent policies, and prepares trade union participation in the work of international agencies connected with housing.

Working Group for the Co-ordination of Educational Assistance. Co-ordinates programmes of educational assistance.

Working Group on Co-operation, Vocational Training and Other Forms of Economic and Social Action.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: OTTO KERSTEN (Federal Republic of Germany).

The headquarters staff numbers about 75, comprising some 14 different nationalities.

The five departments are: Economic and Social; Education and Youth; Relations and Administration; Finance; Press and Publications.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH 1204 Geneva.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 820 Second Ave., 3rd Floor, New York, 10017, N.Y.

ICFTU Vienna Office: Mittersteig 3A, Vienna 1040.

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION BODIES

European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community (*Confédération européenne de Syndicats libres dans la Communauté*): 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. THEO RAS-SCHAERT.

Trade Union Committee for the European Free Trade Area: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, B-1000 Brussels; Sec. KAARE SANDGREN.

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD: 37 bis, rue du Sentier, F-75 Paris 2, France; Sec.-Gen. HENRI BERNARD.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa . . ICFTU African Information Service, 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Nigeria.
America . . Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers—ORIT, Plaza de la República 30, Mexico, 1 D.F., Mexico.

Asia . . ICFTU Asian Regional Organisation—ARO, P-20 Green Park Extension, New Delhi 16, India.

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGES

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: P-26 Green Park Extension, New Delhi 16, India; f. 1952; holds two twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter ones; international seminars and conferences. Dir. V. H. KABRA.

ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Labour College (*Instituto Interamericano de Estudios ORIT-CIOSL*): Calle

Camelia y Lirio, Rancho Cortés, Aptdo. 159, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; f. 1962; opened 1966 at Cuernavaca; holds regular courses for trade unionists in the Latin American region; Principal J. H. CRAIG; Pubs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre*, *El Noticiario Obrero Interamericano*.

There are Sub-Regional Offices and Field Representatives in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Rhodesia, Senegal, Trinidad, Uganda, Uruguay.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions: 37/41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels; f. 1965; Mems.; trade union members totalling 460,000 in 26 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Board of eighteen.

Pres. R. RICHARDSON (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. ALAN FORREST (Great Britain).

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva; f. 1891. Mems.: National Unions. Organization: Congress, Executive Committee.

Pres. A. BUYS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD (Sweden). Pubs. *Bulletin, Housing Bulletin* (monthlies).

International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees (FIET): 15 avenue de Balxert, 1211 Geneva-Châtelaine, Switzerland; f. 1904. Mems.: national unions of non-manual workers comprising 5,441,013 workers in 65 countries. Organization: International Congresses (every three years), Executive Committee, four trade sections.

Pres. A. W. ALLEN (United Kingdom); Sec.-Gen. ERICH KISSEL (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *The Non-Manual Worker* (quarterly in English, French, German, Spanish and Norwegian), Press service.

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1000, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.: national professional associations covering 980,000 people in 29 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council (annual meetings), Executive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. HEINRICH RODENSTEIN (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. A. BRACONIER (Belgium).

International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions: 58 rue de Moillebeau, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland; f. 1907. Mems.: 100 national unions covering 4 million people in 45 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee (meets four times a year), Management Committee.

Pres. K. HAUENSCHILD (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), reports.

International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers: 17 rue Necker, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering approx. 4 million workers. Organization: Congress (every six years), Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. Lord COLLISON (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. TOM S. BAVIN (Great Britain). Pubs. *Snips* (monthly), *IFPAW Journal* (quarterly).

International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers: 165 Cook Street, Suite 304, Denver 80206, Colorado, U.S.A.; f. 1954. Mems.: unions in 80 countries with a membership of two million. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Board (representing 14 countries), Secretariat.

Pres. LUIS TOVAR (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. L. A. HASKINS (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Petro* (monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Graphical Federation: Monbijoustrasse 73, 3007 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national organizations in 29 countries. Organization: Executive Committee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. JOHN BONFIELD (United Kingdom); Int. Sec. H. GÖKE (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *Journal of the IGF* (twice a year), reports.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias 54 bis, 1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.: national organizations covering 10,400,000 workers in 59 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years). Central Committee (meets annually), Executive Committee, five Industrial Sections.

Pres. O. BRENNER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. I. NORÉN (Sweden). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation: 120 Baker Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1970. Mems.: 44 national federations covering 3,760,000 workers in 25 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of ten.

Pres. JOHN NEWTON (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. CHARLES FORD (Great Britain). Publ. *Bulletin*.

International Transport Workers' Federation: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national trade unions covering 4,416,077 workers in 81 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board Management Committee, Secretariat, eight Industrial Sections.

Pres. FRITZ PRECHTL (Austria); Gen. Sec. CHARLES BLYTH (U.K.). Publs. *ITF Journal* (quarterly), *ITF Newsletter* (monthly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: 15 rue Necker, CH-1201, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 1,725,829 workers in 53 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Managing Committee, Executive Committee of ten.

FINANCES

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of \$38 or £15.67 or 1,900 Belgian francs per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1956 to assist workers and trade unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations and regional colleges, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

Pres. D. CONWAY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. DAN GALLIN (Switzerland). Publs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 38 national unions covering 1,750,000 miners in 35 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau.

Pres. W. ARENDT (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. D. EDWARDS (U.K.). Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: 36, ave. du Lignon, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national federations covering 2,614,083 workers in 84 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee.

Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYSKI. Publ. *PTTI News* (monthly).

Public Services International: 26-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, England; f. 1935. Mems.: 139 unions and professional associations covering 3,930,000 workers in 64 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Executive Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. G. HALSTRÖM (Sweden); Gen. Sec. C. W. FRANKEN (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (four times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly).

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Morctuslei 66-68, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905. Mems.: 10,400 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. G. MATERS (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. BUELENS (Belgium). Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official monthly journal).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French and German and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(As revised in 1969)

PREAMBLE AND AIMS

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions exists to unite the workers organised in the free and democratic trade unions of the world and to afford a means of consultation and collaboration between them in furtherance of the aims here set out. (Statement of ICFTU's Aims follows.)

ARTICLE 1. Membership: All bona fide national trade union centres accepting the aims and Constitution of the Confederation shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLES 2-12. Congress: The supreme authority. (Convened at least once every three years. Composed of delegates of the affiliated organizations.) Voting.

ARTICLES 13-18. Executive Board: Elected by Congress. 29 members nominated by: Africa 3, Asia 5, Middle

East 2, Australia and New Zealand 1, Britain 2, all other European countries 6, Latin America 3, North America 6, West Indies 1.

ARTICLE 19. Regional Organisations: Organic parts of the Confederation.

ARTICLES 20-22. Finance: Income derived from regular affiliation fees, special levies and voluntary contributions.

ARTICLES 23-24. Co-operation with International Trade Secretariats; Headquarters.

ARTICLES 25-26. President and Vice-Presidents: Elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE 27. General Secretary: Elected by Congress.

ARTICLE 28. Assistant General Secretaries: Appointed by Executive Board.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W1X 9PA, England

Telephone: 01-499-5991

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organizations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

CATEGORIES OF ICA MEMBER-SOCIETIES

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Consumers' Societies	50,937	114,770,740
Agricultural Societies	122,476	39,702,682
Fishery Societies	8,181	1,502,994
Workers' Productive and Artisanal Societies	64,998	6,333,061
Building and Housing Societies	39,814	6,436,463
Credit Societies	264,441	82,035,568
Miscellaneous Societies	9,685	17,245,842
	<hr/> 560,532	<hr/> 268,027,350

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ICA MEMBERSHIP

	<i>Societies</i>	<i>Members</i>
Europe	124,231	132,034,596
Asia	379,840	79,753,198
America	44,972	53,685,720
Oceania	6,410	1,411,209
Africa	5,079	1,142,627

ORGANIZATION

President: Dr. MAURITZ BONOW (Sweden).

Vice-Presidents: Sir ROBERT SOUTHERN (United Kingdom), A. P. KLIMOV (U.S.S.R.).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress meets every three years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CONGRESSES

First Congress	London	1895
Sixteenth Congress	Zürich	1946
Seventeenth Congress	Prague	1948
Eighteenth Congress	Copenhagen	1951
Nineteenth Congress	Paris	1954
Twentieth Congress	Stockholm	1957
Twenty-first Congress	Lausanne	1960
Twenty-second Congress	Bournemouth	1963
Twenty-third Congress	Vienna	1966
Twenty-fourth Congress	Hamburg	1969

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 170 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE

Meets three or four times a year.

Members: the President, Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

Functions: to admit new members, to appoint staff, to draw up the budget and control finance, to conduct any collaboration with other international organizations, and to direct ICA policy between Central Committee meetings. The Co-operative Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive directs ICA activities in promoting co-operation in the developing countries and controls the expenditure of the development fund financing the activities. The Executive has designated the years 1971-80 as the Co-operative Development Decade during which special efforts will be made to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of all agencies involved in the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries.

SECRETARIAT

Director: Dr. SÜREN K. SAXENA (India).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meet-

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

ings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Agriculture, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics, and Women and Youth Activities.

REGIONAL OFFICE

43 Friends' Colony (East), Mathura Rd.,
New Delhi, India

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experi-

ence between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Director: P. E. WEERAMAN.

OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

P.O.B. 788, Moshi, Tanzania

The Office of the ICA for East and Central Africa was founded in 1968 to develop ICA activity in Africa and to carry out a similar programme of work as the Regional Office in South-East Asia.

Regional Director: D. NYANJOM.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of slightly over £100,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. Costs of about £80,000 per annum for the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives, supplemented by grants from the Swedish Government. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (bi-monthly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Co-operative News Service (monthly): in English.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English.

Consumer Affairs Bulletin (monthly): in English and French.

Reports of ICA Congresses.

Statistics of Affiliated Organisations.

Annual Statistical Summary.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

International Co-operation: reports of national organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS —ICSU

7 Via Cornelio Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy
Telephone: 862555.

Founded 1931 as successor to the International Research Council (1919) to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Academies, research councils or governments of 64 countries.

SCIENTIFIC MEMBERS

International Astronomical Union (IAU).
International Geographical Union (IGU).
International Mathematical Union (IMU).
International Scientific Radio Union (URSI).
International Union of Biochemistry (IUB).
International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS).
International Union of Crystallography (IUCr).
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG).
International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS).

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (IUHPS).
International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS).
International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS).
International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics (IUPAB).
International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).
International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP).
International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (IUTAM).

SCIENTIFIC AFFILIATES

Fédération Internationale de Documentation (FID).
International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP).
Pacific Science Association (PSA).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of National and Scientific Members. Meets every two years to lay down general policy. Next Assembly: Helsinki, 1972.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Prof. V. A. AMBARTSUMIAN (U.S.S.R.).
Vice-Presidents: Prof. J. COLOUMB (France), Prof. T. F. MALONE (U.S.A.), Prof. B. STRAUB (Hungary), Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.).
Treasurer: Prof. N. B. CACCIAPUOTI (Italy).
Secretary-General: Prof. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands).

Past President: Dr. J. M. HARRISON (Canada).

Consists of thirty-one members; four principal officers, eleven representatives of national institutions and one representative for each of the sixteen member unions. Directs the affairs of the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, to which it is responsible. Meets annually.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).
Responsible for general affairs, finance, information and publications. Pubs. *ICSU Yearbook*, *ICSU Bulletin*.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

COMMITTEES

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR): f. 1958 to continue the co-operative scientific exploration of Antarctica after the close of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Mems.: 12 countries; Pres. Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN (U.K.); Secretariat: Dr. R. W. WILLET, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. Publ. *SCAR Bulletin*.

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR): f. 1957 to further international scientific activity in all branches of oceanic research, especially concerning climate, fertility of the sea and improvement of oceanographic methods. Advisory body to UNESCO and to Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Mems.: 29 countries; Pres. Prof. W. S. WOOSTER (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. K. VOIGT, Institut für Meereskunde, Seestrasse 15, 253 Warnemünde, German Democratic Republic. Publ. *SCOR Proceedings*.

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR): f. 1958 to continue and foster, after the end of IGY, international co-operation in all sciences that make use of the research tools of rockets and satellites. Mems.: institutions in 35 countries and 11 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. MAURICE ROY (France); Secretariat: Z. NIEMIROWICZ, Exec. Sec., 55 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France. Pubs. *COSPAR Information Bulletin*, *International Reference Atmosphere Tables*, *World List of Optical and Radio Tracking Stations*, *Proceedings of Symposia*, *Technical Manuals*, *Transactions*.

Scientific Committee on Water Research (COWAR): f. 1964 to consider the problem of international water resources in all its aspects, and to act as adviser on behalf of ICSU to UNESCO and other interested bodies on problems pertaining to the International Hydrological Decade; Pres. Dr. W. C. ACKERMANN (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Dr. L. SERRA, Sec., 98 rue Xavier de Maistre, 92 Rueil-Malmaison, France. Publ. *COWAR Bulletin* (annual).

Special Committee for the International Biological Programme (SIBP): f. 1963 to initiate an international biological programme entitled "The Biological Basis of Productivity in Human Welfare", with the objectives of ensuring the world-wide study of: (1) organic production on the land, in fresh waters, and in the seas, and

the potentialities and uses of new as well as of existing natural resources, and (2) human adaptability to changing conditions; Pres. F. BOURLIÈRE (France); Vice-Pres. O. H. FRANKEL (Australia), H. TAMIYA (Japan), W. F. BLAIR (U.S.A.), I. MÁLEK (Czechoslovakia); Scientific Dir. E. B. WORTHINGTON (U.K.); Central Office: 7 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5HB, England. Pubs. *IBP News*, *IBP Handbooks*, *Biosphere*.

Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED): f. 1966 for the encouragement of science and technology in developing countries; 19 mems.; Pres. Prof. Lord BLACKETT (U.K.); Secretariat: F. W. G. BAKER, 7 via C. Celso, 00161 Rome, Italy.

Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA): f. 1966 to stimulate and co-ordinate world-wide activities in the compilation and evaluation of numerical property data. Principal functions are to recommend and encourage data compilation and evaluation work where required, to suggest co-ordination between data centres and projects where significant duplication and overlap occur, to develop higher standards of presentation and evaluation, to improve quality and availability of the publications and services of the data centres. Mems.: 12 countries and 10 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. B. VODAR (France); Secretariat: Dr. C. SCHÄFER, Exec. Dir., Westendstrasse 19, 6 Frankfurt a.M., Federal Republic of Germany. Publ. *CODATA Newsletter* (two a year), *CODATA Bulletin* (irregular), *International Compendium of Numerical Data Projects*.

Committee on the Teaching of Science: f. 1968 to study all matters related to science teaching. Pres. Dr. M. MATYAS (Czechoslovakia); Sec. D. G. CHISMAN, CEDO, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, England.

Special Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE): f. 1969 to consider those problems of the environment toward the solution of which the scientific competence represented by ICSU can be effectively applied; Chair. Dr. J. E. SMITH, Marine Biological Association, Citadel Hill, Plymouth, Devon, England. Sec. Prof. T. F. MALONE, Box U-6, Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 0628, U.S.A.

SERVICES AND INTER-UNION COMMISSIONS

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS): f. 1956; federates the following Permanent Services: International Time Bureau, International Polar Motion Service, Permanent Service of Geomagnetic Indices, International Gravimetric Bureau, Monthly Bulletin of the International Seismological Bureau, Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, Permanent Services on Earth Tides, Mean Sea Level, Fluctuation of Glaciers, Solar Particles and Radiations Monitoring Organization, International Ursigram and World Days Service; Pres. Dr. B. GUINOT (France); Sec. Dr. C. M. MINNIS, 7 Place Emile Danco, 1180

Brussels, Belgium. Pubs. *Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity*, *International Seismological Summary*, *Tables of Geomagnetic Indices*, *Bulletin Mensuel du Bureau Central International de Sismologie*, *Bulletin Horaire*, etc.

ICSU Abstracting Board (IAB): f. 1949; facilitates the dissemination of scientific information in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Astronomy, Geology, Mathematics and Crystallography; organizes and promotes, on an international scale, the exchange and publication of primary and secondary scientific and technological information, primarily in the fields covered by the

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

member unions of the ICSU and deals with related matters directed towards a better dissemination of such information; co-operates with the most important abstracting and indexing services in these fields, such as the Institute for Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Chemical Abstracts Service, Science Abstracts, Physikalische Berichte, Chemie Information Dokumentation, Bulletin Signalétique, Biological Abstracts, Astronomy and Astrophysics Abstracts, American Geological Institute, Bibliographie des Sciences de la Terre, Zentralblatt für Mathematik; Pres. Dr. B. RIEGEL (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Mme J. POYEN, Gen. Sec. ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, Paris 16e, France. Publ. *Annual survey of activities and list of publications of members of the ICSU family* (every two years) *Comparison of Member Services Activities*.

Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF): f. 1960 under auspices of URSI with representatives of URSI, IAU and COSPAR, to study the requirements for frequency allocation and radio frequency protection for research in the fields of radio astronomy and space science; Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. L. SMITH-ROSE, 21 Tumblewood Rd., Banstead, Surrey, England. Publ. Periodical reports of meetings and the relevant papers are published in the *Information Bulletin* of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), Brussels.

Inter-Union Committee on Radio Meteorology (IUCRM): f. 1959 by IUGG and URSI, to further the study of

those aspects of meteorology which affect radio propagation and the application of radio techniques to meteorology. Pres. Prof. D. ATLAS (U.S.A.); Sec. J. A. LANE, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks., England.

Inter-Union Commission on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (IUCSTP): Small nucleus formed in January 1966, expanded to 28 mems.; principal tasks are to organize international co-operative projects in solar-terrestrial physics and to co-ordinate international symposia in this field; Pres. Dr. H. FRIEDMAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. E. R. DYER, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C., 20418, U.S.A. Publ. *STP Notes*.

Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy (IUCS): f. 1966 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics in the field of Spectroscopy; Chair. Dr. G. HERZBERG, Division of Physics, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.

Inter-Union Commission for Studies of the Moon (IUCM): f. 1970 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of Astronomy, Geodesy and Geophysics, Geological Sciences, Applied and Theoretical Mechanics, and Radio Science and the Committee on Space Research in the fields of lunar studies. Chair. Prof. A. DOLLFUS, Observatoire de Paris, Section d'Astrophysique, 92-Meudon, France.

BUDGET

Prepared annually by a Finance Committee and presented to the General Assembly, which determines contributions for National and Scientific Members.

THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Chairman: DMITRY SKOBELTSYN.

Vice-Chairman: LOUIS ARAGON.

Members: GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, ANNA SEGHERS, PABLO
NERUDA, JUAN MARINELLO, KAORU YASUI, RENATO
GUTTUSO, IVAN MALEK.

THE PRIZES

The Committee is authorized to award annually as many as five prizes. A decision is made by the Committee in its annual session on awarding prizes for the past year. Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of Lenin the Committee awarded the prizes for 1968 and 1969 in the jubilee year of 1970. The Committee did not hold a session in 1969.

PRIZEWINNERS 1961-70

1961: FIDEL CASTRO
SEKOU TOURÉ
Mrs. RAMESHWARI NEHRU
MIHAI SADOVEANU
ANTOINE GEORGES TABET
OSTAP DLUSKI
WILLIAM MORROW

1962: KWAME NKRUMAH
ISTVAN DOBI
OLGA POBLETE DE ESPINOSA
FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ
PABLO PICASSO

1963: MODIBO KEITA
MANOLIS GLEZOS
GEORGI TRAIKOV
OSKAR NIEMEYER

1964: AHMED BEN BELLA
DOLORES IBARRURI
HERLUF BIDSTRUP

1965: ARUNA ASAF ALI
RAFAEL ALBERTI
KAORU OTA
GORDON SHAFFER

1966: MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS
PETER AYO CURTIS JOSEPH
GIACOMO MANZÙ
ZHAMSARANGIN SAMBU
MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN

1967: MARTIN NIEMÖLLER
ABRAHAM FISHER
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS
IVAN MALEK
ROCKWELL KENT
HERBERT WARNKE

1968: NGUYEN THI DINH
JORGE ZALAMEA BORDA
ROMESH CHANDRA
JEAN EFFEL
ANDRÉ ŠIK
JORIS IVENS

1970: LUDVIK SVOBODA
LINUS PAULING
SHAFI AHMED EL SHEIKH
JAROSLAW IWASZKIEWICZ
AKIRA IWAI
BERTIL SVANSTRÖM
KHALED MOHAI ED DIN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYERS —IOE

98 rue de St. Jean, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 73 50.

Founded in 1920 and reorganized in 1948, IOE represents the interests of private employers in the social field, defends free enterprise and provides a permanent liaison in labour matters.

World membership: 87 federations in 77 countries.

ORGANIZATION

Hon. President: M. P. WALINE.

GENERAL COUNCIL

President (June 1971–June 1972): MASSOUD GHAYOUR (Iran).

The Council is composed of two delegates sent by each affiliated federation, and is the supreme body of the IOE. It meets once a year. Among its functions are the drawing up of the annual budget and the review of the events of the previous year.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: G. BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: MOHAMED GHALI (Tunisia), E. G. ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany), E. P. NEILAN (U.S.A.), N. H. TATA (India), F. YLLANES RAMOS (Mexico).

The Committee is composed of one representative from each affiliated federation. It meets three or four times a year and formulates general policy.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: R. LAGASSE (Belgium).

Responsible for day-to-day administration, and executes the decisions of the General Council and Executive Committee.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

The International Organisation of Employers is one of the fifteen international non-governmental organizations having category "I" consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of UN and consultative status with the International Labour Organisation in Geneva.

SUMMARY OF THE STATUTES

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTIVE

ARTICLES 1 and 2. The IOE is an international organization of national central employers' federations. It is to maintain contact between members, to keep them informed of developments in social questions and to promote common discussion of these questions and their repercussions.

MEMBERSHIP AND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES 3–5. Any central employers' federation with the aims given above may become a member, provided that it does not include any workers' organization, that it defends the principles of free enterprise, and that it is a free and independent voluntary organization outside governmental or other control. All applications are considered by the General Council. If there is no such central federation, individual federations may be admitted with the permission of the General Council. The administration is to consist of the General Council, the Executive Committee and the Secretary-General.

GENERAL COUNCIL

ARTICLES 6–13. The General Council shall be composed of two delegates from each central federation, accompanied by any technical advisers. Other members are represented according to the conditions of their admission. The General Council shall elect a President and two Vice-Presidents. The President shall serve for one year, to be succeeded in turn by the senior and junior Vice-Presidents. The General Council shall pass the annual budget and completed accounts at its annual meeting. Special meetings may be held. Voting shall only be held on administrative questions, and shall be done by a simple majority. Each delegation shall have two votes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTICLES 14–18. The Executive Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting of the General Council, and the General Council shall fix the number of members. The Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary-General and decide on proposals made by the Secretariat. The Committee shall hold regular meetings.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE—IPI

Münstergasse 9, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Telephone: (051) 34 48 38.

Founded in 1951. A non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters independent of governments who support the principles of a free and responsible Press. Membership: 1,600 (publishers and journalists of press, radio and TV systems) from 60 countries spread over five continents.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Composed of delegates from all member countries. The Assembly elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director and lays down Institute policy.

1952	Paris	1963	Stockholm
1953	London	1964	Istanbul
1954	Vienna	1965	London
1955	Copenhagen	1966	New Delhi
1956	Zürich	1967	Geneva
1957	Amsterdam	1968	Nairobi
1958	Washington	1969	Ottawa
1959	Berlin	1970	Hong Kong
1960	Tokyo	1971	Helsinki
1961	Tel Aviv	1972	Munich
1962	Paris		

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of the Institute. The Board consists of editors from 20 countries, who are elected by the Annual Assembly. It meets when necessary, but must do so at least once a year.

Chairman: Miss AW SIAN (Hong Kong).

Vice-Chairmen: ABDI İPEKCI (Turkey), L. K. JAKANDE (Nigeria).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in every country where the press is free. Composed of the leading editors of these countries, the Committees recruit the membership, report to the Secretariat on developments affecting the press and conduct the business of the Institute in their countries.

MEMBERSHIP

Comprises two categories: full members and associate members.

Full membership is open to persons who have responsibility for the editorial and news policies of newspapers, weekly and monthly journals or news agencies and of radio and television systems and who are dedicated to the principles of freedom of the press.

Associate membership is open to persons whose work is associated with journalism in its editorial aspects but who cannot qualify for full membership because they are not executives of newspapers or agencies; for example newspaper correspondents and commentators, members of journalism faculties and the like.

SECRETARIAT

Director: ERNEST MEYER (France).

AIMS

The International Press Institute was founded in 1951 by 34 newspaper publishers and editors from North America, Western Europe, Latin America and Asia, who met in New York to study the role of the press in the post-war world. They believed that if journalists from different countries and different parts of the world were brought together to discuss current problems and the improvement of professional journalism, they would at the same time learn to understand each other's individual problems better. Free access to information and free transmission and dissemination of news are the guarantee for a truthful picture given of the problems of other people.

The Preamble of the Constitution of the International Press Institute, defining the essential aims of the Institute, states:

"World peace depends upon understanding between

people and peoples. If peoples are to understand one another, it is essential that they have good information. Therefore, a fundamental step towards understanding among peoples is to bring about understanding among the journalists of the world. In accordance with this belief there is established an organization to work toward the following objectives:

1. The furtherance and safeguarding of freedom of the press, by which is meant: free access to the news, free transmission of news, free publication of newspapers, free expression of views.

2. The achievement of understanding among journalists and so among peoples.

3. The promotion of the free exchange of accurate and balanced news among nations.

4. The improvement of the practices of journalism."

ACTIVITIES

Defence of Press Freedom

IPI takes the following action: publication of the facts in the monthly *IPI Report*; protests to governments; public protests spread over the world through news agencies, newspapers, radio and television; direct pressure on governments and direct intervention.

Meetings

Regional meetings have been a regular feature of the Institute's programme. These are held between newspapermen from pairs of countries to discuss mutual problems and misunderstandings and ways to improve relations through the press. Since the initial Franco-German meetings which began in 1954, meetings have been organized between British and American journalists, British and German, Greek and Turkish, American and Canadian and Korean and Japanese as well as meetings between British, French and American editors and British, French, German, American and Canadian. Articles and newspapermen have been exchanged and newspaper columns thrown open for frank discussion of controversial topics.

Seminars are arranged with the aim of improving the practices of journalism. The first journalism seminar, held in Zurich in 1954, grouped German and Austrian journalists for a ten-day course in relations between the press and government in a democratic country. Other seminars have been for United Nations correspondents, on Science Writing, Security in the Sixties, Medical Reporting, The Woman's Page, Problems of Disarmament, Crime Reporting, Agriculture in Today's Press, Reporting the Air, New Perspectives on Strategy, The Press and the International Economic Challenge, the Atlantic Seminar in Brussels and Paris, and the Libel Symposium. Give-away papers symposium, Bi-lateral Austro-Italian meeting on South Tyrol, Bi-lateral American-Japanese meetings.

Economic and foreign editors have been brought together for seminars on the European Economic Communities and the Free Trade Area, and on European Economic Integration.

Improvement of the Practices of Journalism

A programme to train staff of Asian newspapers was launched in 1960 and a number of workshop seminars have been held with the aim of improving newspaper techniques. IPI Consultants have visited newspapers, particularly those published in Asian languages, to give advice and training to editorial and management staffs. The Institute's active work in Asia began with two plenary Asian meetings held in Tokyo in 1956 and in Kandy, Ceylon, in 1957. Since then, the Press Institute of India has been launched as a result of collaboration between IPI and a group of leading Indian newspaper publishers and editors. Other institutes followed in South Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Malaysia, providing newspapers with their own bodies to study professional problems and train journalists.

In March 1963, the first IPI training course for African journalists opened in Nairobi, Kenya. Since then over 200 journalists from a dozen African countries, who have studied at IPI residential courses in Nairobi and in Lagos, Nigeria, have moved on to responsible posts and the IPI certificate of training has become recognized as the mark of a qualified journalist. Instruction has also been given to African newspaper cameramen and IPI has given the first course for African women journalists.

Research

A Research Section prepares studies on problems of international journalism. Information is frequently supplied on such questions as legislation affecting the press, professional standards and training in journalism.

Library and Press Centre

This Centre is maintained at the headquarters of IPI in Zurich. Material on a wide range of press subjects, including news coverage, legislation and freedom of the press, is at the disposal of members.

Publications

The following have been published:

Improvement of Information (1952)
The News from Russia (1952)
The Flow of the News (1953)
As Others See Us (1954)
The News from the Middle East (1954)
Government Pressures on the Press (1955)
News in Asia (1956)
The Editor and the Publisher (1957)
The Press in Authoritarian Countries (1959)
The Active Newsroom (1961)
Professional Secrecy and the Journalist (1962)
IPI—The First Ten Years (1962)
Conseils de Presse et Codes d'Honneur Professionnels (1962)
Le Secrétariat de Rédaction (1965)
A Free Press (by Walter Lippmann) (1965)
Press Councils and Press Codes (4th edition 1966)
Press Law for Our Times (1966)
IPI in Asia (1966)
Le Reportage (1966)
Newspaper Crisis (1967)
African Assignment (1969)
Svoboda (1969)
Protection de la vie privée et déontologie des journalistes (1970)
Libel Law and the Press (1970)

The following are in preparation:

Concentration Study
International Press Glossary (Long-Range Publication Project).

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

BUDGET

The Institute is supported by members' subscriptions and donations from publishers. It began with the aid of the United States Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. The current African training scheme is financed by a \$300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation which was made in 1965 at the termination of the previous two-year scheme backed

by the Foundation. A grant of \$813,700 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation in March 1965 to support the Asian Programme up to May 1968. In 1967 the Ford Foundation made a grant of \$150,000 for a programme of activities to improve objective news coverage between countries.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

IPI Report: monthly in English.

Cahiers de l'I.I.P.: monthly in French.

IPI Rundschau: monthly in German.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION—OIRT

U Mrázovky 15, Prague 5, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS

Broadcasting organizations from:

Albania
Algeria
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Chinese People's Republic
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Estonian S.S.R.
Finland

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Iraq
Korean Democratic People's Republic
Latvian S.S.R.
Lithuanian S.S.R.
Mali
Moldavian S.S.R.

Mongolian People's Republic
Poland
Romania
Sudan (Television)
Ukrainian S.S.R.
United Arab Republic
U.S.S.R.
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Dr. JAN ZELENKA (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Chairmen: Representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Lithuanian S.S.R.

There are between 7 and 13 members in the Council, which meets annually. The last meeting was in October 1970, in Smokovec.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one representative from each member organization. Makes decisions about OIRT policy; directs the activities of Committees and appoints new ones. The General Assembly meets once a year.

COMMISSIONS

Technical Commission:

Chairman: B. IONIȚA (Romania).

A consultative body of representatives from member organizations with six study groups: wired broadcasting and transmission lines; electroacoustics, studio technique and sound recording; television; radio waves propagation and broadcasting systems; stereophony; automation and computers in broadcasting.

Radio Programme Commission:

Chairman: KÁLMÁN KISS (Hungary).

Considers theoretical and practical problems in sound radio programmes. Organized like the Technical Commission.

Television Programme Commission and Intervision Council:

Chairman: Mr. SLAVKOV (Bulgaria).

Organized like the Technical Commission. It considers programmes, and the organization of the exchange of television programmes. The exchange of Intervision programmes and the daily television news exchange are co-ordinated by the Intervision and Technical Co-ordination Centres, which are part of the OIRT permanent services.

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Director: H.-A. JUŠKEVIČIUS.

The work of the Technical Commission and its study groups is organized and co-ordinated at the Centre.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: J. HŘEBÍK (Czechoslovakia).

BUDGET

OIRT is financed by membership dues and the income gained from publishing radio magazines.

PUBLICATIONS

OIRT Radio and Television (six times a year).

Catalogue of Transmissions suitable for exchange: Radio.

OIRT Information (monthly).

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION

INTERVISION

The Intervision network was set up in 1960 under OIRT to link the television services of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland. Links were extended to the U.S.S.R. in 1961 (the Soviet Central Television and TV services of the Ukraine, Estonia and Latvia). Bulgaria and Romania joined in 1963. In 1965 Finnish Television and TV services of Byelorussia and Lithuania joined. The TV service of Moldavia joined in 1967.

Intervision is controlled by the OIRT Administrative Council and decisions about programmes are made by the Intervision Council. Programme details are settled by the Intervision International Programme Centre.

There is a regular exchange with the Eurovision network.

TELEVISION LICENCES

('000)

	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	3	185	288	420	621	829	1,028
Czechoslovakia	795	2,113	2,375	2,600	2,864	2,996	3,091
German Democratic Republic	1,035	3,200	3,600	3,933	4,173	4,337	4,499
Hungary	103	887	1,065	1,169	1,397	1,595	1,769
Poland	426	2,078	2,540	2,934	3,390	3,828	4,215
Romania	55	501	712	916	1,115	1,289	1,484
U.S.S.R.	4,800	15,700	19,000	22,900	26,800	30,800	n.a.
TOTAL	7,217	24,664	25,580	34,872	40,360	45,674	n.a.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Geneva, Switzerland

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC*

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LORCS*

THE NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: Istanbul, September 1969.)

STANDING COMMISSION

President: The COUNTESS OF LIMERICK (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any disputes between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members chosen by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The President of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Governors meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever else they wish. They present a report to each Standing Commission.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

7 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Founded in 1863 and assumed present title in 1876. The ICRC is the guardian of the Principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the field) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a second Convention was approved, concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949 protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

* ICRC and LORCS were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: MARCEL A. NAVILLE.

Vice-Presidents: JEAN PICTET, HARALD HUBER.

Members: PAUL RUEGGER, GUILLAUME BORDIER, DIE-
TRICH SCHINDLER, PIERRE MICHEL, MARJORIE DUVIL-
LARD, MAX PETITPIERRE, ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, DENISE
BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT,
ROGER GALLOPIN, HANS BACHMAN, WALDEMAR
JUCKER, JACQUES FREYMOND, VICTOR H. UMBRICH.

Secretary-General: JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT.

The ICRC is an independent institution of a private character, neutral as regards politics, ideology and religion. It is exclusively composed of Swiss nationals. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. The international character of the ICRC is based on its mission and not on its composition.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Consists of the President and at least three other members of the Committee. Executes current work between sessions of the International Committee.

DIRECTORATE

Secretary-General: JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT.

Special Assistant to the President and Director of Operations: RAYMOND COURVOISIER.

Director, Department of Principles and Law: CLAUDE PILLOUD.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, and similar grants from National Red Cross Societies and the Swiss public.

PUBLICATIONS

International Review of the Red Cross (monthly): French and English editions.

Topical Red Cross News (information bulletin, about 20 times annually).

Annual Reports.

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES— LORCS

17 Chemin des Grets, Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between national societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in 114 countries at the end of 1971, with an aggregate junior and adult membership of over 224 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. To facilitate, as the International Federation of the National Societies, their humanitarian action at all times and carry out the responsibilities devolving on it in this capacity, being a permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study among the various National Societies, and having the duty of assisting them in organizing and carrying out their work on both national and international level.

2. To promote the establishment and development of an independent and duly authorized National Society in each country.
3. To be the official representative of the Member Societies in the international field.
4. To accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors.

FINANCE

The League of Red Cross Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and the development programme is also financed on a voluntary basis by National Societies.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ (Mexico)

The Board is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies Members of the League.

Meetings:	1961	Prague	1963	Geneva
	1965	Vienna	1967	The Hague
	1969	Istanbul	1971	Mexico

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets every two years, alternately with the Board of Governors. It is composed of representatives from the Societies to which the Chairman and nine Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors belong and from nineteen other Societies appointed by the Board of Governors for a four-year term. It directs the League between sessions of the Board of Governors.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND STANDING FINANCE COMMISSION

Development Programme Advisory Committee.
Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.

Youth Advisory Committee.
Nursing Advisory Committee.
Standing Finance Commission.

These Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Board of Governors and number between 10 and 16 except the Standing Finance Commission which numbers 14.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Deputy Secretary-General: NEDIM ABUT (Turkey).

Under Secretary-General (a.i.): YVONNE HENTSCH (Switzerland).

Treasurer-General: Baron VAN ZEELAND (Belgium).

The Secretariat has a staff of 100 from some 22 countries. Its work falls into two main categories, *relief in times of natural disaster* and *development of National Societies*. The League is recognized by the United Nations as the main co-ordinating agency in emergency stages of international disaster relief, and launches an appeal if requested by the National Society, or the government, of the country concerned. In the field of development, Regional Service Bureaux, in consultation and close co-operation with the technical bureaux, provides assistance on request to National Societies in process of formation or development by means of regional, field and technical delegates, regional seminars, training institutes and conferences, and help established National Societies develop and extend existing services and set up new ones if and when the need arises.

TECHNICAL BUREAUX

Health and Social Service, promoting and co-ordinating National Societies' activities in first aid, preventive medicine, organization of blood transfusion services and donor recruitment and social welfare activities.

Nursing, which reinforces the efforts of National Societies to improve recruitment and training of nursing personnel for their own health programmes and state

needs, provides documentation for basic and post-basic nursing schools, training of auxiliary nursing personnel and development of "Health in the Home" instruction.

Red Cross Youth: promotes and co-ordinates activities by children and young people in fields of health, community and international service, and international friendship and understanding. 108 National Societies have Youth Sections or involve young people in their programmes.

Information, which provides National Societies with publications, photographs, films, tape recordings and other audio-visual materials, maintains constant contact with international information media; is responsible for all League publications, in particular the review *Panorama*, published eight times a year. All periodicals appear in English, French and Spanish.

International Relations, which is entrusted with co-ordinating and strengthening the relations of the League with all governmental and non-governmental international organizations, which might influence League policy. The League maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNESCO, and non-governmental organizations.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

Afghanistan: Afghan Red Crescent, Kabul.

Albania: Albanian Red Cross, 35 Rruga e Barrikadave, Tirana.

Algeria: Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Blvd. Mohamed V, Algiers.

Argentina: Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, Buenos Aires.

Australia: Australian Red Cross Society, 122 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000.

Austria: Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, 1041 Vienna IV.

Belgium: Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, Brussels 5.

Bolivia: Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), La Paz.

Botswana: Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 485, Gaborone.

Brazil: Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 12, Rio de Janeiro.

Bulgaria: Bulgarian Red Cross, 1 Blvd. S.S. Biruzov, Sofia.

Burma: Burma Red Cross Society, Red Cross Building, 42 Strand Rd., Rangoon.

Burundi: Burundi Red Cross, 3 rue du Marché, B.P. 324, Bujumbura.

Cameroon: Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, Yaoundé.

Canada: Canadian Red Cross Society, 95 Wellesley St. East, Toronto 284 (Ontario).

Ceylon: Ceylon Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo VII.

Chile: Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246 V., Santiago de Chile.

China: Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, Peking.

Colombia: Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 1110, Bogotá D.E.

Costa Rica: Costa Rica Red Cross, Calle 5A, Apartado 1025, San José.

Cuba: Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23, No. 201 esq. N. Vedado, Havana.

Czechoslovakia: Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovská 18, Prague I.

Dahomey: Dahomean Red Cross, B.P. 1, Porto Novo.

Denmark: Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, 1471 Copenhagen K.

Dominican Republic: Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Santo Domingo.

Ecuador: Ecuadorean Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, Quito.

El Salvador: Salvadorean Red Cross Society, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, San Salvador.

Egypt: Egyptian Red Cross Society, 34 Ramsés St., Cairo.

Ethiopia: Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Red Cross St., No. 1, P.O.B. 195, Addis Ababa.

Finland: Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, 00140 Helsinki 14.

France: French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin-Bauchart, Paris 8e.

Germany (Democratic Republic): German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801, Dresden.

Germany (Federal Republic): German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 Bonn 1, Postfach.

Ghana: Ghana Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 835, Accra.

Greece: Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, Athens 135.

Guatemala: Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a. Calle 8-40 zona 1, Guatemala C.A.

Guyana: Guyana Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 351, Eve Leary, Georgetown.

Haiti: Haitian National Red Cross Society, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, Port-au-Prince.

Honduras: Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henri Dunant 516, Tegucigalpa, D.C.

Hungary: Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany Janos utca 31, Budapest V.

Iceland: Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggötu 4, Reykjavík, Post Box 872.

India: Indian Red Cross Society, 1 Red Cross Rd., New Delhi 1.

Indonesia: Indonesian Red Cross, Dyl Abdul Muis, P.O.B. 2009, Jakarta.

Iran: Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, Teheran.

Iraq: Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, Baghdad.

Ireland: Irish Red Cross Society, 16 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

Italy: Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, Rome.

Ivory Coast: Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, Abidjan.

Jamaica: Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, Kingston 5.

Japan: Japanese Red Cross Society, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105.

Jordan: Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 10001, Amman.

Kenya: Kenya Red Cross Society, St. Johns Gate, P.O.B. 712, Nairobi.

Khmer Republic: Khmer Red Cross, 17 R Vithei, B.P. 94, Phnom-Penh.

Korea (Democratic People's Republic): Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang.

Korea (Republic): The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3ka, Nam San-Dong, Seoul.

Kuwait: Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 1359, Kuwait.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

- Laos*: Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, Vientiane.
- Lebanon*: Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, Beirut.
- Lesotho*: Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 366, Maseru.
- Liberia*: Liberian National Red Cross Society, National Headquarters, Broad St., P.O.B. 226, Monrovia.
- Libya*: Libyan Red Crescent, P.O.B. 541, Benghazi.
- Liechtenstein*: Liechtenstein Red Cross, 9490 Vaduz.
- Luxembourg*: Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, Luxembourg.
- Madagascar*: Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clemenceau, P.O.B. 1168, Tananarive.
- Malawi*: Malawi Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 247, Blantyre.
- Malaysia*: Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, Kuala Lumpur.
- Mali*: Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, Bamako.
- Mexico*: Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional, No. 1032, Mexico 10, D.F.
- Monaco*: Monacan Red Cross, 27 Blvd. de Suisse, Monte Carlo.
- Mongolia*: Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, P.O.B. 537, Ulan Bator.
- Morocco*: Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, Rabat.
- Nepal*: Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureshwar, P.B. 217, Kathmandu.
- Netherlands*: Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, The Hague.
- New Zealand*: New Zealand Red Cross Society, 61 Dixon St., P.O.B. 6073, Wellington 1.
- Nicaragua*: Nicaraguan Red Cross, Managua, D.N.
- Niger*: Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, Niamey.
- Nigeria*: Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O.B. 764, Lagos.
- Norway*: Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33B, Oslo.
- Pakistan*: Pakistan Red Cross Society, Dr. Dawood Pota Rd., Karachi 4.
- Panama*: National Red Cross Society of Panama, Apartado 668, Panama.
- Paraguay*: Paraguayan Red Cross, calle Andrés Barbero 33, Asunción.
- Peru*: Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, Lima.
- Philippines*: Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.F. 280, Manila D-406.
- Poland*: Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, Warsaw.
- Portugal*: Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 April, 1 à 5, Lisbon 3.
- Romania*: Romanian Red Cross, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, Bucharest.
- Salvador*: Salvador Red Cross, 3A Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, San Salvador.
- San Marino*: Red Cross of San Marino, Comité central, San Marino.
- Saudi Arabia*: Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, Riyadh.
- Senegal*: Senegalese Red Cross Society, Blvd. Franklin-Roosevelt, B.P. 299, Dakar.
- Sierra Leone*: Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool St., P.O.B. 427, Freetown.
- Somalia*: Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O.B. 937, Mogadiscio.
- South Africa*: South African Red Cross Society, Cor. Kruis & Market Sts., P.O.B. 8726, Johannesburg.
- Spain*: Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, Madrid, 10.
- Sudan*: Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O.B. 235, Khartoum.
- Sweden*: Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, Fack, 10440 Stockholm 14.
- Switzerland*: Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 Berne.
- Syria*: Red Crescent of the Syrian Arab Republic Blvd. Mahdi Ben Barake, Damascus.
- Tanzania*: Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Rd., P.O.B. 1133, Dar es Salaam.
- Thailand*: Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Bldg., Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok.
- Togo*: Togolese Red Cross, 51 rue Boko-Soga, P.O.B. 655, Lomé.
- Trinidad and Tobago*: Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke St., P.O.B. 357, Port of Spain.
- Tunisia*: Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.
- Turkey*: Turkish Red Crescent Society, Yenisehir, Ankara.
- Uganda*: Uganda Red Cross Society, Nabunya Rd., P.O.B. 494, Kampala.
- United Kingdom*: British Red Cross Society, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.
- Upper Volta*: Upper Volta Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 340, Ouagadougou.
- Uruguay*: Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, Montevideo.
- U.S.A.*: American National Red Cross, 17th and D Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.
- U.S.S.R.*: Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, Moscow B-36.
- Venezuela*: Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, Caracas.
- Viet Nam (Democratic Republic)*: Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 Bà Triêu, Hanoi.
- Viet-Nam (Republic)*: Red Cross of the Republic of Viet-Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, Saigon.
- Yugoslavia*: Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, Belgrade.
- Zaire*: Red Cross Society of Zaire, 41 Avenue Valcke, B.P. 1712, Kinshasa.
- Zambia*: Zambia Red Cross Society, 2837 Brentwood Drive, P.O.B. RW1, Lusaka.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—ISVS

10-12 Chemin de Surville, Petit Lancy, 1213 Geneva, Switzerland

Established 1962 to support and assist national volunteer service programmes. Members: 55 governments.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

Composed of governments of countries attending the 1962 International Conference on Middle Level Manpower and of those governments which have since been voted into membership. It is the ultimate authority on policies and scope of the organization. Membership is open to all countries which are members of UN or its Specialized Agencies.

COUNCIL

Composed of 16 governments which contribute support to ISVS, either in the form of cash or in the assignment of personnel, or both. It determines questions of policy, programme and budget.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the executive functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MAXIME-LEOPOLD ZOLLNER (Dahomey).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Asia: ISVS Asian Office, 303 Trade Centre Bldg., Padre Faura and A. Mabini Sts., Ermita, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America: Secretaría Internacional para el Servicio Voluntario, Oficina de Latinoamérica, Cangallo 524, 2 Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

North America: 1028 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Suite 523, Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.

AIMS

1. To support and assist national volunteer programmes by serving as an information and experience exchange clearing house.

2. To encourage the formation of new national volunteer service programmes.

3. To provide technical assistance where requested in the setting up and support of national volunteer service

organizations, both those for service overseas and those within their own borders.

4. To co-operate with other organizations, international, governmental and private in working to increase and improve volunteer service, and to increase the supply of skilled manpower in the developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. Circulation of volunteer information, documentation and statistics, films, language and other training materials for volunteers.

2. Sponsorship of international and regional conferences and seminars about volunteer service and related subjects.

3. Technical assistance for the establishment of national volunteer organizations.

4. Aid to international co-ordination of volunteer service.

FINANCE

The Secretariat is financed by contributions of member governments, principally those of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

ISVS Flash.

ISVS Statistics on Volunteer Service.

ISVS Résumés.

ISVS Reports.

Directory of Central and Overseas Offices of Volunteer Sending Organizations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM—INTELSAT

950 L'Enfant Plaza South, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.

Founded in August 1964 by agreements which provide interim arrangements for the establishment of a global commercial communications satellite system. Definitive arrangements, agreed upon in May 1971, have been signed by most of the member countries and are expected to come into force in 1972.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of INTELSAT is available to all states which are members of the International Telecommunication Union, and as at December 1st, 1971, comprised 81 states.

AIMS

The prime objective of INTELSAT is to provide the satellite facilities required for an international public telecommunications system, operating on commercial principles and available, on a non-discriminatory basis,

to all areas of the world. States may invest in the system, with consequent participation in development, construction (including provision of equipment), operation and ownership.

ORGANIZATION

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS

Under the interim arrangements the governing body is the Interim Communications Satellite Committee (ICSC). It is responsible for the development and operation of the "space segment" of the global system of INTELSAT. (The "space segment" means the communications satellites and the ground equipment required for their tracking and control.) Members of INTELSAT are represented in ICSC on an investment quota basis. As at December 1st,

1971, there were 18 committee members representing 49 states.

Pursuant to the interim arrangements and under the authority of the ICSC, the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), a private corporation set up by an Act of the U.S. Congress, at present acts as the Manager for INTELSAT in the development and operation of the space segment.

DEFINITIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The new international agreements are expected to come into force in 1972, following ratification by at least two-thirds of the former member states of INTELSAT, holding at least two-thirds of the total investment quotas. Under these agreements INTELSAT will possess juridical personality and will have a structure consisting of the following organs:

Assembly of Parties, consisting of one representative from each INTELSAT member state. Concerned with matters of interest to members in their capacity as sovereign states, including amendments to the agreements and consideration of general policy and long-term objectives. Will confirm the appointment of the Director-General. Each member state will have one vote. Substantive decisions will require a majority of two-thirds. Ordinary meetings will be scheduled every two years.

Meeting of Signatories, consisting of one representative of each government or its designated communications entity. Concerned with financial and operational aspects of the INTELSAT system, including future increases in the capital ceiling (basically \$500,000,000), general rules for approval of earth stations, allotment of space segment capacity and for establishment of rates of charge, and

considering reports on finances and future programmes. Each member will have one vote. Substantive decisions will require a two-thirds majority. Meetings will be held once in every calendar month.

Board of Governors, consisting of 20 to 25 Governors representing the major users (countries) and groups of smaller users. Will have broad responsibilities and powers for the development and operation of the INTELSAT system. Will act by weighted vote, with votes distributed according to financial interest (financial interest determined according to current utilization of the system). A weighted vote of two-thirds will be needed for substantive decisions. No Governor will cast a vote greater than 40 per cent of the total, and the concurrence of at least four Governors will be needed to carry an affirmative vote or to impose a veto. The Board of Governors will meet as often as necessary, but at least four times a year.

Executive Organ, headed initially by a Secretary-General and after December 31st, 1976, by a Director-General. The Secretary-General will have limited management responsibilities, including the provision of financial and administrative services, and will have a small staff to assist him in his functions; COMSAT will continue to

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CONSORTIUM

furnish management services of a technical and operational nature, under contract to INTELSAT and reporting directly to the Board of Governors. After December 31st, 1976, the Director General, appointed by and responsible

to the Board of Governors, will be responsible for all management services, though he is expected to contract-out technical and operational functions to one or more competent entities so far as is practicable.

ACTIVITIES

SATELLITES

Four satellites, in synchronous orbit, were in service as at December 1st, 1971, covering more than 90 per cent of the earth's inhabited area. Two of these satellites are over the Atlantic, one over the Pacific and one over the Indian Ocean. Together they provide a total capacity equivalent to 6,000 to 13,000 telephone circuits, including channels permitting global distribution of television programmes. Other satellites are in orbit as reserves in case of need. At the end of 1971 there were approximately 2,700 telephone circuits in full-time use. In 1971, more than 1,400 hours of television programmes were transmitted to one or more receiving earth stations and widely broadcast.

The following is a list of the satellites in service as at December 1st, 1971:

INTELSAT IV F-2 was placed in service in March 1971. It is carrying traffic over the Atlantic.

INTELSAT III F-3 was launched and placed in service over the Pacific in February 1969. In July 1969 it was relocated over the Indian Ocean, where it is carrying traffic.

INTELSAT III F-4 was launched and placed in service in May 1969. It is carrying traffic over the Pacific.

INTELSAT III F-7 was placed in service in May 1970. It is carrying traffic over the Atlantic.

There have, in addition, been some failures, either of launch attempts or of operational satellites. INTELSAT financial planning is based on the statistical assumption that one out of four launchings will fail. There have also been a number of temporary interruptions of service, generally for less than 5 minutes and caused in most cases by earth station difficulties. As a representative measure of the reliability of the INTELSAT system, the monthly record of continuity of service (including the effect of interruptions at earth stations as well as in satellites) averaged better than 99.6 per cent over the 18 months ended August 31st, 1971. INTELSAT satellites further improve the overall reliability of international communications by restoring circuits temporarily interrupted due to faults in transoceanic cables. Such faults, occurring on the average 3-6 times monthly, would otherwise interrupt communications on the affected route for periods of up to one week.

Each INTELSAT III satellite has a nominal capacity of 1,200 telephone circuits or up to 4 simultaneous TV transmissions, and an estimated life of 5 years in orbit. The INTELSAT IV satellite has a design life of 7 years and a capacity of from 3,000 to 9,000 telephone circuits, depending upon the transmission techniques and antenna arrangements selected. This capacity includes ample television transmission capability. Four such satellites—two over the Atlantic and one each over the Pacific and Indian Oceans—will be capable of accommodating the

anticipated growth of traffic through 1974-75. A total of eight INTELSAT IV satellites have been ordered, to provide for possible launch failures and to enable spare satellites to be placed in orbit as reserves. INTELSAT is currently studying possible types of still more advanced satellites to be used in the future.

EARTH STATIONS

Earth stations which work with the INTELSAT satellites are the property of organizations in the countries in which they are located. INTELSAT establishes performance characteristics for these stations, taking account of the recommended standards of the International Telecommunication Union, and approves their access to the satellites.

It is expected that by early 1972 some 69 standard earth station antennas will be carrying commercial traffic via the INTELSAT system. These are distributed as follows:

Africa (6): Morocco, Kenya, Zaire, Nigeria, Senegal, Madagascar.

Asia (18): Republic of China, Japan (3), Philippines (2), Thailand (2), Hong Kong (2), Indonesia, India, Iran, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore.

Australia and Oceania (5): Australia (3), Guam, New Zealand.

Central and South America (12): Argentina (2), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Martinique.

Europe and the Middle East (17): France (2), German Federal Republic (2), Greece, Iran, Italy (2), Lebanon, Spain (3), U.K. (2), Bahrain, Kuwait, Sweden.

North America and Hawaii (11): Canada (2), U.S.A. (9).

This total is expected to increase to 82 by the end of 1972 and to 88 by the end of 1973.

FINANCE

INTELSAT establishes the charges for use of the space segment to cover estimated operating, maintenance and administrative costs, amortization of capital investment and a return (currently 14 per cent) on net investment. The satellite utilization charges are paid to INTELSAT by the operators of the various earth stations, and the revenues thus generated are distributed among the member countries in proportion to their investments.

The INTELSAT space segment charge was initially set in 1965 at \$32,000 per year per unit of utilization. (A unit of utilization is basically a two-way, voice-grade link between a satellite and a standard earth station.) The growth in capacity, lifetime, and use of the INTELSAT satellites has allowed this charge to be reduced progressively and, effective on January 1st, 1972, it has been set at \$13,000 per year per unit of utilization. This reduction in the cost of satellite communications has been widely reflected in lower tariffs for intercontinental telephone, television and telegraph service.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's parliaments.
World membership: 66 Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on subjects referred to it by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

RECENT CONFERENCES

1953	Washington	1962	Brasilia
1954	Vienna	1963	Belgrade
1955	Helsinki	1964	Copenhagen
1956	Bangkok	1965	Ottawa
1957	London	1966	Teheran
1958	Rio de Janeiro	1968	Lima
1959	Warsaw	1969	New Delhi
1960	Tokyo	1970	The Hague
1961	Brussels	1971	Paris

Forthcoming Conferences will be held in 1972 in Rome and in 1973 in Santiago.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their

agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary General.

President: ANDRÉ CHANDERNAGOR (France).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. It supervises the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: J. HALL (United Kingdom).

Members: G. S. DHILLON (India), R. CARPIO-CASTILLO (Venezuela), A. P. CHITIKOV (U.S.S.R.), K. FUKUNAGA (Japan), W. HOFER (Switzerland), M. MARIGOH MBOUA (Cameroon), M. DE NIET (Netherlands), M. LEVENTE (Romania), G. VEDOVATO (Italy).

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY BUREAU

The Secretariat of the Union. It maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary-General: PIO-CARLO TERENCE.

Assistant Secretary-General: PIERRE CORNILLON.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advancing international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Union operates an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP) which collects and circulates material on the structure and functioning of

legislative assemblies throughout the world, and also organizes symposia on questions of parliamentary interest.

The Union has general consultative status, Category 1, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contacts with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the Nordic Countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), the Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council of Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg), the Latin American Parliament, and the Arab Parliamentary Union.

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget for 1973 is about 1,339,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections, Conference Proceedings.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

(OBEDINENNYI INSTITUT YADERNYCH ISSLEDOVANIY)

Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Postal Address: Head Post Office P.O. Box 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Joint Institute at Dubna was founded at an international conference in Moscow in March 1956, its purpose being the furthering of collaboration in nuclear research between the member countries.

MEMBERS

Albania
Bulgaria
China, People's Republic*
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic
Hungary

Korea, People's Democratic Republic
Mongolian People's Republic
Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic

* Withdrew her scientists in July 1966.

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The Committee is the supreme authority of the Joint Institute. It is composed of the chairmen or heads of the atomic energy authorities of member countries. The Committee meets about once a year, and makes decisions about future policy, and finance.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Plans the programme of work. Composed of senior scientists from the member countries.

MANAGEMENT

Director: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Directors: Prof. A. MIKHUL (Romania), Prof. N. SODNOM (Mongolian People's Republic).

Administrative Manager: V. L. KARPOVSKY.

Broad executive powers are vested in the Director. The Management carries out all practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Directors are elected by the Committee.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Director: Prof. V. P. DZHELEPOV.

This laboratory has a synchrocyclotron that accelerates protons to 680 MeV, deuterons to 420 MeV, and alpha-particles to 840 MeV and is a powerful source of 600 MeV neutrons and charged and neutral mesons. This accelerator started operating in 1949. The main directions of research at this laboratory are the investigation of nucleon-nucleon scattering, the processes of pion production and their interaction with nucleons, the investigation of μ -meson properties and weak interaction processes, and the interaction of nucleons and mesons with complex nuclei.

The Laboratory also has a Radio-chemical Laboratory.

LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGIES

Director: Prof. A. M. BALDIN.

The Laboratory has a 10 BeV synchrophasotron that has been operating since 1957.

Experimental investigations are carried out with protons and secondary particles. The experiments are devoted to the study of nucleon structure problems, strong interactions of strange particles and weak interaction processes. In 1960 the laboratory discovered the anti-sigma minus hyperon.

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

LABORATORY OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Director: Prof. D. I. BLOKHINTSEV.

This Laboratory works on the problems of field theory, the theory of elementary particles, nucleon structure, the phenomenological theory of scattering, and the use of superconductivity methods to the atomic nucleus.

LABORATORY OF NEUTRON PHYSICS

Director: Prof. I. M. FRANK.

An experimental fast neutron pulse reactor came into operation in 1960. It is being used for research in low-energy physics and neutron spectrometry, and for studying the structure of matter. Nuclear reactions induced by light nuclei are studied with the aid of the laboratory electrostatic generator.

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Director: Prof. G. N. FLEROV.

In 1960 a cyclotron of multiple-charged ions came into operation. It is used to produce powerful beams of various ions up to the light-charged 320 MeV ion Ar. In 1962 a new type of nuclear radioactivity—proton radioactivity was discovered, in 1963 a new isotope of the 102 element with a mass number of 256 was synthesized, in 1964 the 104 element was synthesized. In 1970 the 105 element was synthesized. The chemical properties of transuranium elements are studied at the laboratory.

LABORATORY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Director: Prof. M. G. MESCHERYAKOV.

This Laboratory was founded in 1966, its purpose being the centralization of computing and data handling facilities at JINR.

The main directions of the laboratory activities are the creation and operation of systems for analysis of data collected on film, development of automatic flying spot devices for scanning and measuring chamber films,

organization of measuring centres at other Laboratories of the Institute and development of mathematical methods and programmes for data processing as supplied to problems of elementary particle physics.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Two special departments have been established at the Institute, one of them performing research in the field of collective ion acceleration and the other operating the large experimental programme of JINR at the Soviet GeV accelerator in Serpukhov.

HISTORY

In 1946 work was begun on the 680 MeV synchrocyclotron at Dubna. In 1949, when it was put into operation, the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was set up. In 1957 the 10 GeV synchrophastron of the Electrophysical Laboratory of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was completed and the two installations formed the centre of a new town named Dubna, 80 miles from Moscow. In 1956 these two large research institutes were handed over to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research and Dubna became an international centre. During the following years the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research founded four new Laboratories: the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, the Laboratory of Neutron Physics and the Laboratory of Computing and Automation.

There are over 3,000 staff at the Institute. Scientists of other member states make liaison visits and work at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research laboratories for short and long periods of time.

BUDGET

Contributions by all member states are approximately proportional to their national incomes.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION LAFTA-ALALC

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIBRE COMERCIO—ALALC)

(ASSOCIAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIVRE COMÉRCIO)

Cebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual Latin American Common Market.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Colombia	Peru
Bolivia	Ecuador	Uruguay
Brazil	Mexico	Venezuela
Chile	Paraguay	

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Established in 1965 as the supreme organ of LAFTA, the Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of all member countries. It meets regularly and makes important policy decisions relating to regional integration.

CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Conference of Contracting Parties is composed of delegations from each member country and makes decisions on matters that require a joint resolution of the Contracting Parties. Its functions are to take steps towards the implementation of the Treaty, to approve the annual Budget, to fix contributions, to elect a President and two Vice-Presidents and to appoint the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. It meets in ordinary session once a year, when trade negotiations are carried out, and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee, consisting of one representative of each contracting party, is the Permanent body of the Association and is responsible for supervising the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Among its regular duties are the convoking of the Conference of Contracting Parties,

to submit to the Conference an annual progress report and budget, to represent the Association, to carry out studies, suggest measures and submit recommendations to the Conference and to apply for technical assistance and collaboration. The Committee operates at the headquarters of the Association in Montevideo.

President (1971): ALBERTO ZELADA CASTEDO (Bolivia).

SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative functions of LAFTA are carried out by the Secretariat, which is directed by an Executive Secretary elected by the Conference for a term of three years. The appointment is renewable. The Executive Secretary participates in the work of the Council of Ministers, the Conference and the Committee.

The Secretariat is composed of the Departments of Trade Policy, Industrial Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agricultural Affairs, and Administration, and a number of specialized services.

Executive Secretary: GUSTAVO MAGARIÑOS (Uruguay), re-elected June 1967.

Deputy Executive Secretaries: CÉSAR A. VENEGAS C. (Peru), JUAN PASCAL MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).

FUNCTIONS

The Latin American Free Trade Association is an inter-governmental organization, created by the Treaty of Montevideo in February 1960 with the object of increasing trade between the Contracting Parties and of promoting regional integration, thus contributing to the economic and social development of the member countries.

System of Tariff Reductions. The Treaty of Montevideo provides for the gradual establishment of a free trade area, which would form the basis for a Latin American Common Market. Reduction of tariff and other trade barriers is to be carried out gradually up to 1980 by two means, the National Lists and a Common List.

The National Lists form the basis for reductions of tariff and trade barriers between the member countries. Each country presents annually a list of those commodities on which it is prepared to concede reductions and agreement between the members shall be reached by negotiation. Reductions agreed in National Lists come into force on January 1st of the year following agreement.

The Common List includes those products on which complete exemption from all duties and charges shall obtain within the Free Trade Zone. The products represented on this list shall represent at least 25 per cent of the total trade of the area during the first three years, 50

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

per cent during the second three year period, 75 per cent during the third three year period, and the greater part of the *inter-alia* trade during the final three year period.

The Treaty includes provisions for *Special Lists* for more favourable terms for less developed countries. Paraguay has already obtained benefits under this clause, which also covers Ecuador, Bolivia and, to some extent, Uruguay.

Subregional Agreements. The Association approves in principle the drawing up of subregional agreements between its members, in accordance with the Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed at Punta del Este in

April 1967, as being a means of encouraging the realization of a Latin American Common Market.

The Andean group of countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru) signed the *Cartagena Agreement* in May 1969 and in July 1969 the Permanent Executive Committee of LAFTA unanimously approved the establishment of an Andean Common Market.

A *River Plate Basin Treaty* (*Tratado de la Cuenca de la Plata*) was signed in Brasilia in April 1969, by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, to co-operate in joint development schemes in the area drained by the rivers which flow into the Plate estuary.

ACTIVITIES

Trade Liberalization Programme. The annual rounds of negotiations have given rise to approximately 11,000 tariff reductions incorporated in the National Lists. More than 7,000 preferential tariff reductions in favour of less developed member countries have been included in Special Lists. These concessions cover almost 90 per cent of trade between countries of the region.

Negotiations for a second Common List were begun in December 1967 and continued July–November 1968, but no agreement was reached. In October 1969, when negotiations for the Common List were resumed, the Contracting Parties adopted a protocol, drawn up in June 1969 by the Permanent Executive Committee, modifying the Treaty of Montevideo. The amendments provide for prolongation of the strict time limits set for the introduction of free trade in the area, and the transition period is to terminate in 1980 instead of in 1973.

Growth of Trade. While from 1955 to 1961 the volume of intraregional trade decreased from \$1,087 million to \$659 million, since the Treaty of Montevideo came into effect it has increased to a total of \$1,342 million in 1970.

Co-operation and Development. A number of industrial agreements have been completed in relation to electronics, chemicals, petro-chemicals, electrical appliances and pharmaceuticals and the Permanent Executive Committee agreed in September 1969 on proposals for a regional policy for industrial development, integration of industry by sector, widening of markets, investment policy, and measures to be taken to assist the less developed countries of the region.

LAFTA has established a *System of Payments and Credits* to facilitate commercial operations between member countries. The system functions by means of a network of credit agreements between central banks, and a procedure of multilateral compensation, which is administered by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. Operations channelled through this system have increased from \$6 million in 1966, the first year of functioning, to almost \$165 million in 1971.

LAFTA has adopted a policy of co-ordination and harmonization of legislation, principally through special intergovernmental agreements, such as the Agreement on Transport by Water, the Protocol on Transit of Persons, and the Protocol on the Settlement of Disputes. A number of studies have been carried out on matters relating to integration, such as industrial property, harmonization of fiscal laws, customs legislation and the adoption by Contracting Parties of common positions with regard to third parties.

LAFTA-CACM Co-ordinating Commission (Comisión Coordinadora ALALC-MCCA). The Commission was created in September 1967 by LAFTA and CACM (Central American Common Market) to devise methods for the formation of a Latin American Common Market. Also included in the Commission are Latin American countries which do not belong to either LAFTA or CACM. The first meeting of the Commission was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in October 1968.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(CORPORACIÓN ANDINA DE FOMENTO)

c/o Dirección de Integación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, Lima, Peru.

In August 1966, representatives from Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela met in Bogotá and signed a pact calling for accelerated regional integration measures to facilitate the establishment of a Latin American Common Market. In June 1967, at the close of the fifth Inter-American ECOSOC conference at Viña del Mar, the *Andean Development Corporation* was founded, and a Mixed Commission of ten delegates from the five countries was formed.

In July 1967 the Mixed Commission held its second meeting in Quito to draw up a sub-regional planning agreement. This agreement covers co-operation on development projects, particularly in the petrochemical, iron and steel, automotive and electronics industries, and also includes provisions for the eventual establishment of a common external tariff for the region and plans for co-ordinating national economic policies. The text of the agreement was approved by the Council of LAFTA Foreign Ministers in September 1967.

In July 1968, at a meeting at Cartagena, Colombia, the Mixed Commission agreed that the first integration measures should take effect in 1970 and that elimination of internal tariffs and the adoption of a common external tariff should be achieved by 1980.

In May 1969 the Mixed Commission, including a delegate from Bolivia, met in Cartagena, Colombia, to sign an *Andean Regional Agreement (Acuerdo Regional Andino)*. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru signed the pact, which calls for rapid reductions in tariff barriers,

leading to the establishment by 1980 of a free trade area, and for integration of industry in the region.

The first step towards reduction of tariff barriers and other trade restrictions within the Group came on April 15th, 1970 with the coming into force of the *Andean Regional Agreement*. The 175 items which are now to be traded freely between Chile, Colombia and Peru comprise the LAFTA Common List and include agricultural products, raw materials and a few items of industrial machinery. Bolivia and Ecuador who are also signatories to the Cartagena Agreement are expected to remove tariffs more gradually over the period 1970-73.

An agreement was signed by member countries in 1970 providing for the pooling of merchant fleets.

The joint financing of development projects by members of the Group was discussed at a meeting in June 1970 of representatives of banks in the region. Other matters discussed included participation in the formation and development of state-owned companies, facilitating the movement of capital towards industrial development projects and financing commercial operations from within and outside the sub-region.

In November 1970, the President of the Andean Group, Jorge Valencia Jaramillo visited the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels. Discussions covered trade matters, technical and financial co-operation, investment policy and exchange of information on the Communities' experiences in regional integration. It was suggested that a joint committee could be set up to reinforce relations between the two groups.

STATISTICS

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$ million)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1968		1969		1968		1969	
	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)	From World	From ALALC (LAFTA)
Argentina	1,169	275	1,500	369	1,368	338	1,535	868
Bolivia	153	19	134	26	171	13	173	16
Brazil	2,132	277	2,254	288	1,881	193	2,260	218
Chile	743	178	888	221	940	92	978	121
Colombia	643	48	677	66	558	34	590	64
Ecuador	244	27	266	38	177	15	209	15
Mexico	1,960	43	2,036	63	1,037	62	1,960	118
Paraguay	73	17	82	17	48	16	51	19
Peru	629	108	601	107	866	51	806	59
Uruguay	159	42	170	47	179	19	185	24
Venezuela	1,712	47	1,628	69	3,082	165	2,431	266
TOTAL	9,618	1,081	10,236	1,311	10,308	999	11,238	1,288

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ PERMANENT CONSULTATIF DU MAGHREB)

47 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis, Tunisia

A permanent committee established in 1964 for economic co-ordination, meeting four times a year.

MEMBERS

Algeria Morocco Tunisia

ORGANIZATION

Secretariat: 1 rue de Grèce, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965; each member country is represented by one delegate who exercises his functions permanently at the Headquarters of the Committee; Delegates MOHAMMED LARBI (Algeria), ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE (Morocco), CHADLI TNANI (Tunisia); Sec. MUSTAPHA EL KASRI; budget U.S. \$100,000, provided by equal donations from the member states.

Centre for Industrial Studies: Tangier, Morocco; f. 1968 to co-operate with industrial development plans in the member states and to carry out studies and research relevant to these plans; annual budget U.S. \$2 million, to be provided by the UNDP and the Maghreb states; Dir. MOHAMED DAYA (Tunisia); Project Dir. STEPHAN KLINGHOFFER (Austria).

Maghreb Committee on Tourism: f. 1966.

Maghreb Committee on Postal and Telecommunications Co-ordination: f. 1965.

Maghreb Esparto Bureau: Algiers; f. 1965.

Commission on Transport and Communications: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1968 to integrate the transport systems of the Maghreb countries; four subsidiary committees have been set up:

Maghreb Committee on Air Transport: Rabat.

Maghreb Committee on Railways: Algiers.

Maghreb Committee on Shipping: Tunis.

Maghreb Committee on Roads: Algiers.

Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Reinsurance: Rabat.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964
October First meeting of the Economic Ministers of the four Maghreb countries, Tangier. Two bodies to be set up: the permanent consultative committee, which would implement decisions on economic co-ordination; and an institute of industrial studies, which would harmonize joint industrial planning.
The four countries should work towards the establishment of a tariff union and towards joint negotiation with outside institutions and organizations.

November Second Conference of Ministers.

1965
March First meeting of the Permanent Consultative Committee, Algiers. Inner organization and operation of the Committee: three commissions appointed: one to draw up a schedule of the economies of the four countries, in order to be able eventually to establish relations with the important economic communities; a foreign trade commission to consider means of co-ordinating the export of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil, and to study the problems of duty-free trade within the

Maghreb; and a commission to study the co-ordination of industry and energy, and to seek markets for Maghrebi industrial products.

May Third meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Tripoli. Plans agreed for the co-ordination of exports of citrus fruits, wines, esparto and olive oil. An esparto bureau established in Algiers to handle the exports of all four countries. Special commissions set up for statistics, accounting, and the steel industry, and it was agreed to study improvement of telecommunication links. Secretariat for the Consultative Committee established.

October Meeting of Maghreb Committee on Tourism, Algiers. Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis.

November Signing of convention setting up Committee on Railways.

December Meeting of Consultative Committee, Algiers. Studied reports on co-ordination of transport and tourism in the Maghreb, and on industry and postal and telecommunications agreements.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1966 February	Fourth annual meeting of the Maghreb Economic Ministers, Algiers. Plans agreed for establishment of a permanent secretariat in Tunis, under direction of MOHAMED CHERKAOU, with budgetary and administrative responsibilities to aid the Consultative Committee; MOHAMED CHERKAOU appointed Director of Consultative Committee; agreement on co-ordination of commercial statistics in Maghreb; budget approved for 1966.	1968 January (cont.)	First meeting of the Administrative Council of the Centre for Industrial Studies, Tripoli. Approval of study programmes on fertilizers, desalinization of seawater and training of skilled manpower.
July	Meeting of Commission on Trading Relations, Tunis. Discussion of liberalisation of Maghreb reciprocal trade relations.	April	Meeting of Commission on Transport and Communications, Tunis. Recommendation for a master plan to be drawn up of transport in the Maghreb region.
August	Robert Gardiner, Exec.-Sec. of UN ECA, announced that the proposed Maghreb Secretariat with additional UN staff was to replace the Consultative Committee.	May	Meeting in Algiers of Mixed Commission on Frontier Formalities. Recommendations were made on facilitating the movement of travellers between Maghreb countries by road and rail.
September	Permanent Maghreb Committee on Tourism created in Algiers.	July	Meeting of representatives of Insurance Companies of the Maghreb countries. Decision to create a Maghreb Committee on Insurance and Re-insurance.
November	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Algiers; agreement for study group to examine constitution of a Maghreb Airlines Company.	Meeting in Tunis of trade union leaders of the Maghreb countries. Decision to hold annual meetings and to organize joint seminars.	Meeting of experts in Tunis to examine reports on problems of customs, commerce and external payments.
1967 January	Meeting of Permanent Consultative Committee, Rabat; discussion of possible negotiations with EEC and inter-Maghreb trade relations.	October	Meeting of experts in Tunis to examine reports on problems of customs, commerce and external payments.
March	Indefinite postponement of Maghreb Economies Ministers meeting originally planned for May 1966.	November	Meeting of experts in Rabat on agricultural exchanges. Ordinary session of Committee on Railways.
July	Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Education, Algiers.	1969 March	Meeting of experts in Algiers to examine study on industry.
October	Agreement between presidents of National Airlines to form a single company, to be called "Air Maghreb".	May	Second extraordinary session of Centre for Industrial Studies. Meeting of government delegates to study synthesis report on economic co-operation.
November	Fifth meeting of Economic Ministers in Tunis. Decision to draft a new agreement on general economic co-operation. A Maghreb Bank is to be created, and a multinational system of payments is envisaged.	1970 March	Sixth meeting of Economic Ministers postponed because of absence of Libya.
1968 January	Meeting of Maghreb Air Transport Committee, Rabat. Agreement on the creation of "Air Maghreb" and on other co-operation projects concerning air transport.	July	Meeting held without participation of Libya, who later in summer announced withdrawal from organization. Programme for 1970-71 drawn up: studies on co-operation in tourism, national infrastructures, transport, export policies, etc. Mauritania attended meeting as an observer.

(No meetings have been reported since July 1970.)

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

STATUTES

Signed at Tunis, October 1st, 1964, by the Economic Ministers of the four member states.

Article 1. The Permanent Consultative Committee is an organism in which representatives of the four countries of the Maghreb are brought together. It is composed of a President and eight members, of whom four are titular representatives and four are deputies.

Article 2. The President of the Permanent Consultative Committee must have the rank of Minister. The Presidency is entrusted to each of the member states in turn for the duration of one year.

Article 3. The President may arrange to be assisted by a Vice-President who will be the titular representative of the country which is holding the Presidency.

Article 4. The Government of each of the countries of the Maghreb will appoint a deputy titular member with the rank of Director of Central Administration.

The representatives of each country will be able to command the help of these experts in case of need.

Article 5. The Permanent Consultative Committee is provided with a Permanent Secretariat headed by an Administrative Secretary appointed by the President.

The location of the Secretariat will vary according to the location of the Presidency.

Article 6. The Permanent Consultative Committee will have correspondents in each member state appointed by

the government concerned. These correspondents must establish a Central Administration, and preferably some organizations and services with the object of planning economic programmes.

Article 7. Meetings of the Permanent Consultative Committee will be held at least once every three months when called by the President. At the same time as the President calls members of the Committee to meetings, he will present them with a programme embodying the proposals which he has received from the member countries.

Article 8. The proceedings of every session of the Permanent Consultative Committee must be recorded in Minutes drawn up by the President in office. These minutes must receive the unanimous approbation of the members of the Committee.

Article 9. The President will supply each of the members of the Committee with a copy of all documents brought to his attention, as well as any document likely to be of value to the Committee.

Article 10. The President will submit the budget planned to cover the expenses of the Permanent Consultative Committee for the approbation of the Maghreb Council of Economic Ministers.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

To develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, for hydro electric power, irrigation, navigation, fisheries, flood control and other purposes.

MEMBERS

Khmer Republic

Laos

Thailand

Viet-Nam, Republic of

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Denmark

Egypt

Finland

France

Federal Republic of Germany

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Iran

Israel

Italy

Japan

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Pakistan

Philippines

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

United States

CO-OPERATING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau

Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(IBRD—World Bank)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
(UNIDO)

United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (UNOTC)

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

ADMINISTRATION

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: c/o ECAFE, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; founded in 1957 to administer the overall Mekong Project; meets three or more times annually, chairmanship rotating between the four member (riparian) states (Chair. 1971, Laos); Mems.: PHLEK CHHAT (Khmer Republic), HOUMPHANH SAIGNASITH (Laos), H.E. Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), PHAM HUU VINH (Republic of Viet-Nam); publ. *Annual Report* (issued Jan.-Feb.).

ADVISORY BOARD

Composed of ten members of outstanding international

reputation to advise the Committee on technical, financial, economic and other matters; Mems.: EUGENE BLACK, P. BOURRIÈRES, Sir ARTHUR GAITSKELL, Sir ROBERT JACKSON, P. S. N. PRASAD, F. RODRIGUEZ, KANWAR SAIN, C. HART SCHAAF, GENGU SUZUKI, Dr. V. H. UMBRIGHT.

EXECUTIVE AGENT

Responsible for day-to-day management and co-ordination between sessions of the Committee. Assisted by a staff provided by the riparian member countries and the United Nations (ECAFE and UNDP).

Executive Agent: W. J. VAN DER OORD.

THE LOWER MEKONG BASIN

The 2,620 mile long Mekong is the tenth largest river in the world. The Lower Mekong, which extends from the Burma-Laos border to the South China Sea, has a drainage area of some 236,000 square miles, i.e. as large as France and twice as large as Japan. Some 28 million people live in this area, which lies within Khmer Republic, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam. Investigations of the river's potential were carried out in 1951, 1956 and 1957 with a view to developing hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation and flood control; and in 1958 a UN Survey

Mission under Lt-Gen. Raymond Wheeler reported favourable prospects for comprehensive development. In 1959, an FAO Mission, organized at the request of the Committee, completed a report which amplified the recommendations of the Wheeler Mission in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In 1961, similarly at the request of the Committee, the Ford Foundation financed a team of experts headed by Professor Gilbert White to examine the social, economic and administrative implications of the Mekong Development Project.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Data Collection

A continuing programme of basic data collection in such fields as hydrology, meteorology, topographic mapping and levelling, agriculture and industry, in addition to technical and engineering investigations of multi-purpose projects. An indicative development plan for the water resources of the Basin will be published in 1972.

Mainstream and Tributary Projects

Of the 10 mainstream and 16 tributary projects identified in early surveys, priority has been given to the feasibility investigation of mainstream projects at Pa Mong, Sambor and Tonle Sap. In 1970, after seven years of investigation, the Pa Mong (Stage I) mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Sambor mainstream project feasibility report was completed by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency of Japan.

Five tributary projects, Nam Pung and Nam Pong in Thailand, Nam Ngum, Nam Dong and Lower Se Done in Laos, are in operation, and three projects (Prek Thnot in the Khmer Republic, Lam Dom Noi and Nam Phrom in Thailand) are under construction. Feasibility reports have been completed for a further seven projects. In addition, two bridges across the mainstream Mekong are planned: at My Thuan in the Viet-Nam Delta and between Laos and Thailand in the Vientiane-Nong Khai area.

In 1971, arrangements were made by the Mekong Committee for the pre-investment preparation of up to fifteen pioneer agricultural projects in the four riparian countries. This programme is to be executed by the World Bank, in collaboration with the FAO and Asian Development Bank, with funds provided by Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the UNDP.

PROJECT	COUNTRY	INSTALLED CAPACITY (kW.)	IRRIGATION (ha.)
Nam Pung .	Thailand	7,300	—
Nam Pong .	Thailand	25,000	53,000
Lower Se Done .	Laos	2,160	—
Nam Ngum .	Laos	30,000*	—
Prek Thnot .	Khmer Republic	18,000*	70,000†
Lam Dom Noi .	Thailand	24,000*	25,000†
Nam Phrom .	Thailand	40,000*	—
Nam Dong .	Laos	1,035	—

* Initial installed capacity. The installed capacity at the Nam Ngum, Lam Dom Noi and the Nam Phrom power stations could ultimately be raised to 135,000, 36,000 and 80,000 kW., respectively.

† Potential irrigated area. At the end of 1970 Nam Pong irrigation system covered approximately 15,000 ha.; the initial irrigation system at Prek Thnot is to cover 5,000 ha.

Navigation Improvement

Hydrographic surveys of important reaches of the Mekong river have been in progress for several years. Rock-blasting, channel marking and dredging operations have been organized, as well as provision for improvement in cargo-handling facilities and craft construction.

Other Projects

Experimental farms, mineral surveys, fisheries and forestry development, power market surveys, power market and electro-processing industry studies, and training of administrative and technical personnel from the four riparian states.

FINANCE

CONTRIBUTIONS†

(U.S. \$'000 equivalent at October 1st, 1971)

Australia	3,744	New Zealand	790
Austria	75	Norway	10
Belgium	165	Pakistan	250
Canada	5,365	Philippines	420
Republic of China (Taiwan)	238	Sweden	20
Denmark	1,290	Switzerland	475
Egypt	5	United Kingdom	2,331
Finland	10	United States	37,059
France	6,713		
Federal Republic of Germany	17,002	Khmer Republic	12,820
Hong Kong	20	Laos	3,965
India	513	Thailand	61,876
Indonesia	20	Viet-Nam	13,639
Iran	243		
Israel	944	UN Agencies	16,911
Italy	1,050	Others	291
Japan	15,458		
Netherlands	6,471		
		GRAND TOTAL	210,183

† Contributions include grants and loans, provision of expert services and equipment, etc.

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Sturegatan 14, S-11436 Stockholm, Sweden

The Foundation was established in 1900 under the terms of the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, who died in 1896.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: ULF VON EULER-CHELPIN.

Executive Director: N. K. STÄHLE.

Members: K. R. GIEROW, M. WALLENBERG, E. G. RUDBERG.

Deputy Members: T. BROWALDH (for Chairman), S. BERGSTRÖM, O. FROSTMAN.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Swedish Academy of Science.

Chemistry: Swedish Academy of Science.

Medicine: Royal Caroline Medico-Chirurgical Institute, Faculty of Medicine.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: E. RUDBERG (Chair.), K. M. G. SIEGBAHN, L. HULTHÉN, I. WALLER, B. EDLÉN.

Chemistry: A. W. K. TISELIUS (Chair.), G. HÄGG, A. ÖLANDER, K. D. R. MYRBÄCK, A. FREDGA.

Medicine: S. BERGSTRÖM (Chair.), C. G. BERNHARD, U. BORELL, G. KLEIN, R. ZETTERSTRÖM.

Literature: K. R. GIEROW (Chair.), A. J. ÖSTERLING, L. GYLLENSTEN, E. O. V. JOHNSON, K. H. OLSSON.

Peace: A. LIONAES (Chair.), B. INGVALDSEN, H. REFSUM, J. SANNESS, H. ROGNLIEN.

The will of ALFRED NOBEL bequeathed the whole of his fortune (more than 30 million kronor) to a fund, the interest of which would be paid out annually to those who during the preceding year "have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind". The interest is divided into five equal parts, to be allotted as follows: "One part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention within the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery within the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency; and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses".

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1970 Awarded jointly to:

Prof. HANNES ALFVÉN, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden.

Prof. LOUIS NÉEL, University of Grenoble.

1971 Prof. DENNIS GABOR, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

Chemistry

1970 Prof. LUIS F. LELOIR, Institute for Biochemical Research, Buenos Aires.

1971 Dr. GERHARD HERZBERG, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa.

Physiology or Medicine

1970 Awarded jointly to:

Prof. BERNARD KÄTZ, University College, London.

Prof. ULF VON EULER, Caroline Institute, Stockholm.

Prof. JULIUS AXELROD, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda.

1971 Prof. EARL W. SUTHERLAND, Vanderbilt University.

Literature

1970 ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN (U.S.S.R.).

1971 PABLO NERUDA (Chile).

Peace

1970 NORMAN E. BORLAUG (U.S.A.).

1971 WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany).

Economics

In October 1969 a first annual prize for *Economic Science* was given by the Swedish Royal Bank in memory of Alfred Nobel.

1970 Prof. PAUL A. SAMUELSON (U.S.A.).

1971 Prof. SIMON KUZNETS (U.S.A.).

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1956. The Council considers economic, social, cultural, legal and communications questions.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Iceland

Finland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDIUM AND COUNCIL

(1971-72)

President: JENS OTTO KRAG (Denmark).

Vice-Presidents: JOHANNES ANTONSSON (Sweden), OLAVI LÄHTEENMÄKI (Finland), MATTHIAS A. MATHIESEN (Iceland), GUTTORM HANSEN (Norway).

The Council meets annually in one of the Nordic capitals. At each session a Presidium is elected to take charge of the Council's work until the next session. Each delegation elects its own President, the Council President being the one from the country which is host that year. The other four are Vice-Presidents.

The Council consists of 78 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country (see Statute below, amended Articles 1, 2 and 3) and of Government Representatives. Resolutions are passed in the form of recommendations sent to the Governments. Governments must submit progress reports to the Council annually.

Tenth Session	Helsinki	March 1962
Eleventh Session	Oslo	February 1963
Twelfth Session	Stockholm	February 1964
Thirteenth Session	Reykjavik	February 1965
Fourteenth Session	Copenhagen	January 1966
Fifteenth Session	Helsinki	April 1967
Sixteenth Session	Oslo	February 1968
Seventeenth Session	Stockholm	March 1969
Eighteenth Session	Reykjavik	February 1970
Nineteenth Session	Copenhagen	February 1971

STANDING COMMITTEES

CHAIRMEN

Economic Committee: ARNE GEIJER (Sweden).

Cultural Committee: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON (Iceland).

Legal Committee: KNUD THESTRUP (Denmark).

Social Committee: LARS KORVALD (Norway).

Communications Committee: PEKKA TARJANNE (Finland).

SECRETARIATS

A secretariat for the Presidium was established in 1971 in Stockholm. This secretariat is responsible for the Nordic Council's tasks of a common Nordic character and for contacts with the Council of Ministers. Besides this, the Nordic Council has a national secretariat in each capital. The heads of the secretariats form a collegium that prepares the Nordic Council's work.

SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDIU

EMIL VINDSETMO, Nordisk Råd, Fack, 103 10 Stockholm 2.

DENMARK

FRANTZ WENDT, The Danish Secretariat, Folketinget, Copenhagen K.

FINLAND

E. HULTIN, The Finnish Secretariat, The Eduskunta-Riksdag, Helsinki.

ICELAND

FRÍÐJÓN SIGURÐSSON, The Icelandic Secretariat, The Althing, Reykjavik.

NORWAY

EINAR LØCHEN, The Norwegian Secretariat, The Storting, Oslo.

SWEDEN

G. PETRÉN, Nordisk Råd, Fack, 103 10 Stockholm 2.

ACTIVITIES

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

In 1957 a Scandinavian Co-operation Committee advocated a Scandinavian Common Market but in 1959 the plan was abandoned in favour of joining EFTA (The Seven). A Permanent Committee of Ministers for Economic Co-operation (see below), and a committee of officials to assist them, has been set up to direct Scandinavian co-operation in production and investment, trade and economic policy, statistics and customs administration and to co-ordinate investigations in the present European market situation. The Council has given special consideration to joint assistance schemes for the developing countries.

During the final phase 1966-67 of the Kennedy Round talks within the framework of GATT, the member countries of the Nordic Council acted through a single chief negotiator.

At the meeting of Prime Ministers from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, held in Copenhagen in April 1968, closer economic arrangements between these countries were proposed.

In July 1969 officials from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden drew up a draft treaty establishing the *Organization for Nordic Economic Co-operation*. In February 1970 basic agreement was reached by the Committee on the establishment of the

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

Scandinavian customs union (*Nordek*) by January 1st, 1972. The Nordic agreement, however, was delayed in spring 1970 as a result of the scheduled negotiations between the Nordic countries and the European Economic Community (EEC).

In November 1970 agreement was reached to revise the Helsinki Treaty of 1962 and thereby establish a Nordic Council of Ministers, a Committee of Experts, an Arbitration Tribunal and a Permanent Secretariat. The revision came into force in July 1971.

CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

The Council has recommended that Scandinavia should be an educational unit, with interchangeable scholarships. Many university examinations are recognized throughout Scandinavia. The Council has also encouraged the teaching of all the Nordic languages, especially in teachers' training colleges and elementary schools.

At the Council's recommendation a joint Scandinavian college for the training of journalists was set up, intended for persons who had already received a basic journalistic training.

Other institutions created on the recommendation of the Council: Nordic Institute of Theoretical Nuclear Physics (Copenhagen); Institute of Maritime Law (Oslo); Institute of African Studies (Uppsala); Institute of Asiatic Studies (Copenhagen); Institute for Social Planning (Stockholm); Scandinavian Institute of Public Health (Gothenburg); Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (Stockholm).

The Council has fostered co-operation between the national broadcasting and television administrations (NORDVISION).

In 1967, on the recommendation of the Council, the governments of the Nordic countries established a Nordic Cultural Foundation with an annual budget of 5 million Danish crowns. The Fund, financed by the four member countries, is directed by a common board with supra-national authority.

Increased Nordic cultural co-operation was indicated by a Nordic Cultural Treaty, introduced in July 1971. This agreement aims at developing the Nordic cultural community and increasing the joint impact of the Nordic countries' achievements in education, research and other cultural fields by common planning, co-ordination and division of work.

Under the Council of Ministers, a Nordic Officials Committee is directly responsible for optimum cultural co-operation. A common Nordic secretariat has been established in Copenhagen.

LEGAL CO-OPERATION

The Council works towards securing uniformity of legislation and interpretation of the law. A large proportion of private law is already uniform throughout the Nordic countries. The Nordic Council has recommended an Inter-Nordic patent convention, and visualises one joint Scandinavian patent institution. There are also joint or common laws on marriage, divorce, property, copyright and trade marks.

There are special extradition facilities between the Nordic countries, but the Council would like to see police and courts having wider authority to examine suspected persons or to hear witnesses at the request of another country.

The Council has arranged for citizens working in other Nordic countries to be given the legal status of nationals in many respects, and recommended relaxation of the rules whereby foreigners may not join the boards of directors or corporations for a certain time. New rules have been introduced making it easier to change citizenship of Nordic countries.

SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

At the Council's recommendation, a Convention came into force in 1954 abolishing working permits for wage earners in all the Nordic countries except Iceland, and creating a common labour market. A free labour market exists for certain professions, e.g. physicians, dentists and nurses, and the Council is working to this goal in other branches of the medical profession.

Reciprocity in social security legislation was largely achieved before the Nordic Council was set up, but the Council has arranged for the 16 existing agreements to be consolidated into a single Convention, which came into force in 1956.

Joint research is now taking place in all branches of health care and medicine, as well as in environmental protection, for which a special Nordic committee has been set up.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The "Sound Bridge". In 1953 the Council recommended that a bridge be built between either Malmö or Helsingborg in Sweden and either Copenhagen or Elsinore in Denmark. A report recommending that construction start was published in December 1962 and in 1965 the Council recommended that the bridge be built between Copenhagen and Malmö. A final government report was published in November 1967.

Traffic Regulations. These are gradually being unified, and there is increasing common planning about communications between Scandinavia and the continent.

North Calott. The Council has made several recommendations for the improvement of communications in this area, the northern regions of Finland, Norway and Sweden.

Postal and Telegraphic Communications. Several recommendations have been executed to improve and cheapen facilities.

Passports. These were abolished for nationals in 1952, and for non-nationals in 1958, within the Nordic area. Customs formalities and baggage control have been substantially reduced, with the aim of making Scandinavia one unit for travel and tourist purposes.

Transport Co-operation. The Council has recommended the Governments to sign a Transport Treaty (*Nordtrans*) instituting closer co-operation in the field of transport policy planning.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

REVISION OF THE HELSINKI TREATY

In November 1970 agreement was reached on revising the Helsinki Treaty of 1962 and thereby establishing a Nordic Council of Ministers, a Committee of Experts and an Arbitration Tribunal. The revision came into force on July 1st, 1971.

Under this revision a Nordic Council of Ministers with jurisdiction over the whole field of Nordic co-operation was established. An important part of Nordic co-operation at governmental level takes place within the framework of this Council or at informal meetings of Nordic Ministers.

The composition of the Council of Ministers varies according to the kind of questions to be dealt with. When dealing with specialized questions the Council of Ministers includes the specialist Ministers concerned. A government member has been appointed by each country with general co-ordinating tasks relating to the work of the Council of Ministers and to Nordic

governmental co-operation in general, as well as to contacts with the Nordic Council. The Council of Ministers may not take formal decisions without the explicit support of the countries concerned. The Council of Ministers is not a supra-national organization. Except in questions of procedure, unanimity is required; each country has one vote.

The Council of Ministers presents an annual report to the Nordic Council on the past year's achievements and on plans for continued co-operation. Recommendations and other representations from the Nordic Council are submitted by the latter or by the governments. The Council of Ministers can also make proposals to the Nordic Council.

Among important tasks for the Council of Ministers are economic co-operation, cultural co-operation within the framework of the Nordic Cultural Treaty (*see above*), transport co-operation and major policy questions in the legal and security fields.

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

Outside the Nordic Council, there are hundreds of Nordic or Scandinavian societies, enterprises and committees, governmental, private and commercial. The following are some of the most important:

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES

Permanent Nordic Committee for Agriculture: f. 1961; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of agricultural production and sales.

Permanent Nordic Committee for Fishery Problems: f. 1963; four members nominated by each government; discusses common problems of fisheries and sales of fishery products.

Nordic Cultural Commission: f. 1946; advises governments on cultural matters. Each government appoints a maximum of nine members to cover these three fields: academic and scientific, education, adult education and arts.

Officers Co-ordinating for Legislative Co-operation: f. 1959; committee of the chief officials from the Ministries of Justice. Annual Ministerial meetings co-ordinate work in Nordic legislation.

Nordic Social Policy Committee: f. 1946; consists of two high officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare in each country. It submits proposals for new joint projects, organises Ministerial meetings and implements their decisions, and generally co-ordinates policy. Social Insurance Congresses are also held at three-year intervals.

Permanent Labour Market Committee; f. 1955; meets at least once a year to co-ordinate work regarding the Nordic labour market.

Nordic Contact Committee for Atomic Energy: f. 1957; meets twice a year to exchange information about atomic energy problems.

PRIVATE SOCIETIES, ENTERPRISES

Nordic Council for Applied Research (*Nordforsk*): f. 1947; aims to exchange information about research, to arrange symposia and to help towards the exchange of scientists among the Scandinavian countries; publishes a Scandinavian Research Guide.

Scandinavian Tourist Committee: f. 1926; the joint secretariat of the national travel organisations. It organises festivals and co-ordinates publicity.

Foreningen Norden (*Norden Associations*): f. 1919; 120,000 members; aims to increase co-operation generally; activities include information work, lecturing, courses, revision of textbooks and exchange between towns.

Nordic Council of the Fine Arts: f. 1945; arranges exhibitions, etc.

Nordisk Andelsförbund (*Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale Society*).

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): f. 1946; Bromma Airport, Bromma 10, Stockholm; consortium: Norwegian, Danish and Swedish airlines.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

STATUTE OF THE NORDIC COUNCIL

(effective from January 1958; amended January 1970)

ARTICLE 1. The Nordic Council is a body formed for the purpose of consultation among the Folketing of Denmark, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland, the Alting of Iceland, the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden (legislatives), as well as the Governments of these countries, in matters involving joint action by any or all of these countries.

The Lagting (legislature) and the Landsstyre (executive) of the Faroe Islands as well as the Landsting (county council) and the Landskapsstyrelse (county board) of Åland participate in the work of the Council.

ARTICLE 2. The members of the Council are 78 elected members, Government representatives and representatives of the Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse.

The Folketing of Denmark elects 16 members, the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland elects 17 members, the Alting of Iceland elects 6 members and the Storting of Norway and the Riksdag of Sweden both elect 18 members to the Council. The Lagting of the Faroe Islands elects 2 members and the Landsting of Åland 1 member to the Council. Furthermore, the necessary number of deputies are elected. Elections are made among the members of each legislature and in such a way that different political opinions are represented. In other respects elections are made at the time and in the manner decided by each legislature.

Each Government appoints from among its members as many Government representatives as it desires. The Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse both appoint one representative from among their members.

The members elected by the Folketing and the Lagting as well as the representatives appointed by the Danish Government and the Landsstyre jointly constitute the delegation of Denmark. The members elected by the Eduskunta-Riksdag of Finland and the Landsting of Åland as well as the representatives appointed by the Government of Finland and the Landskapsstyrelse jointly constitute the delegation of Finland. The delegation of Iceland consists of the members elected by the Alting and the representatives of the Icelandic Government. The delegation of Norway consists of the members elected by the Storting and the representatives of the members elected by the Riksdag and the representatives of the Swedish Government.

ARTICLE 3. The representatives of the Governments, the Landsstyre and the Landskapsstyrelse have no vote in the Council.

ARTICLE 4. The Council shall meet once a year on such date as it may decide (Ordinary session). Furthermore,

special meetings may be held, if the Council so decides, or if a meeting is requested by not less than two Governments or not less than 25 elected delegates (Extraordinary session). Ordinary sessions shall be held in the capital of one of the countries, as decided by the Council.

ARTICLE 5. For each ordinary session and for the period until the next ordinary session, the Council from among its elected delegates shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents who, together, shall constitute the Presidium of the Council.

ARTICLE 6. The deliberations of the Council shall be open to the public, unless, in view of the special nature of a matter, the Council decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 7. During each ordinary session the elected delegates shall form standing committees to undertake preparatory work in connection with matters before the Council. By decision of the Presidium, the standing committees may meet also during inter-sessionary periods in special cases.

Special committees may be set up during inter-sessionary periods to prepare special matters.

ARTICLE 8. The delegation of each country shall appoint a Secretary and other staff members. The activities and collaboration of the secretariats shall be supervised by the Presidium.

ARTICLE 9. All governments and delegates are entitled to submit a matter to the Council by written application to the Presidium. The Presidium shall cause such investigations to be made as it may deem necessary, and shall send out the documentation to the Governments and delegates well ahead of the session.

ARTICLE 10. The Council shall discuss questions of common interest to the countries and may adopt recommendations to the Governments. Recommendations shall be accompanied by information as to how each delegate has voted.

In questions which concern only certain of the countries, only the delegates from those countries may vote.

ARTICLE 11. At each ordinary session, the Governments should inform the Council of any action taken on the recommendation of the Council.

ARTICLE 12. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE 13. Each country shall defray the expenses involved by its membership in the Council. The Council shall decide how common expenses shall be apportioned.

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

AGREEMENT OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Signed in Helsinki, March 23, 1962; amended in February 1971

The Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of furthering the close connections between the Nordic nations in culture and juridical and social conceptions and of developing co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Endeavouring to create uniform rules in the Nordic countries in as many respects as possible;

Hoping to achieve in all fields where prerequisites exist an appropriate division of labour between these countries;

Desirous of continuing the co-operation, important to these countries, in the Nordic Council and other agencies of co-operation;

In 1971, the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Desirous of strengthening and further enlarging the institutional foundations of the co-operation between the Nordic countries;

Considering it appropriate for this purpose to amend the Treaty of Co-operation of March 23rd, 1962, between the Nordic countries;

Having therefore decided to include in the Treaty of Co-operation the fundamental provisions regarding the Nordic Council;

Having also decided to include in the Treaty of Co-operation provisions regarding a Nordic Council of Ministers, with competence in the whole field of Nordic co-operation, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to maintain and further develop co-operation between the countries in the juridical, cultural, social and economic fields and in questions of communications.

ARTICLES 2-7. Juridical Co-operation.

ARTICLES 8-13. Cultural Co-operation.

ARTICLES 14-17. Social Co-operation.

ARTICLES 18-25. Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 26-29. Co-operation in Communications.

ARTICLES 30-34. Other Co-operation.

ARTICLES 35-38. The Forms of Nordic Co-operation.

ARTICLES 39-54. The Nordic Council.

ARTICLES 55-62. The Nordic Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 63. Amendments to the Agreement.

ARTICLES 64-65. Final Provisions.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

	DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	TOTAL
Area (sq. km.)	43,069	337,032	102,846	323,878	449,793	1,256,618
Population ('000—1970 est.).	4,921	4,679	205	3,888	8,091	21,784

NORDIC TRADE

DENMARK

(million U.S. \$)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Finland	89.9	106.1	50.0	62.3
Iceland	3.1	7.5	14.0	11.9
Norway	136.2	157.7	183.9	192.3
Sweden	482.2	591.7	368.7	452.2

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

FINLAND

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	50.0	62.3	89.9	106.1
Iceland . .	4.3	2.4	3.6	3.3
Norway . .	35.8	55.8	45.6	52.9
Sweden . .	228.1	306.7	171.4	271.2

ICELAND

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	14.0	11.9	3.1	7.5
Finland . .	3.6	3.3	4.3	2.4
Norway . .	10.3	7.9	1.1	1.7
Sweden . .	7.8	6.0	7.8	7.6

NORWAY

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	183.9	192.3	136.2	157.7
Finland . .	45.6	52.9	35.8	55.8
Iceland . .	1.1	1.7	10.3	7.9
Sweden . .	519.3	558.0	296.7	346.6

SWEDEN

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Denmark . .	368.7	452.2	482.2	591.7
Finland . .	171.4	271.2	228.1	306.7
Iceland . .	7.8	7.6	7.8	6.0
Norway . .	296.7	346.6	519.3	558.0

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

Brussels 1110, Belgium

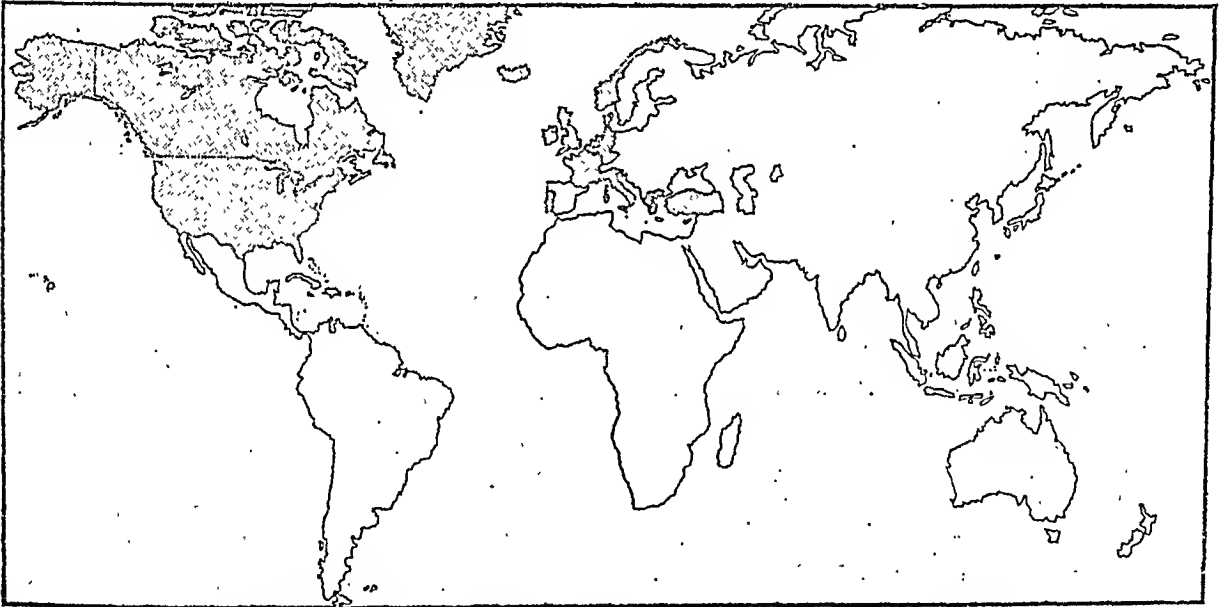
Founded in 1949 as an international collective defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. NATO members declare that they will regard an attack on one of them as an attack on all, and will assist any attacked country "by such action as it deems necessary". Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. France withdrew from the military side of NATO in 1966.

MEMBERS

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Federal Republic of Germany

Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands

Norway
Portugal
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ORGANIZATION

THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

President: GASTON THORN (Luxembourg).

Chairman: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

The Council is the highest authority of NATO, and decides all administrative and financial matters. It meets either at Ministerial level, or functions through the Permanent Representatives. The Council gives political guidance to the military authorities and is also concerned with many aspects of wartime civil emergency planning.

MINISTERIAL SESSIONS

Composed of Ministers of the member governments. Sessions are held two or three times a year.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium . . .	ANDRÉ DE STAERCKE	Italy . . .	F. CATALANO DI MELILLI
Canada . . .	ROSS CAMPBELL	Luxembourg . . .	LAMBERT SCHAUS
Denmark . . .	HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN	Netherlands . . .	D. P. SPIERENBURG
France . . .	F. DE TRICORNOT DE ROSE	Norway . . .	R. BUSCH
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	S. E. F. KRAFF	Portugal . . .	ALBANO NOGUEIRA
Greece . . .	PHEDON ANNINO CAVALIERATO	Turkey . . .	MUHARREM NURI BIRGI
Iceland . . .	T. A. TOMASSON	United Kingdom . . .	Sir EDWARD PECK
		United States . . .	(vacant)

Between Ministerial Sessions, the Council functions through the Permanent Representatives, who meet at least once a week.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, and Chairman of North Atlantic Council: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretary-General: P. PANSÀ CEDRONIO (Italy).

The Secretary-General is empowered to offer his help in cases of disputes between member countries and to initiate and facilitate procedures for settlement.

Director of Information: JOHN L. W. PRICE (U.K.).

THE DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: JÖRG KASTL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Keeps in contact with delegations and international organizations, and prepares reports for the Secretary-General and the Council.

Division of Defence Planning and Policy

Assistant Secretary-General: KENNETH NASH (U.K.).

The Division studies economic matters of concern to the Alliance, especially any with political effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. It analyses and estimates the cost by services of the defence programmes.

Division of Defence Support

Assistant Secretary-General: A. TYLER PORT (U.S.A.).

The Division promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardization. It exercises technical and financial supervision over the infrastructure programme.

Division of Scientific Affairs

Assistant Secretary-General: Prof. GUNNAR RANDERS (Norway).

Advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

President: Gen. VENANCIO AUGUSTO DESLANDES (Portugal).

Chairman: Gen. JOHANNES STEINHOFF (Federal Republic of Germany).

Deputy Chairman: Lt.-Gen. E. L. ROWNY (U.S.A.).

The Military Committee is composed of one of the Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representative, of each member country except France, and is the highest military authority in NATO. It meets at least once a year and also whenever important decisions affecting policy have to be taken.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN CHIEF-OF-STAFF SESSION

Belgium . . .	Lt.-Gen. GEORGE VIVARIO
Canada . . .	Gen. F. SHARP
Denmark . . .	Gen. KURT RAMBERG
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	Gen. ULRICH DE MAIZIERE
Greece . . .	Gen. ODYSSEUS ANGELIS
Italy . . .	Gen. ENZO MARCHESI
Luxembourg . . .	Lt.-Col. M. MAYER
Netherlands . . .	Lt.-Gen. W. VAN RIJN
Norway . . .	Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHAN- NESSEN
Portugal . . .	Gen. VENANCIO AUGUSTO DES- LANDES
Turkey . . .	Gen. MEMDUH TAGMAC
United Kingdom	Admiral Sir PETER HILL-NORTON
United States . .	Admiral THOMAS H. MOORER

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN PERMANENT SESSION

Belgium . . .	Maj.-Gen. E. L. V. DOUMIER
Canada . . .	Maj.-Gen. HENRI TELLIER
Denmark . . .	Maj.-Gen. F. B. LARSEN
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	Lt.-Gen. PETER VON BUTLER
Greece . . .	Lt.-Gen. JOHN KORKAS
Italy . . .	Lt.-Gen. MARIO ALESSI
Luxembourg . . .	Maj. PIERRE DAUFFENBACH
Netherlands . . .	Maj.-Gen. REINIER A. SLEEUW
Norway . . .	Maj.-Gen. SIGMUND O. FORDE
Portugal . . .	Lt.-Gen. VIVIATO TAVARES
Turkey . . .	Lt.-Gen. IHSAN GÜRKAN
United Kingdom	Gen. Sir VICTOR FITZGEORGE- BALFOUR
United States . .	Gen. THEODORE R. MILTON
Head, French Mili- tary Mission . .	Lt.-Gen. HUBERT DE SEGUINS- PAZZIS

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Lt.-Gen. J. H. S. READ (U.K.)

Assistant Directors: Rear-Adm. GUNTER POSER (Federal Rep. of Germany), Maj.-Gen. A. W. F. VON BALLUSECK (Netherlands), Brig.-Gen. MARIO NARDI (Italy), Maj.-Gen. J. F. SYMONS (Belgium),

Maj.-Gen. E. P. FLAMENT (Belgium), Maj.-Gen. DONALD BIGGS (Canada).

Secretary: Air Commodore JACK FURNER. (U.K.)

Agencies subordinate to the Military Committee:

Military Agency for Standardization—MAS: Brussels; Chair. Rear-Admiral H. H. O. WESCHE (Denmark).

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development—AGARD: Paris; Chair. Dr. T. BENECKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

NATO Defence College—NADEFCOL: Rome; Commandant Vice-Admiral J. C. O'BRIEN (Canada).

THE COMMANDS

1. **The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau, Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe—SHAPE.

Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR: Gen. ANDREW J. GOODPASTER (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Gen. Sir DESMOND FITZPATRICK (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACEUR:

(a) *The Northern Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Gen. Sir THOMAS PEARSON (U.K.).

(b) *The Central Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Gen. J. BENNECKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

(c) *The Southern Europe Command:* C.-in-C. Adm. HORACE RIVERO, Jr. (U.S.A.).

(d) *United Kingdom Air Defence Region:* Commander Air Chief Marshal Sir ANDREW HUMPHREY (U.K.).

2. **The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT: Admiral C. K. DUNCAN (U.S.A.).

Deputy Supreme Commander: Vice-Admiral J. E. L. MARTIN (U.K.).

COMMANDS SUBORDINATE TO SACLANT:

(a) *The Western Atlantic Area:* Admiral C. K. DUNCAN.

(b) *The Eastern Atlantic Area:* Admiral Sir EDWARD ASHMORE (U.K.).

(c) *The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command:* Vice-Admiral V. P. DE POIX (U.S.A.).

3. **The Channel Command:** Headquarters, Northwood, England.

Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir EDWARD ASHMORE (U.K.).

Allied Maritime Air Commander Channel: Air Marshal Sir A. W. HEWARD (U.K.).

4. **Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:**

The Group meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region to the Military Committee.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.
- 1950 Outbreak of war in Korea, June.
The North Atlantic Council set up a military force with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.
- 1951 The United States, the United Kingdom and France placed a number of divisions under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), and the other member countries followed suit.
- 1952 Lord Ismay appointed Secretary-General. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty. Atlantic Command and Channel Command established.
General Matthew Ridgway succeeded General Eisenhower as SACEUR, May.
- 1953 General Alfred M. Gruenther (U.S.A.) succeeded General Ridgway, July.
- 1954 Germany and Italy joined the Western European Union, and Germany was invited to join NATO.
- 1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May, and contributed forces to the alliance.
- 1956 General Lauris Norstad (U.S.A.) succeeded General Gruenther, November.
- 1957 Paul-Henri Spaak succeeded Lord Ismay as Secretary-General.
- 1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.
- 1961 Dirk Stikker succeeded Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary-General, April.
- 1963 General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lauris Norstad, January.
Proposal for a multilateral mixed-manned nuclear force, June.
- 1964 Manlio Brosio succeeded Dirk Stikker as Secretary-General, August.
- 1965 The North Atlantic Council held its Ministerial Meetings in London in May, and Paris in December.
- 1966 The President of the French Republic announced that France was withdrawing from the military side of NATO.
- 1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Mons in Belgium. The inauguration in Brussels of the new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat.
Ministerial meeting approved Harmel Report. Defence Planning Committee adopted new strategic concept based on the theory of flexible response.
- 1968 The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) was commissioned at Portland, England.
The Council met in August to discuss the crisis created by the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces. The Ministerial meeting held in November issued a warning to the U.S.S.R. and decided to improve the state of NATO defence forces.
- 1969 Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers. Decision to establish a multi-national fleet in the Mediterranean, ready to be brought together as necessary.
Spring Ministerial Meeting included commemorative session to observe 20th anniversary of signing of North Atlantic Treaty. Defence Planning Committee approved establishment of naval on-call force for Mediterranean. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (U.S.A.) succeeded General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, July.
- 1970 NATO Communications Satellite was launched. Spring Ministerial Meeting adopted a Declaration on mutual and balanced force reductions. Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee expressed concern at increases in Soviet armed forces and the Russian penetration of the Mediterranean.
- 1971 Second NATO Communications Satellite was launched. Ministerial Meeting of Defence Planning Committee noted progress in follow-up to report on NATO defence for the 1970s. At June Ministerial Meeting in Lisbon, Soviet reactions to NATO proposals for mutual and balanced force reductions were noted. Joseph Luns (Netherlands) succeeded Manlio Brosio as Secretary-General, July.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

THE DEFENCE PLANNING REVIEW

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. Thus, the aim of NATO's defence planning is to develop realistic military plans for the defence of the alliance at reasonable cost.

Under the annual Defence Planning Review, the political, military and economic factors are considered in relation to strategy, force requirements and available resources. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative analysis of the capabilities of member countries.

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

COUNTRY	UNIT (millions)	1949	1954	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Belgium	B. Francs	7,653	19,925	25,036	26,313	28,432	30,110	31,488	34,866	37,431
Canada	Can. \$	372	1,771	1,659	1,766	1,965	1,927	1,899	2,061	2,061
Denmark	D. Kroner	360	885	1,974	2,080	2,249	2,591	2,640	2,757	3,039
France	Francs	4,780	11,710	25,300	26,732	28,912	30,200	31,700	33,200	35,000
Germany (Federal Republic)	D.M.	—	6,287	19,915	20,254	21,394	19,310	21,577	22,573	25,713
Greece	Drachmas	1,630	3,428	6,290	7,168	9,390	11,003	12,762	14,208	16,062
Italy	'000 Lire	301	543	1,212	1,342	1,359	1,403	1,412	1,562	1,637
Luxembourg	L. Francs	112	566	477	497	413	374	391	416	456
Netherlands	Guilders	680	1,583	2,714	2,790	3,200	3,280	3,682	3,968	4,346
Norway	N. Kroner	370	1,141	1,896	1,947	2,097	2,300	2,502	2,774	3,001
Portugal	Escudos	1,419	2,100	6,680	7,393	9,575	10,329	10,661	12,501	12,773
Turkey	Liras	556	936	3,821	3,996	4,596	5,159	5,395	6,237	8,111
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	779	1,569	2,102	2,175	2,299	2,310	2,290	2,444	2,697
United States	U.S. \$	13,503	42,786	51,844	63,572	75,451	80,597	81,444	77,827	77,791
Total Europe	U.S. \$	4,825	11,741	20,604	21,534	23,053	22,217	23,216	24,553	26,723
Total North America	U.S. \$	13,875	44,557	53,388	65,205	77,268	82,380	83,200	79,733	79,697
Total NATO	U.S. \$	18,700	56,298	73,992	86,739	100,321	104,597	106,416	104,286	106,420

* Estimate.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a term covering fixed installations such as airfields, telecommunications networks, fuel pipelines, etc., which modern armies need to operate efficiently. All those installations which are for the use of international forces are financed in common.

An infrastructure programme was first approved in 1952, and £231 million allotted. Since 1966 programmes have been planned on a five-year basis, the current period being 1970-74. The total cost of NATO common infrastructure since 1951 (including current five-year plan) is approximately £1,900 million.

THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME

Airfields Programme IAU 448 million
Airfields 220

Signals Network IAU 219 million
Landlines, Submarine cables and } 31,000 miles
Radio links } 50,000 kilometres
Fuel Supply Systems IAU 188 million
Pipelines. { 6,300 miles
 { 10,000 kilometres
Storage { 440 million Imp. gallons
 { 2 million cubic metres
Naval Facilities IAU 104 million
Radar Warning Installations . . . IAU 38 million
Air Defence Ground Environment . . IAU 110 million
Special Ammunition Sites . . . IAU 36 million
Missile Sites IAU 89 million
Other Projects IAU 131 million

IAU=Infrastructure Accounting Unit used as base for conversion of different currencies.
(IAU 1=£1 sterling at rate prevailing before devaluation of 1967).

PUBLICATIONS

NATO Review (bi-monthly). Published in English, French, Dutch, German and Italian; also quarterly editions in Danish, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese, Icelandic and Turkish.
The NATO Handbook. Published in English, French, German, Greek, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Turkish, Portuguese, Icelandic and Italian.

NATO: Facts and Figures. Published in English, French, German and Italian.
Why Nato? pamphlets. Published in English, French, Dutch, Turkish, Greek and Portuguese.
Aspects of NATO series.
Pocket Guide series.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

(April 1949)

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North

America, on the Algerian Departments of France (*inapplicable since July 1962*), on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties. (*Amended on the accession of Greece and Turkey.*)

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABM	Anti-Ballistic Missile	IBERLANT	Iberia-Atlantic Area
ACCHAN	Allied Command Channel	ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ACE	Allied Command Europe	IMS	International Military Staff
ACLANT	Allied Command Atlantic	IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
ACSA	Allied Communications Security Agency	MARAIMED	Maritime Air Forces Mediterranean
AFCENT	Allied Forces Central Europe	MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
AFNORTH	Allied Forces Northern Europe	MBFR	Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions
AFSOUTH	Allied Forces Southern Europe	MC	Military Committee
AGARD	Advisory Group for Aerospace, Research and Development	MILREP	Military Representative (to MC)
ALLA	Allied Long Lines Agency	MLF	Multilateral Force
AMF	ACE Mobile Force	NAC	North Atlantic Council
ANCA	Allied Naval Communications Agency	NADGE	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System
ARFA	Allied Radio Frequency Agency	NAMFI	NATO Missile Flying Installation
ATA	Atlantic Treaty Association	NAMMO	NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization
BMEWS	Ballistic Missile Early Warning System	NAMSA	NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency
CCMS	Committee on Challenges of Modern Society	NAMSO	NATO Maintenance and Supply Organisation
CEAC	Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination..	NDAC	Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee
CEOA	Central Europe Operating Agency	NDC	NATO Defence College
CEPO	Central European Pipeline Office.	NIAG	NATO Industrial Advisory Group
CES	Conference on European Security	NICS	NATO Integrated Communication System
CHANCOM	Channel Command	NMR	National Military Representatives with SHAPE
CINCEASTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Atlantic Area	NORAD	North America Air Defence
CINCENT	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe	NPG	Nuclear Planning Group
CINCHAN	Commander-in-Chief Channel & Southern North Sea	NPLO	NATO Production and Logistics Organization
CINCIBERLANT	Commander-in-Chief Iberian Atlantic Area	NSC	NATO Supply Centre
CINCNORTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe	SAC	Strategic Air Command
CINCSOUTH	Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe	SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
CINCWESTLANT	Commander-in-Chief Western Atlantic Area	SACLANT	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
CNAD	Conference of National Armaments Directors	SACLANTCEN	Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre
CUSRPG	Canada-United States Regional Planning Group	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
DPC	Defence Planning Committee	SATCOM	Satellite Communications
EDC	European Defence Community	SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
EDIP	European Defence Improvement Programme	STANAVFORLANT	Standing Naval Force Atlantic
		STC	SHAPE Technical Centre
		TCC	Temporary Council Committee

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Château de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. The Games are restricted to amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee unites 126 national Olympic committees. The 73 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the Secretariat-General in Lausanne.

President: AVERY BRUNDAGE (U.S.A.) 1952-.

Vice-President: Lord KILLANIN (Ireland), Le comte J. DE BEAUMONT (France), Jonkheer H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK (Netherlands).

Members of the Boards Sir ADE ADEMOLA (Nigeria), CONSTANTIN ANDRIANOV (U.S.S.R.), Maj. S. DE MAGALHAES PADILHA (Brazil), Prince TSUNEYOSHI TAKEDA (Japan), JUAN A. SAMARANCH (Spain).

Secretary-General: (acting) MONIQUE BERLIOUX.

Chief of Protocol: JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH (Spain).

Honorary Treasurer: Maître MARC HODLER (Switzerland).

Past Presidents: DIMETRIUS BIKELAS (Greece) 1894-96, Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (France) 1896-1925, Count DE BAILLET-LATOUR (Belgium) 1925-42, J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM (Sweden) 1946-52.

OBJECTIVES

(as stated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin)

1. To bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national programme of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also, and perhaps more important, will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administered amateur sport.
2. To demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.
3. To stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibitions and demonstrations, and thus contribute to a broader and more well rounded life.
4. To teach that sport is play for fun and enjoyment and not to make money and that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself—the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.

5. To create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

THE GAMES

1896 Athens	1936 Berlin
1900 Paris	1948 London
1904 St. Louis	1952 Helsinki
1908 London	1956 Melbourne
1912 Stockholm	1960 Rome
1920 Antwerp	1964 Tokyo
1924 Paris	1968 Mexico City
1928 Amsterdam	1972 Munich
1932 Los Angeles	1976 Montreal

The Games must include at least 15 of the following sports:

Athletics, Archery, Basket-ball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Field Hockey, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Diving, Volley-ball, Water-polo, Weight-lifting, Wrestling, Yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924 Chamonix	1956 Cortina
1928 St. Moritz	d'Ampezzo
1932 Lake Placid	1960 Squaw Valley
1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen	1964 Innsbruck
1948 St. Moritz	1968 Grenoble
1952 Oslo	1972 Sapporo
	1976 Denver

The Winter Games may include:

Ski-ing, Skating, Ice Hockey, Bobsleighing, Luge and Biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole. These rings represent the five continents joined in the Olympic Movement.

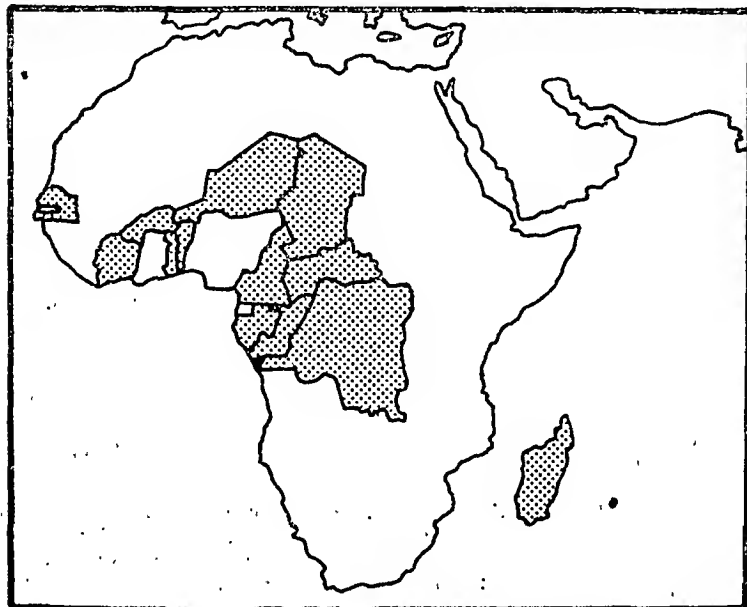
Motto: The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius, which means Faster, Higher, Braver.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The Torch to light the Flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic Stadium.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE, MALGACHE ET MAURICIENNE—OCAM

B.P. 437, Yaoundé, Cameroon

Founded February 1965 in succession to the *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE), to accelerate the political, economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states within the framework of the OAU.



MEMBERS

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Dahomey
Gabon
Ivory Coast
Madagascar
Mauritius
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Togo
Upper Volta
Zaire

Mauritania left the organization in July 1965, but remains a member of the Technical Committees of OCAM.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman: (vacant).

The supreme authority of OCAM meets once a year in ordinary session. The following meetings have been held:

Nouakchott, Mauritania	1965	February
Abidjan, Ivory Coast	1965	May (Mauritania, Cameroon, Congo Republic absent).

Tananarive, Madagascar	1966	June
Niamey, Niger	1968	January.
Kinshasa, Congo	1969	January.
Yaoundé, Cameroon	1970	January.
Fort Lamy, Chad	1971	January.

Next meetings to be held at Lomé, Togo, in February (postponed from January) 1972, and Port Louis, Mauritius in May 1972.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing co-operation between OCAM countries as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Sugar: implements provisions of the Common Sugar Market (see below, Accord africain et

malgache du sucre), in particular the fixing of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee: concerned with co-ordination of national research programmes.

Committee of PTT Experts.

Ad hoc Committee for Insurance.

Ad hoc Meat Committee.

Meeting of Statisticians.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. Appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a minimum of two years.

Secretary-General: FALLOU KANE (Senegal).

Directeur de Cabinet: ALI B. TALL (Upper Volta).

DEPARTMENTS

Département des affaires économiques et financières: Dir. AMBROISE FOALEM (Cameroon).

Département des affaires culturelles et sociales, et santé: Dir. ALBERT EKUE (Dahomey).

OCAM is represented at the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada.

AIMS

Harmonization of Customs regulations.
Setting up an African Common Market.
Agreement on Double Taxation.
Regularization of insurance and other costs on trade exchanges.

Stabilization Funds in support of steady prices.
Harmonization of investment codes.
Suppression of subversion in African states.

AFRO—MALAGASY CO-OPERATION

Accord africain et malgache du sucre (Common Sugar Market): *Secretariat:* Fort-Lamy, Chad. An agreement, signed in June 1966, came into force in October 1966 and established a common market in sugar between members of OCAM. Both the sugar-producing countries (Congo-Brazzaville and Madagascar) and the consumer countries benefit from this agreement, which provides for the fixing each year of a guaranteed price for sugar in OCAM countries. A levy is imposed on sugar imported from non-member countries, though preference is given to European sugar (mainly from Belgium and France). This levy is placed in a common fund; Exec. Dir. ANTOINE ESSOMÉ.

Air Afrique: B.P. 21.017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; provides international air services between member states and other countries (Cameroon withdrew from the airline in January 1971 and later set up her own national company); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Comité des ministres des transports: Dakar, Senegal; f. 1962 to study transport problems within the former Union Africaine et Malgache (UAM); Sec.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL (Senegal).

Ecole Inter-Etat des Ingénieurs de l'Équipement Rural (EIER): Ouagadougou.

Mouvement d'étudiants de l'organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne (MEOCAM): f. 1967; student movement of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization; Pres. KACK KACK (Cameroon).

Office africain et malgache de la propriété industrielle (OAMPI) (Afro-Malagasy Industrial Property Office): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962 at Libreville on signature of an agreement by all OCAM states except Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; entered into force January 1964; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs, patents, and trade marks; Pres. KONAN BEDIÉ (Ivory Coast); Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI.

Organisation africaine et malgache du café (OAMCAF): Paris, France. The eight coffee producing countries of OCAM, including Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast, have formed themselves into the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization, which is treated as one unit for purposes of operation of the International Coffee

Agreement. These countries receive a block quota under that Agreement and distribute it among themselves through their own consultative machinery.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique—ODTA: 6 rue Mesnil, Paris 8e, France; Pres. M. MAMODOU ABDOU; Sec.-Gen. JULIEN KONAN.

Union africaine et malgache des postes et télécommunications (UAMPT): B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1961; the UAMPT is a Committee of Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications set up to study problems of common interest and to promote the co-ordination of postal and telecommunications services in member countries. Last meeting: November 1967; Gen. Dir. JOACHIM BALIMA; *Publs. Revue UAMPT, Compte rendu des conférences et des réunions.*

Other Ministerial Meetings: Education Ministers of OCAM countries meet annually, and Ministers of Finance and Economics met in March 1966; Labour Ministers met in March 1967; Ministers of Information met in August 1967.

Other Co-operation. There are plans to establish two multinational insurance companies, a joint shipping company, and to provide for mutual consultation on Planning. The Scientific, Technical Research Committee aims to co-ordinate national research programmes. A Permanent African Committee on Higher Education has been established, with an office in each state.

During a conference of the UAM at Tananarive in September 1961, the following agreements were drawn up, and remain in force between the members of OCAM:

Convention générale relative à la représentation diplomatique: foresees common diplomatic missions and meetings of heads of missions accredited to France and the United Nations to harmonise their policies.

Convention générale de coopération en matière de justice: the courts of each country are open to nationals of any other member country without discrimination. Aims to simplify and unify existing national judicial systems.

Convention générale relative à la situation des personnes et aux conditions d'établissement: provides for free movement of persons between member states.

PUBLICATIONS

Nations Nouvelles, quarterly review. *Bulletin Statistique. Chronique Mensuelle.*

CHARTER

(Signed June 1966 at Tananarive)

Article 1. Name of Organization: OCAM open to all independent and sovereign African States which request admission and accept the provisions of the Charter. New members to be unanimously elected.

Article 2. OCAM established in the spirit of the OAU to reinforce the co-operation and solidarity between Afro-Malagasy States and to accelerate their economic, social, technical and cultural development.

Article 3. Organization to promote co-operation by harmonizing the actions of members in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields, by co-ordinating their development programmes, and by facilitating consultations between them on external policies, due regard being given to the sovereignty and fundamental choice of each member.

Article 4. The Institutions of the Organization are:

The Conference of Heads of State and of Government.

The Council of Ministers.

The General Administrative Secretariat.

Articles 5-9. *Conference of Heads of State and of Government*: includes provision for convening extraordinary meetings on particular subjects; each member to have one vote.

Articles 10-14. *Council of Ministers*: includes provision for extraordinary meetings; each member to have one vote.

Articles 15-19. *General Administrative Secretariat*: responsible for the administrative functioning of the Organization, and for the supervision of common enterprises, notably Air Afrique and the UAMPT.

Article 20. *Budget*: to be prepared by the General Administrative Secretariat and to be approved by the Conference of Heads of State and of Government, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers; to be made up of contributions from member states, in a proportion based on their national budgets; no one member may contribute more than 20 per cent of the total budget.

Article 21. *Signature and Ratification*.

Article 22. *Entry into force*.

Article 23. *Registration with the United Nations*.

Article 24. *Interpretation*.

Articles 25-26. *Miscellaneous Provisions*.

Article 27. *Resignation from the Organization*.

Article 28. *Amendment and Revision*.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD*

2 rue André-Pascal, Paris 16e, France

Founded September 1961 to achieve high economic growth and employment among member countries, to co-ordinate and improve development aid and to help expand world trade.

MEMBERS

Australia	France	Japan	Sweden
Austria	German Federal Republic	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom
Denmark	Ireland	Portugal	United States
Finland	Italy	Spain	

Yugoslavia has special status.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Chairman of Ministerial Council (1972): GEORGE COLLEY
(Ireland).

Vice-Chairmen (1972): Canada Finland.

Chairman of Permanent Council: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Australia . . .	Sir RONALD WALKER	Netherlands . . .	M. JOHAN KAUFMANN
Austria . . .	C. H. BOBLETER	Norway . . .	R. F. HANCKE
Belgium . . .	ROGER OCKRENT	Portugal . . .	JOÃO RODRIGUES SIMOES AFFRA
Canada . . .	JAMES MCKINNEY	Spain . . .	Marquis DE NERVA
Denmark . . .	V. H. HOELGAARD	Sweden . . .	CARL VON PLATEN
Finland . . .	R. ENCKELL	Switzerland . . .	M. HEIMO
France . . .	FRANÇOIS VALÉRY	Turkey . . .	KAMURAN GÜRÜN
German Fed. Rep. . .	H. C. VON HARDENBERG	United Kingdom . . .	F. G. K. GALLAGHER
Greece . . .	JEAN APOSTOLODIS	U.S.A. . . .	JOSEPH A. GREENWALD
Iceland . . .	HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON		
Ireland . . .	EAMONN L. KENNEDY	Yugoslavia . . .	BOZA FRANGES
Italy . . .	F. CVALETTI	Commission of the	
Japan . . .	KIYOHICO TSURUMI	European Econo-	
Luxembourg . . .	CAMILLE DUMONT	mic Community	ADOLPHE DE BAERDEMAEKER

* OECD succeeded OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), founded in 1948.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(12 members)

Chairman: ROGER OCKRENT (Belgium).

Vice-Chairman: FRANÇOIS VALÉRY (France).

Members (1972): A representative of Austria, Belgium,

Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan,
Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United
States.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: EMILE VAN LENNEP (Netherlands).
Deputy Secretaries-General: BENSON E. L. TIMMONS (U.S.A.), GÉRARD ELDIN (France).

Assistant Secretaries-General: J. C. R. DOW (U.K.),
 RINIERI PAULUCCI DI CALBOLI (Italy), HERBERT KÖNIG (Germany).

AUXILIARY BODIES

Economic Policy Committee
 Economic and Development Review Committee
 Environment Committee
 Development Assistance Committee
 Technical Co-operation Committee
 Trade Committee
 Payments Committee
 Committee for Invisible Transactions
 Insurance Committee
 Fiscal Committee
 Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices
 Tourism Committee
 Maritime Transport Committee
 Consumer Policies Committee
 Agriculture and Fisheries Committees

Committee for Science Policy
 Education Committee
 Industry Committee
 Energy Committee
 Oil Committee
 Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
 Board of Management of the European Monetary Agreement
 The European Nuclear Energy Agency
 Development Centre
 Centre for Educational Research and Innovation
 Group of Financial Statisticians
 Committee on Financial Markets
 Programmes for Educational Building and Road Research
 Greek and Turkish Consortia.

STRUCTURE AND TASKS

COUNCIL

Representatives of all member countries. Meets at ministerial or official level. Designates annually a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. Responsible for general policy and administration. Approves the Budget, Staff Rules and Regulations and senior staff appointments.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Representatives of eleven member countries elected annually by the Council. Meets at least once a week. All questions to be submitted to the Council are first examined by the Executive Committee which is responsible on all matters to the Council.

ECONOMIC POLICY COMMITTEE

Composed of senior officials who may make recommendations to the Council. Keeps under review the economic and financial policies of member countries.

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE

Responsible for the annual examination of the economic situation of member countries. Reports to the Council on national development programmes.

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

Studies the economic and trade implications of environmental policies.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Consists of representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and of the European Communities. Considers how to help countries in the process of economic development.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Responsible for drawing up and supervising programmes of technical assistance arranged for the benefit of member countries.

TRADE COMMITTEE

Examines trade policies and practices in order to maintain multilateral trading.

PAYMENTS COMMITTEE

Advises the Council on payments aspects of "invisible" transactions, capital movements and long-term financing.

COMMITTEE FOR INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS

Examines means of abolishing obstacles to "invisible" trading.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Examines government regulations affecting insurance activities in member and associated countries.

OECD

FISCAL COMMITTEE

Studies double taxation and other technical questions.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Studies these practices in member countries.

TOURISM COMMITTEE

Co-operation in the field of tourism is to be continued.

MARITIME TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Responsible for collecting information and for arranging meetings on national policies.

CONSUMER POLICY COMMITTEE

Surveys legislation and activities in the field of consumer protection and information.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEES

May meet at ministerial or official level. Make recommendations on problems and policies of agriculture and fisheries.

COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE POLICY

Deals with permanent co-operation among member countries on the various aspects of science policy at national and international levels.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Responsible for assessment of educational structures and implications for the allocation and use of resources.

COMMITTEES FOR INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND OIL

These Committees review the policies of member countries in their respective fields.

MANPOWER AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Deals with social questions and manpower movements in Europe.

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY

Initiates and encourages joint action to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. (See chapter, below.)

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Set up to train workers of the developing and developed countries.

President: PAUL-MARC HENRY (France).

Vice-President: MONTAGUE YUDELMAN (U.S.A.).

CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Created in 1968 to assist major changes in member countries' education systems.

Chairman: A. H. HALSEY (U.K.).

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT—EMA

EMA came into force at the end of 1958 in replacement of the European Payments Union (EPU). When OECD replaced OEEC in 1961 the Agreement continued in force but the two new members, Canada and the United States, did not join.

OBJECTIVES

To foster full multilateral trade and convertibility through monetary co-operation between governments and between central banks.

To lay down basic rules concerning foreign exchange transactions.

To discourage any relapse into bilateralism in international payments relations.

To help members to overcome temporary balance-of-payments difficulties.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Chairman: A. HAY (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen: M. THERON (France), R. P. FENTON (United Kingdom).

Members: A. MADRONERO (Spain), A. VERNUCCI (Italy), H. JOERGES (Federal Republic of Germany), R. MIKKELSEN (Denmark), P. C. TIMMERMAN (Netherlands).

The Board of Management, which is responsible for

the supervision of the execution of the EMA, consists of financial experts nominated by member countries and appointed by the OECD Council. It exercises powers delegated to it by the Council, to which it makes periodic reports and members make recommendations on all payments matters in their capacity as financial experts, rather than as government delegates. Its decisions are taken by a majority, including not less than four of its members.

EUROPEAN FUND

The European Fund, provided for by EMA, has a capital of \$607 million. It provides aid to members to help them withstand temporary difficulties in their overall balance of payments. Credits are granted after agreement has been reached on the measures required to restore internal and external equilibrium. The country concerned undertakes to carry out these measures and to reinforce them, as necessary, in consultation with OECD.

MULTILATERAL SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

The principal role of the Multilateral System of Settlements is to give each member's central bank the

assurance of obtaining settlement in dollars, at an exchange rate known in advance, of any balance in another member's currency acquired by it. This exchange guarantees results from the undertaking by each member to keep the fluctuations of its currency within moderate and stable margins and, for this purpose, to declare buying and selling rates designed as limits to the market quotations for its currency; and each country undertakes, if it should change its rates, to settle any outstanding balance in its currency at the previous lower limit. Thus the necessary framework and guarantees are created for the effective development of the foreign exchange markets in a climate of confidence.

CONVENTION OF OECD

ARTICLE 1

The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development shall be to promote policies designed:

To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy.

To contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development.

To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

ARTICLE 2

In the pursuit of these aims, the members agree that they will:

Promote the efficient use of their economic resources.

Promote the development of their scientific and technological resources, encourage research and promote vocational training.

Pursue policies to achieve economic growth and financial stability.

Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements.

Contribute to the economic development of member and non-member countries.

ARTICLE 3

Members agree that they will:

Furnish each other with information.

Consult together, carry out studies and participate in agreed projects.

Co-operate closely and where appropriate take co-ordinated action.

ARTICLE 4

The Contracting Parties to this Convention shall be members of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 5

The Organisation may:

Take decisions binding on all the members.

Make recommendations.

Enter into agreements with members, non-members and international organisations.

ARTICLE 6

Decisions shall be taken and recommendations shall be made by mutual agreement.

Each member shall have one vote. If a member abstains from voting such abstention shall not invalidate the decision, which shall be applicable to the other members but not to the abstaining member.

No decision shall be binding on any member until it has complied with the requirements of its own constitutional procedures. The other members may agree that such a decision shall apply provisionally to them.

ARTICLE 7

A Council composed of all the members shall be the body from which all acts of the Organisation derive.

ARTICLE 8

The Council shall designate each year a Chairman, who shall preside at its ministerial sessions, and two Vice-Chairmen.

ARTICLE 9

The Council may establish an Executive Committee and such subsidiary bodies as may be required.

ARTICLE 10

A Secretary-General responsible to the Council shall be appointed by the Council for a term of five years. He shall be assisted by one or more Deputy Secretaries-General or Assistant Secretaries-General appointed by the Council.

The Secretary-General shall serve as Chairman of the Council meeting at sessions of Permanent Representatives.

ARTICLE 11

The Secretary-General shall appoint such staff as the Organisation may require. Staff regulations shall be subject to approval by the Council.

The Secretary-General and staff shall neither seek nor receive instructions from any of the members or from any government or authority external to the Organisation.

ARTICLE 12

The Organisation may:

Address communications to non-member states or organisations.

Establish relations with non-member states or organisations.

Invite non-member governments or organisations to participate in activities of the Organisation.

ARTICLE 13

Representation in the Organisation of the European Communities shall be as defined in Supplementary Protocol No. 1 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 14

This Convention shall be ratified or accepted by the Signatories in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic.

Manner of coming into force of the Convention:

ARTICLE 15

When this Convention comes into force the reconstitution of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation shall take effect.

ARTICLE 16

The Council may decide to invite any government to accede to this Convention.

ARTICLE 17

Any Contracting Party may terminate the application of this Convention to itself by giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 18

The headquarters of the Organisation shall be in Paris, unless the Council agrees otherwise.

ARTICLE 19

The legal capacity of the Organisation shall be as provided in Supplementary Protocol No. 2 to this Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Each year the Secretary-General shall present to the Council for approval an annual budget.

General expenses of the Organisation, as agreed by the Council, shall be apportioned in accordance with a scale to be decided upon by the Council.

ARTICLE 21

Upon the receipt of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or of any notice of termination, the depositary government shall give notice thereof to all the Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 1

The Commissions of the European Economic Community and of the European Atomic Energy Commission as well as the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community shall take part in the work of the Organisation.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL No. 2

The Organisation shall have legal capacity and the Organisation, its officials, and representatives to it of the members shall be entitled to specified privileges, exemptions, and immunities.

PROTOCOL ON THE REVISION OF THE CONVENTION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, 1948

ARTICLE 1

The Convention shall be revised and as a consequence thereof it shall be replaced by the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation.

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall come into force when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

The Convention shall cease to have effect as regards any Signatory of this Protocol when the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development comes into force.

PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL ECONOMY

The OECD Economic Outlook (twice-yearly).

Economic Surveys by the OECD (annually for each country).

European Monetary Agreement (annually).

Development Assistance Efforts and Policies (annually).

STATISTICS

Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletins (quarterly).

Main Economic Indicators (monthly).

Foreign Trade Statistics.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee
OECD History, Aims, Structure.

OECD at a Glance.

OECD Activities The OECD Observer (bi-monthly).

STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA OF MEMBER COUNTRIES
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA
31,428,672	19,339,600	4,032,600	369,662	7,686,810

POPULATION OF MEMBER COUNTRIES
(Mid-year estimates: 1970—'000)

<i>North America:</i>					
Canada	21,406		Ireland	2,944	
United States	204,800		Italy	54,459	
			Luxembourg	340	
			Netherlands	13,052	
TOTAL	226,206		Norway	3,879	
			Portugal	9,701	
<i>Europe:</i>			Spain	33,290	
Austria	7,391		Sweden	8,046	
Belgium	9,676		Switzerland	6,270	
Denmark	4,921		Turkey	35,230	
Finland	4,695		United Kingdom	55,812	
France	50,775		Yugoslavia	20,540	
German Federal Republic	61,559				
Greece	8,835*		Japan	103,540	
Iceland	205				

* 1969 figure.

Population of Australia 1971: 12,794,000 (non-OECD figure).

WORLD TRADE OF MEMBER COUNTRIES
(Monthly averages—U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1968	13,846	9,051	953	2,760	1,082
1969	16,002	10,651	1,095	3,004	1,252
1970	18,426	12,413	1,109	3,330	1,573

EXPORTS

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1968	13,399	8,404	1,046	2,868	1,081
1969	15,482	9,837	1,146	3,166	1,333
1970	17,940	11,383	1,345	3,602	1,610

BALANCE

	TOTAL	EUROPEAN MEMBERS	CANADA	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
1968	-448	-647	93	108	- 1
1969	-520	-814	52	161	- 81
1970	-486	-1,030	236	272	36

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—ENEA

38 Boulevard Suchet, Paris 16e, France

Tel.: 870-46-10

In 1957 the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) adopted the Statute of the European Nuclear Energy Agency, which came into effect in February 1958. The functions of the Agency are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In September 1961, the Agency was taken over by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Denmark	Italy	Sweden
France	Luxembourg	Switzerland
German Federal Republic	The Netherlands	Turkey
Greece	Norway	United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Canada	Japan	United States of America
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ORGANIZATION

Director-General: EINAR SAELAND.

Deputy Director-General: IAN G. K. WILLIAMS.

Scientific Adviser: Prof. LEW KOWARSKI.

ENEA Steering Committee: Chair Prof. C. SALVETTI (Italy); Vice-Chair. Dr. C. CACHO (Portugal), R. POLACZEK (Austria).

The European Nuclear Agency aims to foster the development of the production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Its functions include the promotion of joint undertakings and common services; co-ordination of nuclear research (especially through international scientific committees); development of uniform legislation on health and safety, liability and insurance; assessments of nuclear fuel resources and the contribution of nuclear power towards meeting Europe's future energy requirements. ENEA has also established a security control system to prevent the use of joint undertakings for military purposes.

STUDY GROUPS AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

Energy Production from Radioisotopes: Chair. A. RAGGENBASS (France).

Long-term Role of Nuclear Energy in Western Europe: Chair. H. VON BÜLOW (Denmark).

Working Group on Gas-cooled Fast Reactors: Chair: R. NILSON (Sweden).

Nuclear Ship Propulsion: Chair. YVES ROCQUEMONT (France).

Heavy Water Production: Chair. (vacant).

Health and Safety: Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden).

Third Party Liability: Chair. M. LAGORCE (France).

Eurochemic Special Group: Chair. E. SVENKE (Sweden).

Security Control Bureau: J. VAN DEN BOSCH (Belgium).

Working Group on Nuclear Energy Information: Chair. Prof. C. SANCHEZ DEL RIO (Spain).

European Nuclear Energy Tribunal: Pres. (vacant).

European-American Nuclear Data Committee: Chair. Prof. W. W. HAVENS (U.S.A.).

European-American Committee on Reactor Physics: Chair. Dr. G. C. CAMPBELL (U.K.).

Committee on Reactor Safety Technology: Chair. J. BOURGEOIS (France).

Liaison Group on Thermionic Electrical Power Generation: Chair. B. DEVIN (France).

Liaison Group on MHD Electrical Power Generation: Chair. Dr. W. D. JACKSON (U.S.A.).

EUROCHEMIC Company (Mol, Belgium): Chair. of Board Prof. L. GUTIERREZ-JODRA (Spain); Man. Dir. M. Y. LECLERCQ-AUBRETON.

ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre (Saclay, France): Chair. of Centre Cttee. E. D. PENDLEBURY (U.K.).

ENEA Computer Programme Library (Ispra, Italy): Chair. of Library Cttee. J. MERKWITZ (Germany).

HALDEN Project (Halden, Norway): Chair. P. RENNER (Austria); Project Man. J. M. DÖDERLEIN.

DRAGON Project (Winfrith, U.K.): Chair. Prof. G. HOLTE (Sweden); Chief Executive Dr. L. R. SHEPHERD.

International Project in the Field of Food Irradiation: Chair. P. BALLIGAND (France); Project Leader J. R. HICKMAN.

ACTIVITIES

EUROCHEMIC (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels). EUROCHEMIC is a \$38 million international shareholding company set up in 1957 to treat used uranium fuel from reactors in participating countries. Present shareholders are governments, public authorities and industrial organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The company's plant at Mol, Belgium, begun in 1960, entered into service in July 1966 since when it has reprocessed over 100 tons of irradiated fuels from more than 20 reactors. In October 1969 the formation of Société de Fluoruration de l'Uranium (S.F.U.) was announced, to build and operate at Mol an installation for converting uranyl nitrate from the main reprocessing plant into uranium tetrafluoride, a stage in the production of hexafluoride for feeding to enrichment plants.

HALDEN Project. The Experimental 20 MWt. Boiling Heavy Water Reactor at Halden, Norway, first became an ENEA joint undertaking under an Agreement signed in 1958 between the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi (owner of the reactor), Austria, the Danish Atomic Energy Commission, EURATOM, AB Atomenergi of Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. The original three-year duration of this Project was twice extended by eighteen months. Under a separate Agreement with the Norwegian Institutt, the Finnish Atomic Energy Commission also took part in the Project.

In 1964 a new Agreement was reached between a number of the original participants (the Norwegian Institutt, the Danish and Finnish Commissions, Reactor Centrum Nederland, AB Atomenergi, Switzerland and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority) for a further three-year joint programme to include tests of prototype fuel elements and certain other specialised research and development work. This new programme was subsequently joined by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, and a German industrial group. In 1966 it was prolonged for a further three years until the end of 1969, and again in 1969 for the three years 1970-72. By the end of this period total expenditure by the Project since its inception is expected to be some \$14.5 million.

DRAGON Project. The Dragon (U.K.) Experimental High-Temperature Reactor project was set up under a 1959 Agreement signed by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, Austria, the Danish A.E.C., EURATOM, the Norwegian Institutt for Atomenergi, AB Atomenergi of Sweden and Switzerland. Supporting research is being done in many European countries. In November 1962, the original five-year period of the Project was extended to eight years, and the original budget of £13.6 million was increased to £25 million. Construction of the Dragon Reactor was completed early in 1964, first criticality was achieved in August, and its full design power of 20 MWt. in April 1966. At the end of 1966 the Project was further extended to March 31st, 1970, and subsequently to March 31st, 1973, these extensions bringing the overall budget to

£38 million over the 14 years. Modified objectives were adopted in 1969 to enable maximum assistance to be given to industry in participating countries for the commercial exploitation of the Dragon system.

Food Irradiation. On October 14th, 1970, 17 OECD and 2 non-OECD countries signed an agreement setting up an International Project in the Field of Food Irradiation. The Project, which is jointly sponsored by ENEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, came into being on January 1st, 1971: its main objectives are wholesomeness testing of selected food products preserved by irradiation processes, together with investigations into the methodology of wholesomeness testing. Most of this work is being carried out under contract in specialist laboratories and institutions in the Project's participant countries. The overall programme is co-ordinated through a small headquarters organization accommodated in the German Federal Research Institute for Food Preservation at Karlsruhe. Since its inception, 2 further countries have joined the Project, bringing the number of participants to 21 (Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States).

Common Services. In June 1964, agreements were concluded with EURATOM and the French Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique for the establishment of an ENEA Computer Programme Library at the EURATOM Joint Research Establishment at Ispra (Italy), and an ENEA Neutron Data Compilation Centre at the Saclay Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires (France). Both these Common Services operate in close co-operation with equivalent services in the U.S.A. and, through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with services in the rest of the world.

Scientific Committees. The European-American Nuclear Data Committee (EANDC) was set up in 1959 to review and co-ordinate research programmes for data measurements. An analogous committee for reactor physics research, the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP) was established in 1962. The work of both Committees includes detailed examinations of experimental work under way and proposed in their respective fields, in order to assess relative priorities and suggest the most appropriate division of such work between laboratories equipped to carry it out. In 1965 an International Committee on Reactor Safety Technology (CREST) was created to survey current work on reactor safety and to promote international co-operation for its improvement.

Special Studies. A study of possible uses in Europe for radioisotopic power generators, and of European industrial potential for their production, was begun in 1965. In June 1967 Austria, Denmark, France, the German Federal Republic, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland launched a collaborative programme for the development of "radioisotopic batteries". The world's first human im-

plantation of an isotope-powered heart pace-maker, in Paris in April 1970, was part of this programme.

A second study, begun at the end of 1964, concerns the long-term rôle of nuclear energy in Western Europe. This is an attempt to evaluate the probable nuclear contribution to Europe's overall long-term energy requirements, examining the characteristics of the different power reactor systems which are envisaged and estimating corresponding requirements for fuel production, enrichment, fabrication and reprocessing capacities. A number of specialized reports have been published.

Following proposals by ENEA's Working Group on Gas-cooled Fast Reactors, in October 1971 seven countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and U.K.) decided to collaborate—through a special restricted group set up for the purpose—in a co-ordinated programme of development work in this field, to be carried out in a number of their national research and industrial centres.

Health and Safety. ENEA's Health and Safety Committee, in close liaison with IAEA, has prepared international protection norms against ionizing radiations. These norms are revised from time to time to take account of advances in scientific knowledge. Applications of the norms to specific circumstances, for example for regulations governing the use of radioisotopes in certain products on public sale (c.g. radio-luminous paints), or the manufacture and use of radioisotopic generators, are the subjects of separate recommendations. Problems of radioactive waste disposal in the sea are being examined, and internationally planned and controlled disposal operations were carried out deep in the Atlantic Ocean in 1967, 1969 and 1971.

Third Party Liability. The 1960 OECD (Paris) *Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy*, signed by most of ENEA member countries, came into force in April 1968. The Convention defined for the first time the underlying principles of all international agreements on nuclear liability, and also of most national legislation in this field. It has now been ratified by seven

countries: Belgium, France, Greece, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom; preparations are under way in a number of other countries for ratification in the near future.

In January 1963 a Supplementary Convention to the Paris Convention, extending the maximum limit of compensation but maintaining the principles of the Paris Convention was signed in Brussels. This Convention, however, is not yet in force.

Security Control. The ENEA Convention on Security Control, which came into force in 1959, is based on a system of inspection and control of the movement and use of fissile materials to ensure that these are not diverted to any military purpose. The ENEA Control Bureau, established under the Convention, has adopted detailed rules for the joint undertakings HALDEN, DRAGON and EUROCHEMIC, and inspections take place. Rules applicable to facilities using nuclear materials recovered or obtained in an ENEA joint undertaking have also been adopted: these cover materials from all ENEA joint undertakings but have particular importance in connection with the EUROCHEMIC plant because, following the reprocessing of spent fuel, recovered materials may be despatched to various countries and continued control of these materials must be ensured.

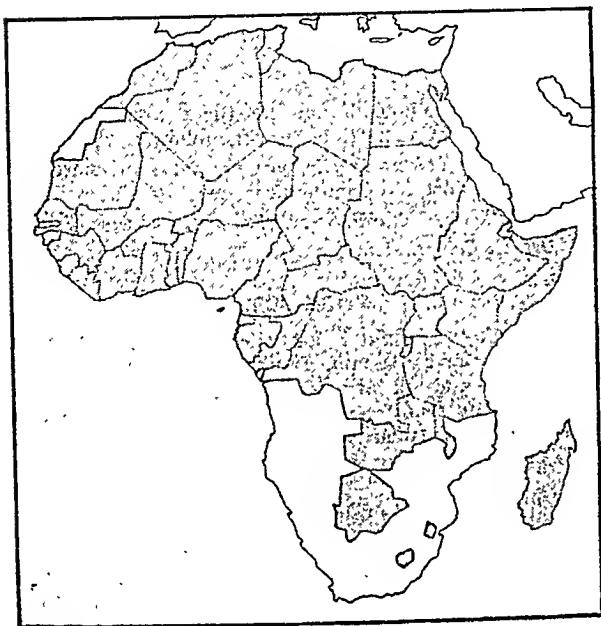
Budget. The ENEA budget forms part of the OECD budget, and for 1971 was approximately \$1 million for the Central Secretariat, with a further \$0.8 million for the Common Services at Saclay and Ispra which are financed under the Secretariat budget. The EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON Projects, and the Karlsruhe Food Irradiation Project, are financed separately, and now represent a total investment of over \$150 million.

Publications: Annual activity reports of ENEA, EUROCHEMIC, HALDEN and DRAGON. There are also specialized series publications (e.g., *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, *Radioisotopic Generator Newsletter*, *Food Irradiation Information Bulletin*), reports on nuclear fuel resources, production and utilization, and *Proceedings of Agency-sponsored conferences and symposia*.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Founded 1963 at Addis Ababa to promote unity and international co-operation among African states and to eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa. Members: 41 African states.



MEMBERS

Algeria	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burundi	Mauritania
Cameroon	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Morocco
Chad	Niger
Congo (Brazzaville)	Nigeria
Dahomey	Rwanda
Egypt	Senegal
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	Sudan
The Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Tanzania
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	Upper Volta
Liberia	Zaire
Libya	Zambia
Madagascar	

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

There were various attempts at establishing an inter-African organization before the OAU Charter was drawn up. In November 1958 Ghana and Guinea (later joined by Mali) drafted a Charter which was to form the basis of a Union of African States. In January 1961 a conference was held at Casablanca, attended by the heads of state of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and representatives of Libya and of the provisional government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). Tunisia, Nigeria, Liberia and Togo declined the invitation to attend. An African Charter was adopted and it was decided to set up an African Military Command and an African Common Market.

Between October 1960 and March 1961 three conferences were held by French-speaking African countries, at Abidjan, Brazzaville and Yaoundé. None of the twelve countries which attended these meetings had been present at the Casablanca Conference. These conferences led eventually to the signing in September 1961, at Tananarive, of a charter establishing the *Union africaine et malgache*, which was succeeded in 1965 by the *Organisation commune africaine et malgache*.

In May 1961 a conference was held at Monrovia, attended by the heads of state or representatives of nineteen countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic (ex-French) Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon,

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta. They met again (with the exception of Tunisia and with the addition of the ex-Belgian Congo Republic) in January 1962 at Lagos, and set up a permanent secretariat and a standing committee of Finance Ministers, and accepted a draft charter for an Organization of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

It was the Conference of Addis Ababa, held in 1963, which finally brought together African states despite the regional, political and linguistic differences which divided them. The Foreign Ministers of thirty African states attended the Preparatory Meeting held in May: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Léopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta.

The topics discussed by the meeting were: (1) creation of the Organization of African States; (2) co-operation among African states in the following fields: economic and social; education, culture and science; collective defence; (3) decolonization; (4) apartheid and racial discrimination;

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

(5) effects of economic groupings on the economic development of Africa; (6) disarmament; (7) creation of a Permanent Conciliation Commission; (8) Africa and the United Nations.

The Heads of State Conference which opened on May 23rd drew up the Charter of the Organization of African

Unity, which was then signed by the heads of thirty states on May 28th, 1963. The Charter was based essentially on the concept of a loose association of states favoured by the Monrovia Group, rather than the federal idea supported by the Casablanca Group, and in particular by Ghana.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Last meeting June 1971, Addis Ababa (eighth); next meeting June 1972, Rabat.

Chairman (1971-72): President MOKTAR OULD DADDAH (Mauritania).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Each session elects its own Chairman. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State. By June 1971 seventeen Ordinary Meetings and seven Extraordinary Sessions had been held.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means; Pres. M. A. ODESANYA (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its third ordinary session at Addis Ababa in November 1966

ratified the recommendations for the regrouping of the Six Specialized Commissions into the following three:

Economic and Social Commission (also in charge of Transport and Communications).

Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Health Commission.
Defence Commission.

LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements in Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries; Eighteenth Session was held in Moshi, Tanzania, February 1971; Chair. SAIL ELINAWINGA (Tanzania).

SECRETARIAT

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The General Secretariat is a permanent and central organ of the OAU. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political, Legal, Economic and Social, Educational and Cultural, Press and Information, Protocol, Administrative.

Secretary-General: DIALLO TELLI BOUBACAR (Guinea).

Assistant Secretaries-General: H. B. MUSA (Nigeria), GRATIEN L. POGNON (Dahomey), MOHAMED SAHNOUN (Algeria), J. D. BULIRO (Kenya).

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To promote unity and solidarity among African States.
To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.

To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1963

- May Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agreed to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.
- Aug. First meeting of Council of Ministers, Dakar. Recognition of the Angolan government-in-exile of Holden Roberto.
- Nov. First extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, on the Algerian-Moroccan Border Dispute. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, to arbitrate in the dispute, consisting of Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tanganyika.
- Dec. Meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Commission in Abidjan. Idrissa Diarra (Mali) appointed President; Bamako designated headquarters of the Commission.

1964

- Feb. Second extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Dar es Salaam, to consider army mutinies in East Africa. Recommends replacement of British troops by detachments from other African states. Discussion of Ethiopian-Somalian border dispute.

Second regular meeting of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Resolution to refuse aircraft and ships going to and from South Africa overflight or transit facilities. Appeal to apply strict economic military, political and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa. The Council called on the British Government to prevent the threat of unilateral independence by the minority regime in Southern Rhodesia.

- July First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa; Diallo Telli to be Secretary-General. Decision to incorporate the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) as an organ of OAU from January 1965.

- Sept. Third extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, to discuss the Congolese situation. *Ad hoc* Commission set up, consisting of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, U.A.R. and Upper Volta, with Jomo Kenyatta as effective Chairman, to support the Congolese government in its policy of national reconciliation and seek to bring about normal relations between the Congolese government and its neighbours.

1965

- Jan. CCTA incorporated as the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.
- Feb. Meeting of Council of Ministers at Nairobi proposes establishment of an African Defence Organization.
- June Extraordinary session of Council of Ministers, Lagos. Five-member committee set up to examine

allegations of subversion in Ghana. Five-member committee appointed to assist nationalist movements in Rhodesia.

- Oct. Second Assembly of Heads of State, Accra. Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta were absent. Establishment of an African Defence Organization recommended. Committee of five on Rhodesia was set up.
- Nov. First meeting of Committee of Five, Dar es Salaam.
- Dec. Sixth extraordinary session of Council of Ministers convened at Addis Ababa to discuss Rhodesia's declaration of independence. Resolutions adopted to combat the illegal government in Rhodesia.

1966

- Jan. Meeting of Committee of Five on Rhodesia in Accra.
- Feb. Sixth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers was held in Addis Ababa. Committee of solidarity with Zambia established.
- Sept. Meeting of *ad hoc* Commission on Refugees in Addis Ababa. It was reported that there are about 480,000 African refugees from Angola, Congo (Democratic Republic), Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Rwanda and Sudan.
- Nov. Seventh Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers met in Addis Ababa. Meeting of Heads of State in Addis Ababa. Resolutions passed on Rhodesia and the border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia.

1967

- Jan. Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Commission on the Algerian-Moroccan border dispute in Tangiers. Meeting of the Consultative Committee on Budgetary and Financial matters.
- Feb.-March Eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- April Meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa in Addis Ababa.
- Sept. Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers met in Kinshasa. Fourth meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments met in Kinshasa. Seventeen Heads of State attended. Appointment of Mission of Six Heads of State to find solution for Nigerian conflict. Agreement reached on border dispute between Somalia and Kenya.
- Oct. Conference in Addis Ababa on the problems of the 750,000 refugees in Africa, jointly organized by OAU, Economic Commission for Africa, UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. Recommendation made that each African country should absorb a number of refugees. A bureau for the education and placement of refugees is to be established within the framework of the OAU Secretariat.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

1968

- Feb. Tenth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- July Meeting of Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Niamey. Discussions attended by both Nigerian and Biafran leaders.
- Sept. Fifth Meeting of Heads of State in Algiers. Twenty-two Heads of State attended. Resolution passed supporting Nigerian Federal Government's efforts to reunify the country. Resolution passed calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Arab territory. Diallo Telli re-elected Secretary-General for a further four-year term.
- Dec. Conference of African nationalist organizations called by the OAU Liberation Committee was held at Morogoro, Tanzania. Recommendation made that in future, all guerrilla training should be carried out in Africa, and that military and technical instructors from countries outside Africa should not be allowed to lecture on politics or ideology. Seven leading nationalist organizations were represented.

1969

- Feb. 14th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee. STEPHEN MHANDO (Tanzania) elected Chairman. Meeting of OAU Ministerial Council called on both sides in the Nigerian war to implement an immediate cease-fire and then negotiate.
- March Conference of African Ministers of Labour in Algiers. Ministers of 35 countries resolved to establish a single central trade union. Resolution passed calling for reform of the structure and programmes of the International Labour Organisation and for greater participation of African countries in its administration.
- April Meeting of OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria in Monrovia, Liberia.
- June Agreement signed with UN High Commissioner for Refugees providing for close co-operation and regular consultations concerning refugee problems in Africa and measures to solve them.
- July OAU Conference on the peaceful use of atomic energy, Kinshasa.
- Ang.-Sept. Pan-African Cultural Festival held in Algiers.
- Sept. Thirteenth Ordinary Session of Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa.
- Sept. Sixth Meeting of Heads of State held in Addis Ababa. Resolution passed appealing for a cease-fire and peace talks to end the Nigerian civil war, on the basis of a united Nigeria. Gabon, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia abstained.
- Dec. Ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters held in Addis Ababa.

1970

- Feb. 16th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee at Moshi, Tanzania. Efforts of the freedom fighters in the previous six months were commended and the setting up of a special fund to help liberation movements in Portuguese territories was recommended.

Feb.-

- March 14th Session of Ministerial Council passed a resolution on decolonization which included an appeal to all nations not to collaborate on the Cabora Bassa dam project. It also condemned military and other co-operation by NATO countries with "the racist régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia".

- Aug. Meeting of Council of Ministers. Resolution tabled by Kenya condemning western arms sales to South Africa. Decision made to reactivate the Defence Commission, with a new mandate, to concentrate on the "growing threat from southern Africa".

- Sept. Seventh Meeting of Heads of State, attended by 14 Heads of State and three Prime Ministers; other states sent delegations. Resolution passed demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war. Resolution passed condemning arms sales to southern Africa particularly from Britain, France and Federal Germany. Eight countries did not support the resolution: Malawi, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Rwanda, Niger, Gabon, Lesotho, Madagascar. The meeting decided to send a mission of Foreign Ministers to countries selling or intending to sell arms to South Africa, and also debated sanctions against countries with economic and trade relations with South Africa and Portugal. It also debated the request from liberation movements for increased aid.

- Dec. Extraordinary Session of Ministerial Council met in Lagos to discuss the events in Guinea in November. The Guinean Minister declared his country to be in favour of the stationing of an African military force in Guinea for its defence.

1971

- Feb. 18th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee at Moshi, Tanzania. Efforts were made to reconcile differences between rival liberation movements in Rhodesia and in South Africa.

- June 16th Session (postponed from March because of difficulties on Ugandan representation) and 17th Session of the Ministerial Council. Emperor Haile Selassie warned against a dialogue between black and white Africa.

Eighth meeting of Heads of State held in Addis Ababa, transferred from Kampala, Uganda. Resolution passed demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war. Middle East Peace Committee, composed of 10 heads of state, set up. Resolution that there is no basis for meaningful dialogue with the "minority racist régime of South Africa". A committee was set up to mediate in a dispute between Guinea and Senegal.

- Ang. Middle East Peace Committee meeting in Kinshasa.

- Nov. Middle East Peace Mission visits Egypt and Israel.

1972

Feb.-

- March All-African Trade Fair, Nairobi.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SUMMARY OF CHARTER

Article I. Establishment of the Organization of African Unity. The Organization to include continental African states, Madagascar, and other islands surrounding Africa.

Article II. Aims and purposes (see above). Fields of co-operation.

Article III. Member states adhere to the principles of sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs of member states, respect for territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, condemnation of political subversion, dedication to the emancipation of dependent African territories, and international non-alignment.

Article IV. Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization.

Article V. All member states shall have equal rights and duties.

Article VI. All member states shall observe scrupulously the principles laid down in Article III.

Article VII. Establishment of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the Council of Ministers, the General Secretariat, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

Articles VIII-XI. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government co-ordinates policies and reviews the structure of the Organization.

Articles XII-XV. The Council of Ministers shall prepare conferences of the Assembly, and co-ordinate inter-African co-operation. All resolutions shall be by simple majority.

Articles XVI-XVIII. The General Secretariat. The Administrative Secretary-General and his staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organization. They are international officials responsible only to the Organization.

Article XIX. Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration. A separate protocol concerning the composition and nature of this Commission shall be regarded as an integral part of the Charter.

Articles XX-XXII. Specialized Commissions shall be established, composed of Ministers or other officials designated by Member Governments. Their regulations shall be laid down by the Council of Ministers.

Article XXIII. The Budget shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Council of Ministers. Contributions shall be in accordance with the scale of assessment of the United Nations. No Member shall pay more than twenty per cent of the total yearly amount.

Article XXIV. Texts of the Charter in African Languages, English and French shall be equally authentic. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of Ethiopia.

Article XXV. The Charter shall come into force on receipt by the Government of Ethiopia of the instruments of ratification of two thirds of the signatory states.

Article XXVI. The Charter shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article XXVII. Questions of interpretation shall be settled by a two-thirds majority vote in the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Article XXVIII. Admission of new independent African states to the Organization shall be decided by a simple majority of the Member States.

Articles XXIX-XXXIII. The working languages of the Organization shall be African languages, English and French. The Secretary-General may accept gifts and bequests to the Organization, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers shall establish privileges and immunities to be accorded to the personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of Member States. A State wishing to withdraw from the Organization must give a year's written notice to the Secretariat. The Charter may only be amended after consideration by all Member States and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Such amendments will come into force one year after submission.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as one of the Commissions of the OAU in January 1965.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: A. O. ODELOLA.

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau interafricain des sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (Bureau interafricain pour la santé animale): Muguga, P.O.B. 30786, Kikuyu, Kenya.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission (Commission phytosanitaire interafricaine)—IAPSC: B.P. 4170 Nlongkak, rue de l'Hypodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries.

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature.

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology.

Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

INTER-AFRICAN RESEARCH FUND

The object of the Fund, to which governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects, in the following categories:

Broad surveys, including information and liaison work.

Research on problems by small highly specialized staffs operating over wide areas.

Research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated initially in one limited area.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—(STRC)

JOINT PROJECTS

1. Climatological Atlas for Africa, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg; published 1964.
2. Science and Development of Africa, c/o STRC Secretariat. Author Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON.
3. Study of Migrations in West Africa. Director Dr. J. ROUCH, C.N.R.S.
4. Inventory of Economic Research, St. Anne's College, Oxford, Editor Miss P. ADY; published 1961.
5. Research into Absenteeism and Labour Turnover. Undertaken by the Governments of the six founder States of CCTA; published 1963.
6. Comparative Study on National Accounting Systems. Co-ordinator: MILTON GILBERT; published 1961.
7. Base Maps for Cartographical Work produced under the Auspices of the Commission. Professor S. P. JACKSON.
8. Mapping of Vector Diseases. Co-ordinator: Prof. VAN DEN BERGE.
9. Methodology of Family Budget Surveys. CCTA's Statistics Committee; published 1965.
10. Occupational Classification in Africa. In collaboration with ILO.
11. Pedological Map of Africa. Inter-African Pedological Service; published 1965.
12. Study of Methods of Promoting Private Investment.
13. Analyses of Sea Water. Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Sea Fisheries.
14. Handbook on Harmful Aquatic Plants; publ. 1962.
15. Eradication of Rinderpest in Africa.
16. Bovine Pleuropneumonia Vaccine Research.
17. Tsetse Campaign in South-East Africa.
18. Psychometric Tests for use at end of Primary Education.
19. Gulf of Guinea Campaign (1968).
20. Map of the dangers of erosion in Africa; published 1962.
21. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Customs Officers.
22. Regional Training Centre for English-speaking staff of National Parks.
23. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrological Assistants.
24. Regional Training Centre for French-speaking Hydrogeological Assistants.
25. International West African Atlas.
26. Improvement of major Cereal Crops.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications Bureau: Maison de l'Afrique, P.O.B. 878
Niamey, Niger.

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy—B.I.S.; (bi-lingual—English and French—3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health—I.B.A.H. (English and French—4 issues).

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa, obtainable from the Lagos office.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

OAS was founded at Bogotá, in 1948, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

AIMS

- To strengthen the peace and security of the continent.
- To ensure the pacific settlements of disputes.
- To provide for common action in the event of aggression.
- To solve political, juridical and economic problems.
- To promote economic, social and cultural development.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panamá
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Canada is a Permanent Observer; Cuba has been excluded since 1962.

ADDRESSES OF MEMBER-DELEGATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Argentina	2232 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: HUDson 3-6383 and 3-5741.	Haiti	7800 Morningside Drive, N.W. (20012). Tel.: 723-7002.
Barbados	2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 387-3232.	Honduras	4715 Sixteenth St., N.W. (20011). Tel.: 723-4923 and 723-4924.
Bolivia	1145 Nineteenth St., N.W., Suite 212 (20036). Tel.: 223-9612.	Jamaica	1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Tel.: 387-1010.
Brazil	2600 Virginia Ave., Suite 413 (20037). Tel.: FEderal 3-4224, 3-4225 and 4-4226.	Mexico	2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-3663 and 2-3664.
Chile	1255 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Tel.: 223-4027-8.	Nicaragua	1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. (20009). Tel.: DUpont 7-4371, 7-4372 and 7-4373.
Colombia	1609 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 667-6411 and 667-6007.	Panama	1629 Columbia Rd., Suite 725 (20009).
Costa Rica	2112 S. St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: ADams 4-2945, 4-2946 and 4-2947.	Paraguay	2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403 (20008). Tel.: HUDson 3-6960.
Dominican Republic.	1715 Twenty-second St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: DEcatur 2-6280, 6281, 6282 and 6283.	Peru	2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611 (20008). Tel.: 232-2281 and 232-2282.
Ecuador	2535 Fifteenth St., N.W. (20009). Tel.: 234-1494 and 234-1692.	Trinidad and Tobago	2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 232-3134.
El Salvador	2308 California St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: COlumbia 5-3480.	U.S.A.	Department of State, Room 6491 (20520). Tel.: 632-9376, Code 101, Ext. 29376.
Guatemala	2220 R St., N.W. (20008). Tel.: 332-2828.	Uruguay	2801 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 1210 (20007). Tel.: 333-0588.
		Venezuela	4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609 (20008). Tel.: 244- 4750 and 244-4751.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets annually and can also hold special sessions when convoked by the Permanent Council. Replaces the Inter-American Conference taking over its functions of deciding general action and policy.

MEETINGS OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Meetings take place intermittently and may be assisted by an Advisory Defence Committee, composed of the highest military authorities in the member countries.

PERMANENT COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of each member state with the rank of ambassador; each government may accredit alternate representatives and advisers and when necessary appoint an interim representative. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed every three months. The Council acts as an Organ of Consultation and oversees the maintenance of friendly relations between members, assisted by its subsidiary organ the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement. The Council supervises the work of OAS and promotes co-operation with a variety of other international bodies including the United Nations. Other principal organs of OAS include:

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composed of one principal representative from each member state. Holds regular annual meetings at Ministerial level and other meetings when necessary. Executive functions are at present carried out by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP).

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed in the same manner as the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Both are dependent on the General Assembly.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of member states, elected by the General Assembly for a period of four years.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Composed of seven members elected for four years. Holds one or two regular meetings each year and may hold special meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The central and permanent organ of the Organization, carries out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly, Meeting of Foreign Ministers or the various Councils. Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, Education, Science and Culture, Management and Technical Co-operation under Assistant Secretaries, and Departments of Legal Affairs, and Information and Public Affairs which come directly under the Secretary-General.

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.

Secretary-General: GALO PLAZA (Ecuador).

Assistant Secretary-General: MIGUEL RAFAEL URQUÍA (El Salvador).

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Many committees meet to deal with technical matters and Inter-American co-operation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS).

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW).

Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).

Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC).

Special Consultative Committee on Security.

FUNCTIONS

1. *Economic and Social Matters.* Regional projects have been established relating to economic development and its social aspects, international trade, basic products, transportation and travel, social welfare, co-operatives, social insurance, immigration and colonisation, labour, housing and urban development, and technical co-operation. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council has established close working relationships at all levels. In September 1960 all members, except Cuba, signed the Charter of Punta del Este, establishing the Alliance for Progress. (For details see separate section.)

2. *Juridical Matters.* The Inter-American Juridical Committee, one of the principal organs of the Organization, serves as an advisory body on juridical matters; promotes the progressive development and codification of international law; studies juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries of the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

3. *Cultural Matters.* The Council of OAS and the Inter-American Cultural Council carry out a broad cultural programme. Activities cover education, philosophy and letters,

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

music, art, science, and libraries. Co-operation is maintained with UNESCO projects.

4. *Agriculture.* An OAS special agency, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS), is helping to improve plant strains, crop yields, and breeds of cattle, and to conserve the natural resources of forest, water, soil and wild life. It also conducts research and initiates training schemes for post-graduates.

5. *Public Health.* The OAS Pan American Health Organization also acts as the Regional Organization of the UN World Health Organisation. It plans joint action against communicable diseases, strengthens the health services, and expands the education and training facilities for health workers.

6. *Statistics.* The four main objectives of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) are: to stimulate better methods in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of statistics; to provide a medium for professional collaboration among statisticians; to co-operate with national and international organizations in advancing the science and administration of statistics. Plans have been devised for co-ordinating national censuses and for conducting agricultural censuses. Canada is a member of the Institute.

7. *Geography and History.* The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) encourages and co-ordinates these studies. It works through commissions on cartography, geography and history, and committees on oceanography, vulcanology, and other subjects. It also administers the Pan American Training Centre for evaluation of Natural Resources in Rio de Janeiro.

8. *Status of Women.* The Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), has campaigned for thirty years to raise the political status of women.

9. *Child Welfare.* Founded in Montevideo in 1927, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) serves as a centre of social action, documentation, study, advice, and information on childhood and the family.

10. *Indian Affairs.* The Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII) serves as the permanent committee of the Inter-American Indian Conferences. Projects of research and field work on the conditions of Indian women have been completed in Mexico and in Central and South America. Legislation is being prepared.

11. *Defence.* The Inter-American Defense Board, Washington, D.C., works towards the co-ordination of common defence measures and the establishment of the broadest possible basis for inter-American military co-operation. The Inter-American Defense College, Washington, D.C., a teaching institution for high-ranking officers of the Latin American armed forces, was established in 1962.

12. *Nuclear Energy.* The Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission, set up in 1959, facilitates co-operation among the member States in matters relating to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. In 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

13. *Human Rights.* The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights studies problems in this field.

14. *Peace.* Two treaties cover the area of peaceful settlement of disputes, The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), and the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá). The Permanent Council is assisted in the maintenance of friendly relations by the Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement.

15. *Alliance for Progress.* For details see separate chapter.

16. *Special Consultative Committee on Security.* Established in March 1962 to help members guard against the action of international communism.

HISTORY

- 1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolívar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League, and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.
- 1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. An Association was established under the title of the International Union of American Republics, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".
- 1901-02 Second International Conference of the American States: Mexico.
- 1906 Third Conference: Rio de Janeiro.
- 1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its

- organ was changed from Bureau to Pan American Union.
- 1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago de Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.
- 1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.
- 1933 Seventh Conference: Montevideo.
- 1938 Eighth Conference: Lima.
- 1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City
The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

- 1945 (cont). The Rcorganization of the Inter-American system —leading to the declaration of the Charter—took place.
- 1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been applied thirteen times.
- 1948 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
- 1950 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- 1954 Guatemala.
- 1955 Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
- 1957 Honduras and Nicaragua.
- 1959 Panama.
- Nicaragua.
- 1960 Venezuela and the Dominican Republic.
- 1962 Cuba (*twice*).
- 1963 Haiti and the Dominican Republic.
- Venezuela and Cuba.
- 1964 Venczuela and Cuba.
- 1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the *Charter of the Organization of American States*:
- (a) The name Union of American Republics to be replaced by *Organization of American States*.
 - (b) The International Conference of American States to be called *Inter-Amrcian Confernces*.
 - (c) Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to be held only on request and on concurrence of member states.
 - (d) The Governing Board of the Pan American Union to be known as the Council of the Organization. It supervises the Pan American Union and its numcrous functions and responsibilities are carried out through the various committees which meet daily in the Pan American Union building.
 - (e) Permanent establishment of three organs of the Council of the Organization of American States:
Inter-American Council of Jurists.
Inter-American Economic and Social Council.
Inter-American Cultural Council.
 - (f) Pan American Union became the central and permanent organ of the Organization, and its General Secrctariat.
 - (g) System for Special Conferences and Specialised Agencies set up.
- 1950 Agreement signed in Washington between OAS and the International Lahour Organisation (ILO). Agreement signed at Havana between OAS and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- 1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Gave a new direction and orication to the programme and policies of OAS.
Adopted the Dcclaration of Solidarity for the Prcservation of the Political Integrity of the Prcamerican States against the Intervention of International Communism.
- 1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the economic development of the membr countries. Member countries subscribe to the capital fund on a quota system.
- 1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February. First President Dr. FELIPE HERRERA (Chile).
Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m.
In August diplomatic and economic sanctions were imposed against the Dominican Republic. Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposes a mutual aid plan.
Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
- 1961 Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at which the Alliance for Progress was established. Nicaraguan/Honduras border dispute settled.
- 1962 Economic and diplomatic sanctions, on the Dominican Republic lifted.
Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers.
Agreement between OAS and 'Commission of European Economic Community to set up permanent liaison and for greater European participation in the Alliance for Progress.
OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.
- 1963 Annual ministerial meeting of the Economic and Social Council to review achievements of the Alliance for Progress in its second year.
Special Investigating Committee sent to Hispaniola to report on Haiti/Dominican Republic crisis.
- 1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay). First Special Inter-American Conference established the proccedure for the admission of new members.
- 1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created.
Second Special Inter-American Conference in Rio de Janiero to consider the strengthening of the Inter-American system. Special Committee established to draft amendments to OAS Charter. Venczuela absent.
- 1966 Fourth meeting of Inter-American Cultural Council held in Washington.
Fourth meeting of IA-ECOSOC held in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Panel of Experts re-constituted.
Eleventh meeting of Consultation of Foreign Ministers to arrange a meeting of Heads of Statc. Second Inter-American Confercncc of Ministers

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- 1966 of Labour held at Caraballeda, Venezuela.
(cont) Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Affairs established.
Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.
OAS Council agrees on Charter revisions (June).
- 1967 Third Special Conference and Foreign Ministers Meeting held in Buenos Aires in February. Trinidad and Tobago admitted to membership. Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City. Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries and the improvement of their world trading position. Decision to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM, measures for which are to begin in 1970 with a view to the Common Market coming into full operation by 1985.
Fifth IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Viña del Mar in June. Decision to establish an Inter-American Export Promotion Centre.
Council Meeting held in September on subversive activities in Latin America.
Barbados admitted to membership in October.
- 1968 GALO PLAZA elected Secretary-General in February.
Meeting in February at Maracay, Venezuela, the Inter-American Cultural Council (ICC) established a special development fund for the educational and scientific fields. Nine OAS members pledged \$16.5 million for the fund.
Resolution passed in May to establish a special committee to note and report on subversive

- activities in the hemisphere. The Committee is to have five military and two civilian members.
- 1969 El Salvador and Honduras called on OAS to investigate alleged violation of human rights of 200,000 Salvadorans in Honduras. Seven-man committee sent to investigate after fighting broke out. Observers from about a dozen OAS member nations oversaw implementation of cease-fire, exchange of all prisoners of war and liberation of about 12,000 Salvadorans held in Honduras and 200 Hondurans held in El Salvador. A very reduced number of civilian and military observers still helps to maintain peace in Central America. Meeting at Port of Spain between IA-ECOSOC and IA Cultural Council agreed on method for negotiating points in the Consensus of Viña del Mar, an agreement for a common position on a wide range of problems between Latin American countries. Another meeting scheduled following speech by President Nixon announcing new policy for Latin America expected to discuss issues involving trade, development lending and increased access for Latin American products to U.S. markets.
Jamaica became 23rd member nation of OAS.
- 1970 In July OAS signed an agreement with Israel under which Israel will provide aid for rural development projects in Latin American countries. Under the agreement, Israeli teams and technical advice will be made available for such projects as the setting-up of experimental farms, community centres and co-operatives where peasants will be trained in modern agricultural techniques.
- 1971 First regular Session of the General Assembly of OAS at San José, Costa Rica, in April.
Seventh IA-ECOSOC Meeting held at Panama City in September.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—IA-ECOSOC

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Created in 1945 to supersede the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Incorporated in the Charter of OAS in 1948.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

President: SIR ERIC EUSTACE WILLIAMS (Trinidad and Tobago).
First Vice-President: JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico).
Second Vice-President: HAYDÉE CASTELLO DE LÓPEZ.

MEETINGS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

Held annually and attended by the permanent titular representatives on the Council, usually the Minister of Finance or Economy. Under the Charter of Punta del Este IA-ECOSOC reviews the economic and social progress of the members under the Alliance for Progress.

MEETINGS AT EXPERT LEVEL

Held annually immediately prior to the Ministerial Level Meetings and attended by expert representatives,

usually the Alternate Representatives of Member States. Reviews the development of the Alliance for Progress Program and makes recommendations to the Ministerial Level Meetings.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of IA-ECOSOC. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS.

Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ACTIVITIES

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Reviews annually at the Ministerial Level the Alliance for Progress, based on the prior view of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance of Progress (CIAP) (see Chapter, Alliance for Progress), which is the permanent executive committee of IA-ECOSOC.

3 Submits recommendations to the General Assembly.

4 Approves the Special Development Assistance Fund

budget, which includes the Program of Technical Co-operation of the OAS.

5 Approves the budget of the Pan American Union in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the General Assembly.

6 Provides technical assistance.

7 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

8 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

9 Obtains information and prepares reports,

10 Suggests specialized conferences,

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Founded 1948 as the Inter-American Council of Jurists an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Replaces the Inter-American Council of Jurists under the amendments to the Charter in 1967. Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of different member states, elected for a period of four years with the possibility of re-election once. Equitable geographical distribution is sought as far as possible, and a proportion of members are replaced each year. Meetings are held at least annually for a period of up to three months. Special meetings can also be called. First regular meeting scheduled for March 1971.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat provides full services for the Committee.

FUNCTIONS

To serve as an advisory body to the Organization on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and codification of international law, and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries in the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

Chairman: Dr. VICENTE RÁO (Brazil).

BUDGET

The Budget of the Inter-American Juridical Committee is part of the Pan American Union Budget.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Established in 1970 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed of one representative of the highest rank from each member state, appointed by their respective governments. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year with special meetings when necessary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

A permanent body consisting of a chairman and not less than seven additional members elected by the Council, for the purpose of promoting the Regional Educational Development Program, the Regional Scientific and Technological Program and the Regional Cultural Development Program.

Chairman: PATRICIO ROJAS (Chile).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

A permanent body composed of five members elected by the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. The primary function of this committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Educational Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A permanent body composed of five members, elected in the same way as for the Inter-American Committee on

Education. The primary function of the committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Scientific and Technological Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

A permanent body composed of five members elected in the same way as the Inter-American Committee on Education. The primary function of the Committee is to formulate and conduct the Regional Cultural Development Program and to facilitate its execution and evaluation.

Chairman: (vacant).

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF OAS

Inter-American Children's Institute: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2882, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1927.

Director-General: Dr. RAFAEL SAJÓN (Argentina).

Inter-American Commission of Women: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Chairman: Dr. GABRIELA ARANIBAR FERNANDEZ DÁVILA (Peru).

Inter-American Indian Institute: Niños Héroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: Dr. GONZALO AGUIRRE BELTRÁN (Mexico).

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Apdo 10281, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: Dr. JOSÉ EMILIO GONÇALVES ARAUJO (Brazil).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Director: Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ (Chile).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Dr. JUSTINO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay).

Inter-American Defense Board: 2600 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20025.

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. EUGENE B. LEBAILLY.

Inter-American Committee on Peaceful Settlement: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Chairman: Ambassador CARLOS HOLGUÍN (Colombia).

Inter-American Statistical Institute: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington 6, D.C.

President: TULO MONTENEGRO (Brazil).

Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC): General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Executive Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON (U.S.A.).
(See below.)

Special Consultative Committee on Security: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Technical Adviser: CARLOS TROTZ (Argentina).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION—

IANEC

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

IANEC was established in 1959 as a Technical Commission of the Organization of American States. It makes recommendations to member governments and to OAS.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

COMMITTEES

The Commission may set up such working committees as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members.

SECRETARIAT

Executive-Secretary: Dr. JESSE D. PERKINSON.

The Secretary-General of OAS appoints all IANEC Secretariat staff, who form a part of OAS.

ACTIVITIES

IANEC was set up to help the American Republics to develop and co-ordinate research and training in nuclear energy. In addition to providing direct aid to Latin American institutions for work in development and research, IANEC also sends professors and researchers, finances the development of courses and defrays the expenses of Fellows in the training centres. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin America and on Civil Liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic

Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation. Several meetings, workshops and symposia have been co-sponsored by IANEC and IAEA.

Since 1968 IANEC has organized periodic Latin American Conferences on radiochemistry, increasing agricultural production through the use of radio-isotopes, hydrology and food irradiation. It has held a number of meetings of study groups on other topics related to nuclear energy.

Since 1969 IANEC has been in charge of the Multinational Nuclear Energy Project of the OAS Regional Program for Scientific and Technological Development.

BUDGET

1971-72 (including \$155,145 assigned to Multinational Nuclear Energy Project): \$180,862.

PUBLICATIONS

Training and Research in the Nuclear Sciences.
Radioisotopes and Radiation in the Life Sciences.
Industrial Applications of Nuclear Energy.
Report of the Special Legal Committee on Civil Liability in the field of Nuclear Energy.
Report on the Possibilities for the use of Nuclear Power in Latin America.

Nuclear Energy Legislation in the American States.
Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy.
Aplicación de la Energía Nuclear al aumento de la Productividad Agrícola.
Primera Conferencia Interamericana de Radioquímica.
Segunda Conferencia Interamericana de Radioquímica.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with South and Central America.

MEMBERS

The 23 members of the Organization of American States

ORGANIZATION

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

Held every three years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning and construction and maintenance. Made up of representatives of member states (who may speak and vote), the Permanent Executive Committee, Chairmen of the Technical Committees and the Secretary-General of OAS (who have no vote), and observers and special observers (who may speak but not vote).

The Chairman is elected by the delegates.
Next meeting: 1974, in San José, Costa Rica.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing nine of the member countries, seven elected by Congress. Functions are to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

Set up by Congress, as necessary. There are five permanent Committees: Development of Government Highway Agencies, Planning, Finance, Terminology, and Traffic and Safety, and seven subcommittees as follows:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Columbia. This Committee administers the work of the survey teams now working on the project.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America: Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway (*Carretera Bolivariana Marginal de la Selva*): Created in 1965 to encourage the construction of a continuous highway along the lower eastern edge of the Andes in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. This will extend and interconnect penetration roads leading from the Andean highlands to points in Brazil and Argentina.

Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit: Established to determine the possibility of constructing a highway which, by crossing the Atrato River, would connect a point on the Panama-Colombian border with points along the coast to Venezuela as part of the Caribbean Circuit.

Lima-Brasilia Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru: Bolivia-Brazil-Peru Subcommittee established for a highway to link Lima with the Brazilian capital, now including a spur to La Paz and Bolivia.

Pan-Amazonic Subcommittee: Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries. First meeting of Subcommittee held in Bogotá in March 1967.

International Bridge over the Uruguay River: This bridge will link Puerto Unzué, Argentina, to Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and is considered to be a high priority project in the highway system of both countries.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The services are provided by the General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington D.C.

THE HIGHWAY

The total mileage of the Pan American Highway System, including alternative routes, is 49,315 miles of which 27,513 are paved.

Mexico. The Highway has four sections converging on Mexico City. The eastern road enters at Laredo, Texas, with branches to Brownsville and McAllen, Texas; the Central Highway runs from El Paso, Texas; the Pacific Highway is along the west coast from Nogales, Arizona; and the Constitution Highway begins at Piedras Negras.

Guatemala. The Highway through Guatemala has been

completed and paved throughout. An additional road from the Talisman Bridge to the border with El Salvador has been added.

El Salvador. Paved throughout. An alternative route from La Hachadura on the Guatemalan border to the junction with the Pan American Highway has been added.

Honduras. Paved. A 57-mile branch road leads to Tegucigalpa, the capital.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Nicaragua. Paved throughout. The Highway joins the Atlantic Highway at San Benito.

Costa Rica. On the southern section the bridges were completed in 1963.

Panama. Thirty-eight miles east of Panama City the road ends. Construction of the 574-mile Darien Gap between Chepo, Panama, and the Highway in Colombia, now under study, will complete the Highway.

Venezuela. The Highway runs from La Guaira, via Caracas to the Colombian frontier at Cúcuta.

Colombia. Continuation of Venezuelan road south east to Ipiales on the Ecuadorian frontier. An all-weather road links Barranquilla on the north coast to the Highway at Palmira and a branch runs to Buenaventura.

Ecuador. The Ecuadorean section of the Highway is an all-weather road. An alternative route enters Peru at Aguas Verdes.

Peru. Highway is planned to enter at La Tina. In the south the Highway forks, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Highway continuing southward into Chile and the main route going east and south into Bolivia.

Chile. Highway runs due south to Santiago. At Los Andes a branch turns east to Argentina. The Uspallata

Pass section is closed for six months every year owing to heavy winter snows, when cars may be shipped by rail through the Transandine Railroad Tunnel.

Bolivia. Two routes lead from the Peruvian frontier to La Paz, whence the Highway continues southward to the Argentinian frontier at Villazón.

Argentina. Four routes converge on Buenos Aires. Eastward from Los Andes in Chile; southeast from Bolivia; south along the west bank of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers from Asunción in Paraguay; and south-west from Uruguaiana in Brazil and joining the Asunción road at Santa Fé.

Paraguay. The Highway runs from the Argentinian border to Asunción and eastward to Brazil at Foz do Iguaçu. A branch turns south to Encarnación on the Argentinian border.

Uruguay. From Montevideo the route in use runs north to enter Brazil at Aceguá, with alternative branches entering at Rio Branco and Chuuy.

Brazil. The official road from Uruguay travels from Aceguá to Brasília. Alternative routes, from Jaguarão, Chuí and Uruguaiana, converge on Brasília. There is a connection with Paraguay at Foz do Iguaçu.

ROAD MILEAGE INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

	TOTAL	PAVED	ALL WEATHER	DRY WEATHER	IMPASSABLE
Mexico	8,666	8,666	—	—	—
Guatemala	516	516	—	—	—
El Salvador	425	425	—	—	—
Honduras	460	198	262	—	—
Nicaragua	403	384	—	19	—
Costa Rica	409	205	204*	—	—
Panama	522	343	—	—	179
Venezuela	3,370	2,718	224	121	289
Colombia	3,015	1,623	1,103	—	307
Ecuador	979	280	642	57	—
Peru	3,100	1,831	582	607	80
Chile	2,811	2,254	417	130	—
Bolivia	2,751	426	1,834	86	405
Argentina	6,172	3,750	1,717	705	—
Paraguay	1,469	323	25	1,029	92
Uruguay	1,695	931	740	24	—
Brazil	12,562	2,640	3,411	—	6,511
TOTAL	49,315	27,513	11,161	2,778	7,863

* Under contract for paving.

FINANCE

Each country is responsible for the financing of the sections of Highway within its own frontiers, except in Central America and Panama, where two-thirds of construction costs have been borne by the United States, and in the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia, where the studies now under way are being financed by all member countries of the O.A.S. Expenses of Congress and Committees are borne by the host countries.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

(ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO)

Established August 1961 by the Charter of Punta del Este. The objectives of the Charter will be implemented within the framework of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and through the co-operation of member governments.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Guatemala	Peru
Brazil	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Honduras	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

ORGANIZATION

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (IA-ECOSOC)

Meets annually at Ministerial Level to review progress on the basis of reports and proposals submitted by CIAP and member governments; makes recommendations on general policy and measures to promote economic and social development; recommends to the General Assembly of OAS for final approval the budget of the Organization in economic, social and statistical fields; approves the Special Development Assistance Fund.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS (CIAP)

Chairman: Dr. CARLOS SANZ DE SANTAMARÍA (Colombia).
Executive Secretary: WALTER J. SEDWITZ (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

JAVIER RAFAEL VILLANUEVA (Argentina).
JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO (Brazil).
(Vacant) (Dominican Republic, Barbados, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica).
RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR (Paraguay)—represents Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay.
ANTONIO CASAS GONZÁLEZ (Venezuela)—represents Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador.
RIGOBERTO PAREDES (Panama)—represents Central America and Panama.
ROBERTO INGER BARQUERO (Nicaragua)—represents Central America and Panama.
EMILIO CASTAÑÓN PASQUEL (Peru)—represents Chile and Peru.
DOUGLAS HENDERSON (U.S.A.).
JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ (Mexico).

Created in November 1963, at the Second Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in São Paulo, Brazil. Consists of a Chairman elected for a four-year term, ten members and ten alternate members elected for a two-year term. The

representatives of the countries are appointed by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for a two-year period, at the proposition of a country or a group of countries, as shown above.

CIAP is the permanent Executive Committee of IA-ECOSOC and the multilateral representative body of the Alliance for Progress. It co-ordinates Alliance action as established by the Charter of Punta del Este and carries out the mandates it receives from IA-ECOSOC.

Its principal objectives and functions are to evaluate the internal development efforts of each member country in order to estimate the needs and availabilities of external financing; to act on behalf of recipient countries in obtaining financing, and to promote the co-ordination of development assistance among lending agencies.

CIAP's activities are carried out through its own plenary meetings, usually held four times a year, and the meetings of 23 subcommittees in charge of the annual country reviews. A delegation from the respective country participates in the review process, together with representatives of the international financial community, of several United Nations organs, and of non-member countries that might assist in financing development programmes. At the end of each review, a set of specific conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the entire breadth of the development effort is worked out, including quantitative targets for internal and external resource mobilization.

ADVISORY SPECIAL GROUP OF EXPERTS

Was established under the Charter of Punta del Este. Its organization was modified at the Fourth Annual Meeting of IA-ECOSOC in March 1966 and in the light of CIES Statutes. The reconstituted body is attached to CIAP and it is composed of not more than five members elected by CIAP on the recommendations of the Secretary-General of OAS, the Chairman of CIAP, the President of IDB and the Executive Secretary of ECLA.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

To date the following experts have been appointed to the Group:

BERNAL JIMÉNEZ MONGE (Costa Rica).

JOÃO PAULO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES (Brazil).

ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).

The main functions of the Group of Experts are the following: to participate in the continued evaluation made by CIAP through the country reviews, to carry on specific

tasks requested by CIES or CIAP, including participation in working groups, special missions to advise the countries or similar studies, as well as studies undertaken on its own initiative.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS provides the personnel required by CIAP and the Advisory Special Group of Experts.

ACTIVITIES

National development: OAS, through the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, conducts annual reviews of the member countries of the Inter-American system. The reviews are held by CIAP subcommittees, with the participation of each country, representatives of international financial institutions, and observers from non-OAS member countries. Their objective is to evaluate economic performance and to determine the amount of foreign assistance needed to achieve the country's economic and social development goals. A report on these subjects is prepared by the Secretariat and is used as a working paper at the meetings. CIAP is also engaged in the co-ordination of external assistance, both technical and financial.

Technical Co-operation: OAS extends technical assistance services and training programmes to member states based on the National Technical Co-operation Programmes prepared by the governments. It also utilizes the potential co-operation offered by non-member states for regional and national development objectives. Centralizes information to facilitate the co-ordination of the Organization's technical co-operation activities. Trains nearly 3,000 professionals yearly and provides more than 1,000 man-months of technical assistance.

Private Enterprise: The Secretary-General of OAS has established a 23-member Business Advisory Council aimed at reinforcing the role of the business sector in Latin America's development efforts. National business liaison committees are expected to be created in each OAS member state.

Manpower and Employment: The OAS Secretariat provides technical training and assistance for labour ministry personnel, trade union staff, and university labour study and research faculty in programmes related to their active participation in national development programmes. The Inter-American labour system provides guidance to the Secretariat through the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour, the Permanent Technical Committee on Labour Matters (COTPAL) and the Trade Union Technical Advisory Council (COSATE). In this area, the Secretariat has begun a pilot activity to assist countries in identifying projects which will maximize employment growth. Missions of high-level project experts are being sent to countries to help the latter develop a shelf of employment-generating projects for subsequent internal and external financing. Close co-ordination and joint activities are carried out with ILO, IDB and UNDP. The major focus of the entire programme deals with combating unemployment in Latin America.

OAS has also recently finished a report entitled *Employment and Growth in the Strategy of Latin American Development: Implications for the Seventies* (Doc. CIES/1641). This report will be analyzed during 1972 by different groups of government and private-sector experts on labour and employment problems. Eventually, it will be revised and its main conclusions incorporated into the development strategy for the next decade that is being prepared by CIAP.

Export Promotion: An Inter-American Export Promotion Centre was established in 1968 at Bogotá. The Centre will help to place more Latin American products in international markets. A publication in Spanish, *Nuevos Mercados*, gives information on export markets and marketing techniques. The Centre will open an office in Europe to facilitate contacts with European institutions in the public and private sectors. In addition, an office is being opened in the World Trade Centre in New York to take advantage of the facilities which this building offers for contacts with the United States market.

Population and Development: The Secretariat continued its activities aimed at creating an awareness in the member countries of the importance of the population variable in their development efforts and to spur them to establish policies and programmes in this field. CIAP examined the social sectors of a number of countries from a demographic standpoint. As part of the series of meetings begun earlier, a regional seminar was held in Lima on employment, population and development, attended largely by government officials from planning, labour and other executive offices in the Latin American countries. The series of national working groups on development planning and population was continued with sessions organized in Venezuela and Argentina. Plans were advanced for holding a regional seminar in urbanization and population growth, early in 1972 in Brazil. In collaboration with CELADE, IDB, ILPES, UN and PREALC the OAS has planned an Inter-American Programme on Population and the Planning of Development which is to begin offering specialized training in Latin America in 1972.

Tax Reform: Since it began in 1961, the Joint OAS/IDB Tax Programme has sent a large number of technical assistance missions to member states to work in the areas of tax policy and tax administration, has sponsored two inter-American conferences on tax matters, has assigned missions to LAFTA, the Andean Group and CACM to assist in tax harmonization policies and has published numerous studies on tax and fiscal policy. Training in taxation is provided through the Inter-American Centre

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on Tax Studies, a co-operative venture with the government of Argentina.

Integration: With ratification of the Protocol of Buenos Aires on February 27th, 1970, which introduced some reforms to the Charter of the OAS, the quest for integration became a contractual obligation to the members of this Organization.

The programme towards a Latin American Common Market envisaged in the Declaration on Presidents of 1967, however, has suffered some set backs. The CACM has not yet recovered from the consequences of the conflict between El Salvador and Honduras. LAFTA, on the other hand, is proceeding now at a slower pace than the Treaty

of Montevideo provided. The Protocol of Caracas has extended by seven years the establishment of the free trade zone. Furthermore, the emergence of subregional groupings indicates that the road toward integration in Latin America will be facilitated by subregional schemes where memberships are more homogeneous and levels of development less accentuated.

Regarding technical co-operation, the OAS General Secretariat extends help to the integration organizations by means of joint programmes. They are mainly in the field of fiscal policies and tax harmonization, social security, natural resources development, transportation, physical infrastructure and others.

FINANCE

It was estimated that financial assistance from external sources totalling at least \$20,000,000,000 would be required during the first ten years.

The amount actually committed during the period

1961-71 was \$21,900,000, of which the United States Agencies provided \$10,200,000,000; other international financial institutions contributed \$10,400,000,000 and the OECD \$1,300,000,000.

GRANTS AND LOANS (U.S. \$ million)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—World Bank) . . .	350.3	282.3	376.4	444.8	701.0
International Finance Corporation (IFC) . . .	13.2	7.6	8.5	n.a.	n.a.
International Development Association (IDA) . . .	7.5	2.0	9.1	11.7	11.0
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) . . .	379.6	456.7	406.1	493.8	681.2
United States Agencies*	1,010.8	1,193.1	991.6	793.5	780.5
TOTAL	1,761.4	1,941.7	1,791.7	1,743.8	2,173.7

* Including Eximbank, AID, Loan and Grant Authorizations, Food for Peace, Treasury and others.

UNITED STATES AID TO LATIN AMERICA (U.S. \$ million)

	1968-69	1969-70		1968-69	1969-70
Argentina	58.5	23.3	Jamaica	16.5	9.0
Barbados	—	—	Mexico	16.6	40.9
Bolivia	33.2	5.2	Nicaragua	2.2	3.1
Brazil	33.9	198.4	Panama	17.2	11.5
Chile	100.4	29.2	Paraguay	16.6	8.2
Colombia	128.1	127.2	Peru	28.0	14.1
Costa Rica	18.0	18.6	Trinidad and Tobago	—	—
Dominican Republic	28.4	20.1	Uruguay	3.7	19.3
Ecuador	12.8	28.7	Venezuela	4.4	18.7
El Salvador	13.7	12.7	ROCAP	33.7	45.2
Guatemala	78.8	31.9			
Haiti	3.2	3.9			
Honduras	4.1	9.0	TOTAL	652.0	678.2

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

CHARTER OF PUNTA DEL ESTE

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on August 17th, 1961, to co-ordinate Inter-American development and set up the Alliance for Progress.

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve a substantial and sustained growth of per capita incomes at a rate designed to attain levels of income capable of assuring self-sustaining development. In order to reach these objectives within a reasonable time, the rate of economic growth in any country of Latin America should not be less than 2.5 per cent per capita per year.

2. To make the benefits of economic progress available to all through a more equitable distribution of national income.

3. To achieve balanced diversification in national economic structures, while attaining stability in the prices of exports or in income derived from exports.

4. To accelerate the process of rational industrialisation so as to increase the productivity of the economy as a whole. Special attention should be given to the establishment and development of capital-goods industries.

5. To raise greatly the level of agricultural productivity and output and to improve storage, transport and marketing services.

6. To encourage programmes of comprehensive agrarian reform.

7. To eliminate adult illiteracy and by 1970 to assure access to six years primary education for each school-age child; to modernise and expand vocational, secondary and higher education; to strengthen basic research and to provide the competent personnel.

8. To increase life expectancy at birth by a minimum of five years by improving individual and public health. To attain this goal to provide potable water and drainage to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population; to reduce the mortality rate of children under five by half; to control serious transmissible diseases; to eradicate illnesses for which effective cures are known; to improve nutrition; to train medical and health personnel; to improve basic health services; to intensify scientific research.

9. To increase the construction of low-cost housing and to provide necessary public services.

10. To maintain stable price levels.

11. To strengthen existing agreements with a view to the ultimate fulfilment of a Latin American Common Market.

12. To develop co-operative programmes designed to prevent the harmful effects of excessive fluctuations in foreign exchange earnings and to adopt measures to facilitate exports to international markets.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Basic Requirements for Economic and Social Development

1. That comprehensive and well-conceived national programmes of economic and social development be carried out.

2. That national programmes of economic and social development be based on the principles of self-help.

3. That women should be placed on an equal footing with men.

4. That Latin American countries should obtain sufficient external financial assistance and that capital from all

external sources of at least 20,000,000,000 dollars be made available to the Latin American countries during the coming ten years.

5. That institutions in both the public and private sectors be strengthened and improved, and that the necessary social reforms be effected to permit a fair distribution of the fruits of economic and social progress.

National Development Programmes

1. Participating Latin American countries agree to introduce or strengthen systems for the preparation, execution and periodic revision of national programmes for economic and social development. The countries should formulate long-term development programmes.

Immediate and Short-Term Action Measures

1. Recognises that a number of Latin American countries may require emergency financial assistance; the United States will provide funds.

2. Participating Latin American countries should immediately increase their efforts to accelerate development.

3. The United States will assist in the realisation of these short-term measures by the provision of more than 1,000,000,000 dollars in the year ending March 1962.

External Assistance in Support of National Development Programmes

1. The economic and social development of Latin America will require a large amount of financial assistance from capital-exporting countries. The Act of Bogotá and the Charter provide the framework within which this assistance can be provided.

2. The United States will assist those countries whose development programmes establish self-help measures, adequate to realise the goals envisaged. The participating countries will request the support of other capital-exporting countries and appropriate institutions.

3. The United States will help in the financing of technical assistance projects.

4. The participating Latin American countries recognise that each has a capacity to assist fellow republics by providing external technical and financial assistance.

Organization and Procedures

1. In order to provide technical assistance for the formulation of development programmes the OAS, ECLA Inter-American Development Bank will strengthen their agreements for co-ordination in this field.

2. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will appoint a panel of nine experts, attached to the Council but enjoying complete autonomy in the performance of their duties.

3. Each government may present its programme for economic and social development for consideration by an *ad hoc* Committee.

4. The Committee will study the development programme, exchange opinions with the Interested Government and report its conclusions to the Inter-American Development Bank and other governments and institutions prepared to extend assistance.

5. In considering a programme the *ad hoc* Committee will examine the consistency of the programme with the principles of the Act of Bogotá and this Charter.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

6. The General Secretariat of OAS will provide the personnel needed by the experts.

7. A government whose programme has been recommended by the *ad hoc* Committee may submit the programme to the Inter-American Development Bank to undertake the negotiations for obtaining finance. However, all governments will have full freedom to resort to any other channels. The Committee shall not interfere with the right of governments to formulate their own goals. The recommendation of the Committee will be of great importance in determining the distribution of public funds under the Alliance. The participating governments will use their good offices that these recommendations be accepted.

8. The Inter-American Economic and Social Council will review annually the progress achieved and will submit to the Council of the OAS such recommendations as it deems pertinent.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF LATIN AMERICA

The American Republics recognise that:

1. The Montevideo Treaty and the Central American Treaty on Economic Integration are appropriate instruments for the attainment of these objectives.

2. The integration process can be intensified and accelerated through the use of the agreements for complementary production within economic sections provided for by the Montevideo Treaty.

3. To ensure balanced and complementary economic expansion, integration should take into account the condition of less-developed countries.

4. To facilitate economic integration it is advisable to establish effective relationships between LAFTA and the Central American Economic Integration Treaty countries and other countries.

5. The Latin American countries should co-ordinate their actions to meet unfavourable treatment accorded to their trade in world markets.

6. In application of resources under the Alliance, special attention should be given to investment for multi-national projects and expansion of trade in industrial products.

7. To facilitate the participation of countries at a relatively lower stage of economic development in multi-national programmes special attention should be given to these countries.

8. Economic integration implies a need for additional investment and funds provided under the Alliance should cover these needs.

9. Latin American countries having their own institutions for financing economic integration should channel financing through them. The co-operation of the Inter-American Development Bank should be sought for inter-regional contributions.

10. To approach the International Monetary Fund and other sources for solving temporary balance-of-payments problems.

11. The promotion and co-ordination of transportation and communications systems, and encourage multi-national enterprises.

12. To achieve co-ordination of national plans.

13. To promote the development of national Latin American enterprise.

14. The active participation of the private sector.

15. Countries still under Colonial rule should be invited to participate on achieving independence.

BASIC EXPORT COMMODITIES

National Measures

National measures affecting primary products should be directed and applied to: Avoid undue obstacles to expansion of trade; avoid market instability; improve efficiency of international plans and mechanisms for stabilization; increase markets.

Therefore: Importing members should reduce restrictions and discriminatory practices affecting consumption and importation of primary products. Support stabilization programmes for primary products.

Industrialized countries should give special attention to hastening economic development in less-developed countries.

Producing countries should formulate plans for production and export and try to avoid increasing uneconomic production of goods.

Adopt measures to direct technological studies towards finding new uses and by-products of primary commodities.

Try to reduce export subsidies and other measures which cause instability.

International Co-operation Measures

1. Members should make co-ordinated efforts designed to:

Eliminate undue protection of primary products.
Eliminate taxes and reduce excessive domestic prices.
Seek to end preferential agreements.
Adopt consultation mechanisms.

2. Industrialized countries should give maximum co-operation to less-developed countries.

3. Members should suggest to international organizations when considering loans, that they should take account the effect on the production of surplus products.

4. Support the national commodity study groups and the Commission on International Commodity Trade.

5. The Secretary-General of OAS shall convene a group of experts appointed by their respective governments to meet and report not later than March 31st, 1962, on measures to provide means of offsetting the effects of fluctuations in volume and prices of exports of basic products.

6. Support efforts to improve and strengthen international commodity agreements.

7. Should request other countries to co-operate in stabilization programmes.

8. Recognize that the disposal of accumulated reserves can achieve the goals.

RESOLUTIONS

The member countries also passed resolutions recommending means whereby the goals set forth in the Charter might be achieved. These resolutions covered two Ten-Year Programmes for Education and Health, Tax Reform, Planning and the setting up of bodies to deal with specific problems.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the OAS Charter, approved in March 1967 and ratified in 1970, provide for the following:

The supreme organ of the OAS will be the General Assembly, which will meet annually.

The Permanent Council will supervise the day-to-day business of the Organization.

IA-ECOSOC will deal with economic and social matters, while the IA-CESC will concentrate on educational, scientific and cultural affairs.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee will devote itself to legal matters, and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights will concern itself with eventual violations of such rights.

The Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General of OAS will be elected by the Assembly for a five-year term, with the possibility of one re-election.

DECLARATION OF THE PRESIDENTS OF AMERICA

Signed at Punta del Este, Uruguay, on April 17th, 1967, by the Presidents of the member states of OAS and the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

SUMMARY

1. Creation by 1985 of a Latin American Common Market through the progressive convergence of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Central American Common Market.

Further, to:

2. Lay the physical foundations for Latin American economic integration through multi-national projects;

3. Increase substantially Latin American foreign-trade earnings;

4. Modernize rural living conditions, raise agricultural productivity and increase food production;

5. Promote education for development;

6. Harness science and technology for the service of the peoples;

7. Expand health programmes;

8. Eliminate unnecessary military expenditures.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

P.O.B. 20501, Al-Soor Street, Kuwait

Established 1968 to safeguard the interests of members and determine ways and means for their co-operation in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry.

MEMBERS

Abu Dhabi
Algeria
Bahrain
Dubai

Egypt
Kuwait
Libya

Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy, directing its activities and laying down its governing rules. Meets twice yearly as a minimum requirement and may hold extraordinary sessions. Chairmanship on annual rotation basis.

Chairman: H. E. Ezz EL DIN ALMABROOK (Libya).

BUREAU

Assists the Council to direct the management of the Organization, approves staff regulations, reviews the budget, and refers it to the Council, considers matters relating to the Organization's agreements and activities and draws up the agenda for the Council. Each member country is represented on the Bureau, Chairmanship of which is by rotation. The Bureau convenes four times a year as a minimum requirement.

Chairman: ISSA AL-QIBLAWI (Libya).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: (vacant).

Technical Department: Deals with technical matters in petroleum, including exploration, production and processing.

Legal Department: Responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Economic Department: Responsible for all economic studies.

Public Relations Section: Responsible for carrying out programmes, and covering the Organization's projects and activities.

Office of the Secretary-General: Assists the Secretary-General in implementing and following up the resolutions and recommendations of the Council, as well as other matters.

Administration and Financial Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, record keeping and archives.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1968
Sept. First meeting of the Council, Kuwait.
Dec. First meeting of the National Oil Companies, Riyadh.
1969
Jan. Second meeting of the Council, Kuwait.
March Second meeting of the National Oil Companies, Tripoli.
July Third meeting of the Council, Vienna.
1970
Jan. Fourth meeting of the Council, Kuwait.
May Extraordinary meeting of the Council to consider applications for membership of Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Dubai, and Qatar. The applications were approved. Held in Kuwait.

June Fifth meeting of the Council, Algeria.
Dec. Sixth meeting in Kuwait failed to admit Iraq as a member of the Organization. Members agreed to create a jointly owned tanker company and petroleum services company.
1971
June Seventh meeting of Council in Kuwait ended early after disagreement on Iraq's proposed admission, support to be given to Algeria in dispute with France, and policy towards EEC and EFTA.
Oct. Meeting in Kuwait postponed until December because of dispute over Iraq's proposed admission.
Dec. Eighth meeting of Council in Abu Dhabi. Decided to alter constitution to allow membership of Egypt and Syria.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES —ODECA

(ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTRO AMERICANOS—ODECA)

Oficina Centroamericana, Pino Alto, Pasco Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador

Founded in 1951 by the Charter of San Salvador, ODECA seeks to re-establish the unity of Central America. A new Charter became effective in 1965.

MEMBERS

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

AIMS

1. To strengthen the bonds which unite the states of Central America.
2. To establish mutual consultation in order to guarantee and maintain fraternal relations.
3. To forestall and prevent misunderstandings and to ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes.
4. To offer mutual assistance and to seek common solutions to common problems.
5. To promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action.

ORGANIZATION

THE MEETING OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Heads of Government of the five member states in conference form the supreme organ of the Organization of Central American States.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers is the principal organ of the Organization. Meetings, at which each member state has one vote, normally take place every year; extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of not less than three members. Its function is to initiate proposals, to consider recommendations and proposals made by the Economic Council and to elect the Secretary-General. It may also convene meetings of other Ministers to discuss particular problems which call for collective study and planning.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of the five republics or their appointed representatives. Its function is to direct and co-ordinate the policy of the Organization, and to elect the Secretary-General. It is a permanent body, meeting at least once a week. The President is elected annually.

President: GONZALO FACIO (Costa Rica).

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council is composed of three members of each of the Legislative Assemblies of the member states. Its function is to advise on legislative matters; it is also to study the possibilities of uniform legislation in the Central American Republics. Meetings are held once a year; extra-

ordinary meetings may be convened by the Executive Council at the request of at least two member states.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Composed of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of each member state. Meetings are held whenever necessary, or when convened by the Executive Council.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Council is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the member countries and meets at least once a year. Its functions are the planning, co-ordination and execution of Central American economic integration. All Central American integration organizations will form part of the Council.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Formed by the Ministers of Education of the member states or their representatives.

THE DEFENCE COUNCIL

Composed of the Ministers of Defence of member states. Advises on regional defence and joint security of members.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU

The General Secretariat has its seat in San Salvador. Its functions are to co-ordinate the work of the organs of ODECA, to assist them and to prepare and distribute information. The Secretary-General is elected for a non-renewable period of four years by the Executive Council.

Secretary-General: MANUEL VILLACORTA VIELMANN (El Salvador).

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Informativo de la ODECA (monthly).
Memoria (every two years).
Reports on activities of ODECA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 10, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Established 1960 to unify and co-ordinate members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.

MEMBERS

Abu Dhabi	Iraq	Qatar
Algeria	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Indonesia	Libya	Venezuela
Iran	Nigeria	

ORGANIZATION

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by Board of Governors. Meets at least twice a year, the first meeting being in Vienna, and the second in the capital of a member country. It approves the appointment of Governors from each country and elects the Chairman of the Board of Governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES

Meetings held by chief representatives for the formulation of recommendations to the Conference concerning current issues.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of the Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, appointed for two years, and meets at least twice a year.

Chairman (1971): MAHMOUD HAMRA KAROUHA (Algeria).

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil prices at equitable levels; consists of a Board, national representatives and a commission staff; the Board meets at least twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (1971): (vacant).

Administration Department: Deals with personnel matters, budget and accounting, filing and archives, conference services, general correspondence and clerical services.

Economics Department: Consists of Financial, Supply and Demand, and General Economics Sections; is responsible for all economic studies and reports.

Information Department: Responsible for a programme of general and technical publications and periodicals, appropriate relations with other oil industry institutions with a view to expanding the Information Centre of the Organization.

Legal Department: Consists of Concessions and Special Studies sections; is responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Technical Department: Carries out studies mainly on petroleum technical matters, including exploration, production and processing.

Statistical Unit: Collects, edits, collates and analyses statistical information from both primary and secondary sources.

Office of the Secretary General: Assists him in matters of protocol and implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference calling for action by member countries.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

RECORD OF EVENTS

1960						ASHRAF LUTFI as OPEC's third Secretary-General.
September	Baghdad	First OPEC Conference held at invitation of Iraq. Concern expressed over fluctuating oil prices. Resolutions passed to hold twice-yearly meetings and form a Secretariat.	July	Tripoli	Ninth OPEC Conference. Agreement to move headquarters from Geneva to Vienna. Established a production programme as a transitory measure to stabilize prices.	
1961						
January	Caracas	Second OPEC Conference. Qatar admitted as new member. Board of Governors created and set of Statutes passed (outlined under "Organization"). Budget drawn up. FUAD ROUHANI appointed as first Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General.	December	Vienna	Tenth OPEC Conference. Appointed ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board for one year; extended term of ASHRAF LUTFI until December 1966; supported Lihyan Government in dispute with certain companies; asked for study of posted prices.	
October-November	Teheran	Third OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Conference supports Iraq's position in her dispute with oil companies; approves 1962 Budget.	1966			
1962			April	Vienna	Eleventh OPEC Conference. Recommended complete elimination of the allowance, and that posted prices should apply for determining tax liabilities of oil companies.	
April (first session) and June (second session)	Geneva	Fourth OPEC Conference. Iraq absent. Indonesia and Libya admitted to membership. Resolutions adopted on price and royalty policies.	December	Kuwait	Twelfth OPEC Conference. Appointed MUHAMMAD SALEH JOUKHDAR as OPEC's fourth Secretary-General. Term of ALIRIO PARRA as Chairman of the Board extended until December 31st, 1967; 1967 budget approved; organizational structure revised.	
November	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (first session). FUAD ROUHANI's term as Secretary-General renewed for 1963. 1963 budget approved.				
1963			1967			
December	Riyadh	Fifth OPEC Conference (second session). Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN BAZZAZ appointed as Second Chairman of Board of Governors and Secretary-General. 1964 budget approved.	September	Rome	Thirteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Middle East members, except Iraq, represented. Discussed negotiations for elimination of royalty discounts and for higher royalty payments; special Economic Commission set up to study oil exports situation after Middle East crisis.	
1964						
July	Geneva	Sixth OPEC Conference. Reviewed latest offer by the oil companies in reply to the Member Countries' Resolution IV.33 concerning royalties.	November	Vienna	Fourteenth OPEC Conference. Discussed effects on oil exports of the closure of the Suez Canal; examined progress of negotiations for elimination of discounts and for higher royalties; recommended the formation of a uniform petroleum code on royalties, concessions and arbitration; Ahu Dhahi admitted to membership; FRANCISCO R. PARRA appointed as OPEC's fifth Secretary-General.	
November	Djakarta	Seventh OPEC Conference. With the exception of Iraq, the Member Countries concerned accepted the oil companies' offer for settlement of the royalty issue. The OPEC Economic Commission was established.	1968			
1965			January	Beirut	Fifteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Accepted offer on elimination of discounts submitted by oil companies following negotiations held in Teheran in November 1967.	
April	Geneva	Eighth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Considered the report of the OPEC Economic Commission; passed resolution concerning measures to halt the decline in crude oil prices; approved a revised Statute of the Organization; appointed FAHD AL-KHAYYAL of Saudi Arabia as Chairman of the Board for one year; appointed				

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

1968					
June	Vienna	Sixteenth OPEC Conference (extraordinary). Adopted a resolution on uniform principles for a petroleum policy in member countries.	December	Caracas	Twenty-first Conference decided to raise to 55 per cent the minimum level of tax on the net income of companies operating in the OPEC member states. Decision to support Libya's complaints about the "unjustified slowness" on exploration and development operations by some companies and to make special allowances reflecting her privileged geographical position for maritime transport. Resolution passed calling for negotiations on Gulf oil prices.
November	Baghdad	Seventeenth OPEC Conference. IBRAHIM HANGARI appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors and ELRICH SANGER appointed Secretary General for 1969.			
1969					
April		Algeria applied for membership of OPEC.			
July	Vienna	Eighteenth Conference unanimously admitted Algeria as tenth member of OPEC; discussed the principles of participation and accelerated relinquishment as well as the subject of existing disparities in post or tax-reference prices of member countries' crude oil.	1971		
December	Qatar	Nineteenth OPEC Conference adopted several resolutions expressing full support for any appropriate measures taken by the Algerian and Libyan governments to safeguard their legitimate interests in oil resources. NADIM PACHACHI appointed as Chairman of the Board for one year; OMAR EL BADRI appointed as OPEC's seventh Secretary-General.	January	Vienna Teheran	Meeting of Permanent Commission. Meeting of OPEC member states with representatives of the oil companies on negotiation of Gulf oil prices. Negotiations break down and OPEC members prepare to legislate unilaterally to set posted prices and tax rates.
			Feb. 3rd	Teheran	Twenty-second OPEC Conference. Resolutions passed made public on February 7th: OPEC threatens oil companies with total embargo if the minimum requirements of the Gulf states are not met by February 15th.
			Feb. 14th		Five-year agreement between 23 international oil companies and the six producing countries in the Gulf.
1970			July	Vienna	Twenty-fourth OPEC Conference. Nigeria admitted as eleventh member.
June	Algiers	Twentieth OPEC Conference. Resolutions adopted on production programmes, integration of oil industry in members' national economies, negotiations on the revision of the fiscal regime of the French oil companies operating in Algeria and the position of Iraqi companies with respect to the level of production of the existing concessionaires and with the implementation of the royalty expensing formula.	September	Beirut	Twenty-fifth OPEC Conference.
			December	Abu Dhabi	Twenty-sixth OPEC Conference. Discussion on securing member-governments' participation in their respective oil concessions and on new oil prices following dollar devaluation.

BUDGET

Budget for 1971: \$1,244,249.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard Elizabeth, P.O. Box 3273, Toheran, Iran

Telephones: 638614, 636152, 638045

Established in 1964 as a tripartite arrangement aiming at closer economic, technical and cultural co-operation and promoting the economic advancement and welfare of over 180 million people of this region.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964 as the highest decision-making body of the RCD; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; considers and decides on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations; makes recommendations to the Ministerial Council on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

Working Committees: Industry, Petrol and Petrochemicals, Trade, Transport and Communications, Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Social Affairs, Co-ordination Committee.

SECRETARIAT

5 Vassal Shirazi, North of Boulevard Elizabeth, Teheran, Iran. Permanently established in Teheran in 1965; staff consists of Secretary-General, three Deputy Secretaries-General, six Directors and supporting staff, drawn from nationals of the member countries. The Secretariat is permanently located in Teheran.

Secretary-General: VAHAP ASIROGLU (Turkey).

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964
July Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, Ankara. Agreement on collaboration in communications, agriculture, industry, mineral resources, education, health, and regional development, outside the framework of CENTO.

Meetings of the Heads of State of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey at Istanbul. Agreement on economic and cultural co-operation. Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council established.

August Meeting of working committees, Teheran. Fields of study: trade, shipping, air transport, road and rail transport, telecommunications, petroleum, banking, cultural affairs, tourism.

September Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Teheran. Agreement to set up a joint international airline, a joint shipping company, joint petroleum organizations, and a regional cultural institute. Asphalt roads and rail links to be completed by 1968. Reduction planned of postal charges, insurance rates, and tariffs. Joint action to be taken to develop regional tourism. Secretariat established in Teheran. New committees on joint industrial ventures and technical co-operation set up.

1965
March Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Agreement to set up a tripartite Shipping Conference. Air mail surcharges on letters between the countries to be reduced to the internal level. General agreement on technical co-operation. Joint industrial enterprises identified. Agreements on establishment of an RCD Chamber of Commerce, collaboration between news agencies.

July Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Teheran. RCD Insurance Centre established in Karachi.

1966
February Meetings of Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council, Teheran.

May Meeting of the Regional Planning Council and the Ministerial Council, Teheran.

RCD Shipping Services started operations on intra-regional routes.

August Iran and Pakistan signed agreement providing for setting up of a joint aluminium plant.

1967
January Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Agreement to set up a joint Bank Note Paper project in Pakistan. Decision to form a Payments Union among the three countries.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

1967 March	The following three Regional Reinsurance Pools started operations: <i>Accident</i> , managed by Iran; <i>Marine (Hull and Cargo)</i> , managed by Pakistan; <i>Fire</i> , managed by Turkey.	1970 June	Twelfth Sessions of Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Bursa, Turkey.
April	Agreement providing for the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements signed at Ankara.	July	Twelfth meeting of the RCD Ministerial Council at Bursa.
July	Summit conference held at Ramsar, Iran. Working Group set up to examine possibilities of widening and strengthening collaboration.	August	Conference of Press/Information Officers of Member Countries stationed in Europe at Vienna.
August	Seventh session of Council of Ministers and Regional Planning Council held at Islamabad, Pakistan.	October	RCD Experts Group on Agriculture at Teheran. Expert Group meeting on Plan Harmonization at Ankara.
October	Meeting of Press and/or Information Officers of the RCD countries stationed in Europe.	November	Working Group meeting on Recognition and Equivalence of University Degrees at Teheran. Meeting of Export Promotion Representatives at Karachi.
November	Agreement signed on public and private investment in joint enterprises.	December	RCD Committee on Petroleum and Petrochemicals at Ankara. Experts Group meeting on UNCTAD Report at Teheran. RCD Committee on Industry at Teheran. RCD Committee on Social Affairs at Ankara.
December	Meeting of the Executive Committee of Chambers of Commerce in Teheran.	1971 January	RCD Tourism Committee at Teheran. RCD Committee on Trade at Teheran. RCD Committee on Transport and Communications at Dacca. RCD Committee on Technical Co-operation and Public Administration at Dacca. Thirteenth meeting of the Co-ordination Committee at Dacca. Thirteenth meeting of the Regional Planning Council at Dacca. Thirteenth meeting of the Ministerial Council at Dacca.
1968 January	Agreement to establish joint Jute Manufacturing Project in East Pakistan.	March	Mr. Masarrat Husain Zuberi completed his term as Secretary-General of RCD.
April	Eighth Session of the Council of Ministers and the Regional Planning Council, Teheran. Two more Regional Reinsurance Pools, <i>Aviation</i> and <i>Engineering</i> , started operations.	April	Meeting of Experts Group on Trade at Teheran.
June	Operator Trunk Dialling System introduced between Ankara, Teheran and Karachi.	May	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu took over as Secretary-General of RCD. Experts Group meeting on UNCTAD Report at Ankara. Experts Group meeting on Tourism at Ankara. RCD Tour Operators Meeting at Istanbul. RCD Shipping Management Body meeting at Teheran. RCD Committee on Social Affairs at Islamabad. Meeting of RCD Heads of Industrial Development Banks at Teheran.
August	Agreement signed for the establishment of a joint Ball Bearing Plant in Pakistan.	June	Experts Group Meeting on Allowances of trainees and experts under the Technical Co-operation Programme. Expert Group meeting on Telecommunication at Teheran.
September	Meeting of Commerce and Economy Ministers in Teheran. Decision to carry out study, with the assistance of UNCTAD, for identifying barriers impeding intra-regional trade.	August	Fourteenth Sessions of Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers at Teheran and Esfahan.
November	Agreement to establish joint Tungsten Carbide Plant in Turkey.	September	First railway link between Iran and Turkey inaugurated.
December	Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Summit Conference, Karachi.		
1969 February	Meeting of Heads of Iran Air, PIA and Turkish Airlines at Karachi to consider feasibility of forming a joint airline to operate large subsonic and supersonic aircraft.		
March	Agreement signed on the establishment of an Ultra-Marine Blue project in Pakistan. Meeting of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad.		
July	Agreement signed between IRANAIR and PIA for pooling traffic in Karachi-Teheran sector.		
December	Eleventh Sessions of the Regional Planning Council and of Council of Ministers, Teheran. Establishment of joint purpose enterprise for production of High-Tension Porcelain Insulators agreed; to be sited in Turkey.		

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

RCD Cultural Institute: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Insurance Centre: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 4777, Karachi, Pakistan.

RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry: RCD Secretariat, Teheran, Iran.

RCD Shipping Services: on intra-regional routes, Tesvikiye, Sisli, P.O.B. 35, Istanbul, Turkey.

Five Regional Reinsurance Pools: *Accident and Engineering*, managed by Iran; *Marine (Hull and Cargo and Aviation)*, managed by Pakistan; *Fire*, managed by Turkey.

Industry: About fifty joint industrial projects have been approved for establishment, of which seventeen are in various stages of implementation. Fifteen of these have already gone into production: Bank Note Paper Plant, Machine Tools, Methanol, Urea Formaldehyde, Gear Box and Differentials, Borax and Boracic Acid, Machinery for Tea Industry, Tungsten Carbide, Filters for the Chemical Industry, Locomotive Diesel Engines, Polystyrene, Glycerine (two) and Tetracycline. Six more projects are nearing completion and are all expected to go into production by the end of 1972.

Steps are being taken by member governments to encourage the participation of the private sector in joint ventures.

A study has just been completed by UNIDO on the establishment of RCD Heavy Engineering and Electrical Corporation(s) in order to evolve an integrated approach, wherever practicable. It is hoped that this study would help in adequately setting up and distributing heavy engineering projects in the region.

In the field of petroleum and petrochemicals co-operation amongst the RCD countries is progressing satisfactorily. Measures are being taken for exploration, drilling, exploitation, refining, transportation and distribution for petroleum and natural gas in the region. The Izmir Oil Refinery project is progressing very well. The question of constructing a pipeline to carry oil from Iranian fields to a Mediterranean port in Turkey is at an advanced stage of negotiations. Furthermore, exchange of petrochemicals on joint enterprise basis and setting up of joint petrochemical plants are under consideration of member governments.

Trade and Finance: Measures include the establishment of the RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the RCD Shipping Services, Agreement on the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangement, preparation of the RCD Banking Manual, the creation of the RCD Reinsurance Pools, and the RCD Agreement on Trade to promote intra-regional trade.

In pursuance of the decision of the RCD Commerce and Economy Ministers held in Teheran in September 1968, a study was entrusted to UNCTAD with a view to identifying all barriers impeding intra-regional trade and making recommendations for the liberalization and expansion of trade. This study has been submitted by UNCTAD and is under the active consideration of the three governments. The last Izmir Summit meeting in May 1970 issued directive to respective Commerce/Economy Ministers for taking effective decisions towards

the reduction of tariff barriers and relaxation of quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff obstacles. The member governments are also considering the establishment of a preferential arrangement for the region. The drawing up of a preferential arrangement will go a long way in promoting trade in the region. Meanwhile member governments are taking administrative action such as barter arrangement and single-country licensing to increase the flow of intra-regional trade.

The possibilities of establishing an RCD Commercial Bank and a joint Development Bank are being explored.

In the field of insurance, the RCD Insurance Manual has already been published by the RCD Insurance Centre and the Reinsurance Pools have been functioning effectively and several national companies have joined the pools. During 1969, the Reinsurance Pools had done over U.S. \$1,791,189 worth of business. During 1970, the insurance business in the region is estimated to amount to U.S. \$2,056,111.

Transport and Communications: The construction of the RCD Highway linking Ankara-Teheran and Karachi is making reasonably good progress. The Pakistan railway system extends up to the Iranian city of Zahidan, the railway link between Teheran and Kashan is already in operation and the section Kashan-Yazd-Kerman is expected to be completed shortly. The Teheran-Ankara rail link became operational in September 1971. The RCD Shipping Services started operating on intra-regional routes and from U.S. ports to Turkey and Pakistan in 1966. The three airlines are considering the possibility of establishing a fourth airline to operate subsonic and supersonic aircraft. Operator trunk dialling system has been introduced between Teheran, Ankara and Karachi. An agreement has been reached between Turkey and Iran for the routing by Turkey of a telephone circuit Ankara-New York through Iran's new Earth Station at Asadabad. Postage, telephone and telegraphic rates have been reduced within the region.

Technical Assistance: A Regional Technical Assistance Programme was launched in 1965. Between 1965 and 1970, 1,737 students and trainees and 168 experts were provided for under the programme and 32 seminars had been organized on subjects such as financing of development programmes, management research, status of women, family planning, control and eradication of quarantinable diseases, water resource development, Islamic architecture, etc. Four joint courses on public administration were held in 1967 and 1970 and a fifth was held in September of 1971. A Programme of Technical Co-operation for 1971 provides for the exchange of 19 experts and 395 trainees.

Tourism: Visas were abolished for nationals of member countries in 1964.

Scientific Research: The setting up of a Regional Advisory Council is being considered. The Heads of the Atomic Energy organization of the member countries were scheduled to meet in 1971 to undertake co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Cultural Co-operation: The Regional Cultural Institute is engaged in systematic research into the common historical and cultural heritage of the RCD countries. It has

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

published a number of translations, in various languages of the region, of classics and well-known works of the member countries.

The RCD Annual Cultural Exchange Programme includes exchange of professors, writers and artists and the holding of art and cultural exhibitions.

Information: Collaboration is encouraged between national news agencies. A joint documentary film on general aspects of RCD emphasizing cultural and social developments in the region is being planned. RCD countries participated jointly in Expo 1970 at Osaka.

AIMS OF REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Enunciated in Istanbul, July 23rd, 1964, by the Foreign Ministers of the Member States

1. The emergence of regional economic groupings enjoying a community of interest is an outstanding feature of our time for accelerating the pace of economic growth. Efforts directed towards regional economic collaboration have gained international acceptance and the present move to promote collaboration amongst countries of the region is directed towards the same aim, *viz.*, the strengthening of their development efforts through active and sustained collaboration on a regional basis. This is particularly true in the case of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey since the desire and basis for such a close collaboration and co-operation exist amongst them and will continue in view of the cultural and historic ties of friendship amongst the peoples of the three countries, and further because increasing regional economic co-operation has become a necessity. Economic and cultural collaboration amongst them is therefore most desirable, and should be raised to the highest possible level. There are great possibilities for such collaboration to the mutual benefit of the three countries which should be achieved expeditiously.

Measures

2. The measures for economic collaboration suggested in the following paragraphs may be broadly divided into two categories—(a) Those which can be worked out and implemented forthwith and (b) Those which will require detailed study and scrutiny by Regional Planning Council.

3. A Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the Planning Organizations is established. It will be assisted by advisers and could meet in any of the regional countries, preferably by rotation.

4. The Council will study the development plans and production potential of countries of the region with a view *inter alia* to making recommendations on joint purpose projects and long-term purchase agreements. Joint purpose projects will feed the requirements of the three countries. There are several projects for which none of these countries can provide a sufficient domestic market yet they can be valuable projects if the total requirements of the three countries are taken into consideration.

5. The Council may also make proposals regarding the harmonization of the national development plans in the wide interest of accelerated regional development.

6. The Council will submit its reports to the Ministerial meetings. The first report is to be submitted to the next such meeting.

7. Efficient and effective means of communication and transport are essential for the promotion of the regional economic and cultural collaboration. The preparation of recommendations in this field and their implementation should be given the highest priority.

Air Transportation

8. A Committee on air transportation is set up to study measures required to—(a) improve the transport services in the region so that quick and frequent movement of passengers and freight within the region be possible; (b) establish a strong and competitive international airline

among the three countries; (c) foster co-operation among the civil and commercial aviation authorities of the three countries.

The report of the Committee should be available for the next Ministerial meeting.

Shipping

9. Collaboration among the countries of the region in shipping is highly desirable. A Committee on shipping is set up to investigate the possibility of securing a close co-operation in this field including the establishment of a joint maritime line.

Roads and Railways

10. Committees on road, railways and telecommunications are established immediately. The Committee will *inter alia* study and report on the following:

- (a) The measures which should be taken to complete expeditiously the rail and road links among the countries of the region.
- (b) Whether any additional rail and road links are considered necessary.
- (c) Reduction of telephone rates.
- (d) Establishment of P.T.T. offices in border areas.
- (e) Feasibility of providing services such as direct dialling between the countries of the region and telecommunication, etc.

11. It is agreed that the postal and telegraph rates among Iran, Pakistan and Turkey be reduced to the levels of internal rates within the respective countries. The implementation of this decision is entrusted to the P.T.T. authorities of the three countries.

12. The construction of roads from the western and central parts of Iran to Zahidan and from Karachi to Zahidan should be given consideration by Iran and Pakistan so that the two countries are effectively linked by road. The Zahidan-Kashan rail link should be given further consideration with a view to developing it as early as possible.

Trade

13. Economic collaboration should provide for effective measures to build up and promote trade since expansion of inter-regional trade, apart from being highly desirable, in itself tends further to promote regional economic growth and amity.

14. A Committee on trade is established to study, report and recommend *inter alia* on the following measures on which agreement in principle has been reached:

- (a) Free or freer movement of goods among the countries of the region through practicable means such as the conclusion of trade agreements, etc.;
- (b) transit trade arrangements;
- (c) establishment of closer collaboration between existing chambers of commerce and establishment of a joint chamber of commerce;
- (d) establishment of halls and showrooms, provision of special customs facilities for exhibitions and increased participation in each other's fairs;

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- (e) dissemination of information on a large scale of the export and import potential of the three countries and investigation of the possibilities of joint publicity and joint marketing policy outside the region for similar exportable products.

Petroleum

15. A Committee on petroleum is established to consider measures for co-operation among the three countries in the field of petroleum and natural gas and for their exploration drilling; exploration; refining; transportation; distribution, etc. Collaboration in this field could be developed to mutual advantage.

Petrochemicals

16. A Committee on petrochemical industries is established for development of these industries in the region.

Tourism

17. A Tourist Agreement will be signed at an early date among the countries of the region with a view to promoting tourist traffic among themselves and to increase the flow of tourists from other countries. A Committee on tourism should be established immediately to prepare an agreement on tourism which should *inter alia* cover co-operation in publicity, group or package tourist arrangements. Promotion of inter-regional travel, substitutes of passports by documents valid for travelling in the three countries. Efforts with the aim of exchanging and training of tourist personnel, technicians, tourist investments, tourist propaganda and utilization of the services and facilities of their tourist organizations, travel bureaux and other agencies in their countries and abroad. As economic collaboration grows, inter-regional travel should increase considerably; it does however need a special effort if it is to be developed to a substantial degree in the immediate future.

Abolition of Visas

18. The abolition of visas for travel purposes by their nationals in the three countries is accepted in principle; the procedure for the implementation of this decision should be worked out by the Committee on tourism.

Banking and Insurance

19. A Committee on Banking and Insurance is established for collaboration in these fields.

Technical Co-operation

20. The countries of the region should provide technical assistance to each other in the form of exports and training facilities. Such a programme will, apart from intrinsic utility, promote regional understanding and harmony. The Planning Council will be directly responsible for progress in this matter.

Joint Purpose Enterprises

21. The Committee carries out feasibility studies in regard to the development of some industries on a joint purpose basis.

Cultural Co-operation

22. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are bound to one another by historical and cultural ties, they share a common heritage. Their cultural ties go far back in history and their national cultures owe much to continuous exchanges which have gone on for centuries. In the modern world they must integrate their traditional cultures with the new scientific outlook.

23. Co-operation in the field of education, science and culture is necessary to develop consciousness of the common cultural heritage and to promote social and economic development and political collaboration.

24. During the last few years a certain measure of progress has been achieved in cultural relations through bilateral programmes. However, there is considerable scope for further action. At the same time there is strong need for

a joint sponsorship of many cultural activities under a regional programme.

Cultural Relations

25. The programme of cultural relations should be particularly oriented towards the following aims: (a) creating mass consciousness of the common cultural heritage. To this end the three countries should jointly sponsor an institute for initiating studies and research in this field and bringing out clearly those traditions which bind the people of the region together. Further, school books should be carefully reviewed to eliminate misleading interpretations of history and to promote greater understanding of their common interests; (b) disseminating information about history, civilization and culture of the people of the region. To this end each country should consider: (1) establishment of chairs for the study of its language, history, civilization and culture in universities of the other countries; (2) increasing substantially the number of scholarships for the students of other countries to enable them to study together in their educational institutions; (3) establishment of cultural centres in the other two countries; (4) provision as far as possible of facilities for the teaching of international language in the schools of other member countries; the media of mass communications, radio, films, television, etc., should be extensively used for the propagation of information and ideas aimed at a closer understanding of the people of the region.

26. Cultural co-operation may also be extended through: (a) exchanges in the field of fine arts; (b) exchanges of visits by teachers, scientists, educational administrators, writers, artists, journalists, etc.; (c) exchanges of information on educational techniques, experiences, and programmes; (d) collaboration in regard to programmes for radio, films and television; (e) elimination of obstacles in the way of free exchange of books, films and other printed materials of an educational and cultural character; (f) organization of regional tournaments; (g) co-operation in the field of joint production of films.

Organization

27. The organizational arrangements for planning and promoting economic and cultural collaboration amongst Iran, Pakistan and Turkey should be simple and effective. As the scope of co-operation widens these arrangements could be modified as required.

28. The highest decision-making body for regional co-operation shall be a Council of Ministers consisting of the Ministers nominated by each of the three countries concerned. It shall consider and decide upon measures for regional economic and cultural co-operation. It will also follow the programmes in the implementation of its decisions. The Council shall meet once in four months and more frequently if necessary. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Head of State or Head of Government of the host country.

29. The Council will be assisted by a Regional Planning Council composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations. They will deal with work relating to regional collaboration including detailed preparatory negotiations and preparation of recommendations for submission to the Council. The Committee will be assisted by Sub-committees which will report to it. If necessary the Committee may engage expert consultants to examine particular subjects for regional co-operation.

30. The host country will for the time being provide secretarial facilities (including office accommodation, etc.). The officials of the countries deputed by their Governments to serve on the Secretariat will draw their emoluments and allowances from their own Governments.

31. After 12 months the Council of Ministers will review the position and decide upon the setting up of a permanent Secretariat.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America.

ORGANIZATION

Canada: *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority:* 330 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7R9; f. 1954; maintains and operates the sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canadian territory; Pres. Dr. PIERRE CAMU; Vice-Pres. P. E. R. MALCOLM; Member D. E. TAYLOR; Sec. L. E. BÉLAND.

U.S.A.: *Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation:* Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; f. 1954; maintains and operates sections lying in U.S. territory; Administrator D. W. OBERLIN.

THE SEAWAY

MILEAGE AND LOCKS

The Seaway was built by the joint efforts of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Work started in 1954 on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the waterway, consisting of seven locks, which was opened to navigation in 1959. In 1963 the Canadian government approved a project for the twinning of the five single locks in the Welland Canal. This project was later deferred pending study of more extensive rebuilding of the Welland and a major programme to improve existing installations was launched. The narrow and winding channel which at present bisects the City of Welland is being replaced by a straighter, wider and deeper channel east of the city. Construction of this 8.6 mile channel was begun in June 1967 and is scheduled to be completed for the 1973 navigation season.

The Seaway extends 412 miles from Montreal Harbour 43 miles into Lake Erie and includes the Welland Canal, built 1913-32 between Lakes Ontario and Erie. There are 15 locks on the Seaway; 7 between Montreal and Lake Ontario, total lift about 225 ft.; 8 on the Welland Canal, total lift 326 ft.

Shipping Channel: Minimum depth 27 ft.; width 200-800 ft.

Welland Canal: Minimum depth 27 ft.; length 27 miles.

Locks built and maintained by Canada:

St. Lambert	13-20 ft. lift, Montreal Harbour to Laprairie Basin.
Côte Ste. Catherine	33-35 ft. lift, Laprairie Basin to Lake St. Louis by-passing Lachine rapids.
Lower Beauharnois	38-42 ft. lift, by-passing Beauharnois Power Station.
Upper Beauharnois	36-40 ft. lift to Lake St. Francis.
Iroquois	0.5-6.0 ft. lift; by-passing Iroquois Control Dam.
Welland 1	46 ft. lift; St. Catharines.
Welland 2	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catharines.
Welland 3	46.5 ft. lift; St. Catharines.
Welland 4, 5, 6	Flight locks; 139.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 7	46.5 ft. lift; Thorold.
Welland 8	2-11 ft. lift; Port Colborne.

Locks built and maintained by the U.S.A.:

Snell	45-49 ft. lift to Wiley-Dondero Canal.
Eisenhower	38-42 ft. lift to Lake St. Lawrence.

GREAT LAKES SYSTEM

Shipping channels in the Great Lakes above the Seaway are being dredged to a minimum depth of 27 ft.

NAVIGATION SEASON

	<i>Open</i>	<i>Closed</i>
Montreal-Lake Ontario	April 1st	December 12th
Welland Canal	March 29th	December 22nd

Dates vary annually with weather conditions.

SHIPPING

The Seaway is navigable to vessels drawing up to 26 ft.; maximum overall length 730 ft.; maximum overall breadth 75 ft. 6 in.; overall height 117 ft.

MAJOR PORTS

<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>
Baie Comeau (St. Lawrence)	Ashtabula (Lake Erie)
Fort William-Port Arthur (Lake Superior)	Buffalo (Lake Erie)
Hamilton (Lake Ontario)	Chicago (Lake Michigan)
Kingston (Lake Ontario)	Cleveland (Lake Erie)
Montreal (St. Lawrence)	Detroit (Detroit River)
Quebec (St. Lawrence)	Duluth (Lake Superior)
Sarnia (Lake Huron)	Green Bay (Lake Michigan)
Sault Ste. Marie (St. Mary's River)	Milwaukee (Lake Michigan)
Sept Iles (St. Lawrence)	Oswego (Lake Ontario)
Toronto (Lake Ontario)	Rochester (Lake Ontario)
Trois Rivières (St. Lawrence)	Toledo (Lake Erie)
Valleyfield (St. Lawrence)	

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

The St. Lawrence Power project was undertaken jointly by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Power Authority of the State of New York, to develop 2.2 million horse-power of electricity at the Saunders-Moses dam in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence.

COST OF SEAWAY

The total cost of the Seaway was \$458 million, of which Canada contributed \$330 million and the U.S.A. \$128 million. The power scheme cost \$600 million, equally divided between the two countries.

Revenue to defray the cost of construction and maintenance comes from tolls and lockage fees. Tolls for the Welland Canal were suspended in July 1962, but in 1967 a new lockage fee was instituted for the Canal.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

STATISTICS

TYPE OF TRAFFIC—1970
MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO SECTION AND WELLAND CANAL*

	UP		DOWN	
	No. of Transits	Cargo tons	No. of Transits	Cargo tons
<i>Domestic:</i>				
Canada to Canada	1,536	7,326,601	1,866	15,000,107
Canada to U.S.A.	1,573	14,217,606	9	22,356
U.S.A. to Canada	13	42,455	1,243	19,278,581
U.S.A. to U.S.A.	345	281,451	358	652,370
TOTAL	3,467	21,868,113	3,476	34,953,414
<i>Foreign:</i>				
Canada—Imports	211	813,677	—	—
Exports	—	—	259	1,149,468
U.S.A.—Imports	864	5,182,628	—	—
Exports	—	—	838	7,146,372
TOTAL	1,075	5,996,305	1,097	8,295,840
GRAND TOTAL	4,542	27,864,418	4,573	43,249,254

* Represents total seaway traffic eliminating duplications between the two canals.

COMMODITIES
(tons)

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Wheat	4,896,173	8,180,997	5,353,858	8,685,972
Other Cereals	6,115,304	9,947,764	6,948,520	10,863,545
Coal	647,796	317,761	10,791,005	10,714,033
Iron Ore	11,649,285	15,118,537	13,512,028	16,091,198
Fuel Oil	2,641,428	3,215,952	1,263,353	1,503,417
TOTAL (incl. Others)	41,014,040	51,143,168	53,532,336	62,868,908

TRAFFIC AND TOLLS

	MONTREAL-LAKE ONTARIO		WELLAND CANAL	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Transits	6,392	6,277	6,863	7,111
Gross Registered Tons	43,007,213	45,111,818	57,639,301	62,764,466
Bulk Cargo	32,765,705	43,466,201	46,450,138	56,111,317
General Cargo	5,646,551	5,473,348	5,312,431	5,182,350
Mixed Cargo	2,601,784	2,203,619	1,769,767	1,575,241
Toll Revenue (U.S. \$)	21,456,478	25,436,238	2,494,075	3,528,135

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION— SEATO

P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 811322.

SEATO is a defensive alliance organized in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. The eight member countries of the Manila Pact and Pacific Charter of September 1954 pledged themselves to collective action to resist armed attacks, and to counter subversion aimed at the overthrow of their governments. The pact is officially known as the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. SEATO liaises with NATO and CENTO.

MEMBERS

Australia	Pakistan	United Kingdom
France	Philippines	U.S.A.
New Zealand	Thailand	

ORGANIZATION

THE SEATO COUNCIL

The SEATO Council, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of the eight member countries, sets the broad common policies required for the fulfilment of the objectives of the South East Asia Collective Defence Treaty. The Council usually meets once a year in the capital cities of member countries. Most recent meeting in London, in April 1971; next meeting in Canberra in June/July 1972.

CIVIL SIDE

SEATO COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES: This body meets usually once a month and consists of the Ambassadors in Bangkok of the seven member nations and a special Ambassador appointed by the Government of Thailand. It carries on the overall political direction of SEATO affairs, and controls the non-military activities of the Organization.

PERMANENT WORKING GROUP: This group meets weekly and is made up of senior staff members of the Council Representatives. The Group's duty is to carry out preparatory work on proposals and policy matters for the Council Representatives.

EXPERT STUDY GROUPS: Convened from time to time to provide advice on specific subjects, e.g. community development, counter-subversion, culture, economics, education, information, labour and security.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL: International staff posts in the Secretariat-General are filled on the basis of the accepted pattern of distribution among member countries.

Secretary-General: Lt.-Gen. JESÚS VARGAS (Philippines).

Deputy Secretary-General: ROBERT HYSLOP (Australia).

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Lt.-Col. JOSÉ L. REYNA, Jr. (Philippines).

Administration: Director M. A. MANSURI (Pakistan).

Cultural and Economic Affairs Office: Director H. DOCHERRY (United Kingdom).

Public Information Office: Director W. J. KRAMER (U.S.A.).

Research Office: Director K. C. DUNCAN (Australia).

MILITARY SIDE

MILITARY ADVISERS GROUP: This group directs SEATO military activities and is responsible to the SEATO Council. Each member nation nominates one high-ranking officer at Chief of Staff or Theatre Commander level as its military adviser. The Military Advisers Group holds two conferences each year.

SEATO MILITARY PLANNING OFFICE: This office carries out military planning at SEATO Headquarters. The Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, is a senior officer of the armed forces of one of the member nations provided on a rotational basis. He is responsible to the Military Advisers Group for the functioning of the office

and for maintaining close liaison with the Secretary-General. He is assisted by a Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office. Each Military Adviser is represented in the Military Planning Office by an officer of Colonel's rank or equivalent, called the Military Adviser's Representative. Each nation contributes a number of planners drawn from their respective armed forces.

Chief, Military Planning Office: Maj.-Gen. R. A. HAY (Australia).

Deputy Chief, Military Planning Office: Brig.-Gen. F. T. PESTANA (Philippines).

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Military Advisers' Representatives: Group Capt. D. F. GILSON (Australia); vacant (France); Group Capt. D. B. FLINTOFF (New Zealand); Col. MUJIB-UR-REHMAN KHAN (Pakistan); Col. D. S. JARANILLA, P.A. (Philippines); Col. SOMBOON SITDHICHOK, R.T.A. (Thailand); Group Capt. H. NEUBROCH, R.A.F. (United Kingdom); Col. J. F. DE RIENZO (U.S.A.).

Head of Planning: Col. R. F. FRASER (U.S.A.).

Head of Military Secretariat: Lt.-Col. WEERA SEWIKUL, R.T.A. (Thailand).

Head of Administration: Wing Cdr. C. C. KNYVETT (Australia).

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

COUNTRIES

Australia: continues its special SEATO aid programme to Asian members.

France: provides economic, technical, educational and cultural aid.

New Zealand: provides technical and economic assistance through bilateral agreements and participation in SEATO programmes.

United Kingdom: assistance continues in the form of capital aid and technical assistance under bilateral arrangements, concentrating on the provision of training facilities, technical experts and equipment.

U.S.A.: assistance takes the form of loans, grants, technical assistance, foodstuffs and other agricultural produce.

ACTIVITIES

Cultural and Economic Affairs Office: administers the SEATO Cultural Relations Programme, which provides undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships, research fellowships and exchange professorships and assistance to national cultural projects. SEATO has commissioned experts to examine the equivalence of university degrees, and to survey language studies. As a result a three-nation convention on equivalences was signed. Collects and analyses information and prepares background studies and reports on current economic problems and developments in the Treaty Area. This office also provides a means of liaison between SEATO Headquarters and the non-military SEATO projects.

Medical Research: The Medical Research Laboratory (f. 1959) and the Clinical Research Centre (f. 1963) in Bangkok are centres for research on tropical diseases, including malaria and intestinal infections. A Cholera Research Laboratory was established at Dacca in 1960. Studies conducted there show that cholera can now be treated effectively at a smaller cost by the oral therapy method developed at the laboratory. This technique is now being popularized in rural areas.

Vehicle Rebuild Workshop: A \$2 million Australian-Thai vehicle re-build workshop came into operation in 1965 at Rangsit, near Bangkok.

Hill Tribes Research: A research and training centre now operates at Chiang Mai, northern Thailand. Its main task is to undertake intensive social, anthropological and agricultural studies of the little-known hill peoples inhabiting the mountainous northern border regions of Thailand. Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States have contributed the services of anthropologists to the centre, and have given it various forms of material support.

Community Development: A new project, the Exchange of District-level Community Development Officers' Programme, was implemented in April-June 1970. It is aimed at improving community development work in regional member countries. A Rural Development Centre has been established at Ubol, in north-east Thailand.

Skilled Labour Programme: Twenty vocational schools providing three-year courses of study have been established in major provincial towns of Thailand. A Teacher Development Centre was set up in Bangkok in 1959 and a Military Technical Training School, also in Bangkok, in 1960. Technical Training Centres have been set up at Karachi (Pakistan) and Dacca (now Bangladesh). A Textile Workers Training Centre, Apprentice Training Programme and a Labour Market Information and Statistics Service Project have been established in the Philippines.

Agricultural Research Project: Initiated in January 1968 in response to agricultural research needs in the region. A team of consultants in the various fields of agricultural research was provided by New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The Co-ordinator of the project, provided by the United Kingdom, submitted his report in March 1969. It contained far-reaching recommendations covering the fields of plant quarantine, farm mechanization, agronomy, soil science, weed control research, plant pathology, animal husbandry, animal health, forestry, biological control, fisheries and personnel training and extension. The Report's recommendations are still under consideration.

Countering Communist Subversion: An expert staff carries out counter-subversion work and co-ordinates national efforts in this field. An Office for Counter-subversion and Counter-insurgency (OCS) has been set up to take account of the greater emphasis which is now attached to counter-subversion and counter-insurgency work.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

COLLEGE

Asian Institute of Technology: Henri Dunant St., P.O.B. 2754, Bangkok, Thailand (scheduled to move to new campus in Rangsit, north of Bangkok in 1972); established 1967 as an independent institution, formerly the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, founded in 1959; advanced courses in hydraulics, structural and highway engineering, public health and soil engineering; Students admitted 1970-71 academic year: 147.

BUDGET

Total (1970-71): \$1,531,102

CONTRIBUTIONS (%)

United States	25	New Zealand	8
United Kingdom	16	Pakistan	8
Australia	13.5	Philippines	8
France	13.5	Thailand	8

The Budget figure does not include individual contributions by member nations to SEATO civil projects or military exercises.

THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA COLLECTIVE DEFENCE TREATY

MANILA PACT—Signed 8 September, 1954.

The Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the sovereign equality of all the Parties,

Reiterating their faith in the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and declaring that they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities,

Desiring to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and to promote the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty Area,

Intending to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that any potential aggressor will appreciate that the Parties stand together in the area, and

Desiring further to co-ordinate their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

Article 3

The Parties undertake to strengthen their free institutions and to co-operate with one another in the further development of economic measures, including technical assistance, designed both to promote economic progress and social well-being and to further the individual and collective efforts of governments towards these ends.

Article 4

1. Each Party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the Treaty Area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the Parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any Party in the Treaty Area or of any other State or territory to which the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the Parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defence.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any State designated by unanimous agreement under paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

Article 5

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall provide for consultation with regard to military and any other planning as the situation obtaining in the Treaty Area may from time to time require. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Article 6

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of any of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third party is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Article 7

Any other State in a position to further the objectives of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the area may, by unanimous agreement of the Parties, be invited to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 8

As used in this Treaty, the "Treaty Area" is the general area of South-East Asia, including also the entire territories of the Asian Parties, and the general area of the South-West Pacific not including the Pacific area north of 21 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, amend this Article to include within the Treaty Area the territory of any State acceding to this Treaty in accordance with Article 7 or otherwise to change the Treaty Area.

Article 9

1. This Treaty shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other signatories.

2. The Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall notify all of the other signatories of such deposit.

3. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the instruments of ratification of a majority of the signatories shall have been deposited, and shall come into effect with respect to each other State on the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification.

THE PACIFIC CHARTER

The delegates of Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of the Philippines, the Kingdom of Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America:

Desiring to establish a firm basis for common action to maintain peace and security in South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific;

Convinced that common action to this end in order to be worthy and effective, must be inspired by the highest principles of justice and liberty;

Do hereby proclaim:

First, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, they uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and they will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to promote self-government

Article 10

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, which shall inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 11

The English text of this Treaty is binding on the Parties, but when the Parties have agreed to the French text thereof and have so notified the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the French text shall be equally authentic and binding on the Parties.

UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America in executing the present Treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Article 6, paragraph 1, apply only to Communist aggression but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 2.

PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY

Designation of states and territory as to which provisions of Article 4 and Article 3 are to be applicable:

The Parties to the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty unanimously designate for the purpose of Article 4 of the Treaty the States of Cambodia and Laos and the free territory under the jurisdiction of the State of Viet-Nam.

The Parties further agree that the above-mentioned states and territory shall be eligible in respect of the economic measures contemplated by Article 3.

This Protocol shall enter into force simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty.

and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities;

Second, they are each prepared to continue taking effective practical measures to ensure conditions favourable to the orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes in accordance with their constitutional procedures;

Third, they will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in this region;

Fourth, as declared in the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty, they are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty Area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Post Box 9, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The Commission's purpose is to advise the participating governments on ways of improving the well-being of the people of their Pacific Island territories, containing over three million people scattered over 13 million square miles

MEMBERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES

Australia: Papua and New Guinea Norfolk Island	Fiji: France: New Caledonia French Polynesia Wallis and Futuna Islands *New Hebrides	United Kingdom: Pitcairn Island British Solomon Islands Protectorate Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony *New Hebrides	United States: American Samoa Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (under U.S. Administration) <i>Western Samoa.</i> <i>Nauru.</i>
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Associate: Tonga (participates in activities of the Commission by invitation).

* The New Hebrides is a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The Commission meets annually. Each government appoints two Commissioners, but advisers also attend. Senior Commissioners preside as Chairman of the Annual Session in rotation. Senior Commissioners in October 1971 were:

Australia: C. E. RESEIGH.
Fiji: JONE B. NAISARA.
France: H. NETTRE.
Nauru: B. DETUDAMO.
New Zealand: C. CRAW
United Kingdom: D. A. SCOTT.
United States: W. B. TAYLOR III.
Western Samoa: TOFA LAUFOFO METI.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat was reorganized in 1967 to provide a Programme Research and Evaluation Council, which has a supervisory and advisory role and is responsible for the administration of projects of the Commission's Work Programme.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Secretary-General: G. D. F. BETHAM, O.B.E.
Programme Director (Health): Dr. G. LOISON (France).
Programme Director (Social): Dr. F. MAHONY (U.S.A.).
Programme Director (Economic): A. HARRIS (Australia).
Staff: sixty-eight in Nouméa, seven in Sydney, eight in Apia and eleven in Suva.

RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Commission appoints to the Research Council experts nominated by participating governments. The three fields of specialization, viz. economic development, health and social development, are dealt with singly and by rotation. The Council has not met since 1963.

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The South Pacific Conference now meets annually (formerly it met at intervals not exceeding three years) and consists of delegates from all the territories in the South Pacific. The annual Conference meetings consider the Work Programme and Budget for the following year and make recommendations on them to the Commission Session, which now meets each year immediately after the Conference has concluded its business. The Conference now functions as an annual forum, in which the delegates from the nineteen territories have a greater say in the work of the Commission than formerly.

1950 Suva, Fiji.
1953 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1956 Suva, Fiji.
1959 Rabaul, Papua and New Guinea.
1962 Pago Pago, American Samoa.
1965 Lae, Papua and New Guinea.
1967 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1968 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1969 Nouméa, New Caledonia.
1970 Suva, Fiji.
1971 Nouméa, New Caledonia.

ELEVENTH CONFERENCE

Principal resolutions of the Eleventh South Pacific Conference in 1971 provided for:

1. Pilot Project on the Teaching of French in English-speaking Area, Seminar on Health Education, Regional Survey of Audio-Visual Aids Needs, Surveys of Higher Level Education and Training Resources within the SPC area, Regional Survey into the Need for the Establishment of a Regional Development Bank.
2. Territorial Training Courses in Broadcasting and

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Audio-Visual Aids, Environmental Health, Family Planning, Dental Health, Mental Health, for Leaders of Socio-Educational Centres, for Youth Leaders, Fisheries Boat and Engine Maintenance.

3. Grant-in-aid to South Pacific Arts Festival; internships and grants for inter-territorial study visits; assistance to applied research, experiments and field work; funds for regional travel of students training.

HISTORY AND AIMS

Following the Canberra Agreement of 1947, the Commission was set up in 1948 and moved to its present headquarters in 1949. In 1951 Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were brought within the scope of the Commission. Western Samoa, which attained independence in 1962, was accepted as a member Government in 1965 and formally acceded to the Agreement in July 1965. Nauru became a member of the Commission in July 1969. In 1962 the Netherlands, one of the original

members, withdrew when it ceased to be responsible for a territory in the area.

Each territory has its own programme of economic and social development administered by one of the seven participating governments in the Commission. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission organizes conferences of technical experts, seminars and training courses. It finances study tours by technical officers, promotes research and collects, prepares and distributes information. The work of the Commission falls within three fields:

Health: Public health, health education, maternal and child health, nutrition, epidemiology, environmental sanitation, parasitology, mental health and preventive psychiatry, dental health, training and research.

Social Development: Literature promotion, education

including aptitude testing, language-teaching, community education, urbanization problems, youth work, applied research and training, labour, housing, social welfare, visual aids, home economics, population studies.

Economic Development: Improvement in plant and animal production, plant and animal protection, quarantine, extension of agriculture, fisheries, economic affairs, business methods, research and training, land tenure, co-operatives, forestry and rodent control.

BUDGET (1971)

ESTIMATED REVENUE	\$A
Contributions of Participating Governments	961,200
Grants from Territories	45,771
Other Sources	92,283
TOTAL	1,099,254

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	\$A
Administration	242,352
Work Programme	839,402
South Pacific Conference	17,500
TOTAL	1,099,254

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Bulletin, Annual Reports, Reports of SPC Technical Meetings, South Pacific Conference Reports and Session Proceedings, South Pacific Commission Technical

Papers, Information Documents, Handbooks and Information Circulars in fields of health, economic and social development.

L'UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UDEAC

Bangui, Central African Republic

Came into operation in January 1966 and replaces the former *Union douanière équatoriale* (f. 1959).

MEMBERS*

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo (Brazzaville)

Gabon

* Central African Republic and Chad withdrew from the Union in April 1968 to form the Union des états de l'Afrique centrale (UEAC) together with Congo (Kinshasa) (now Zaire). Central African Republic subsequently rejoined UDEAC in December 1968.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATES

Meets at least once a year to determine general policy; the supreme organ of the Union. The presidency of the Council is by annual alphabetical rotation. Pres. (1971) JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA (Central African Republic).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Permanent deliberative body of the Union; comprises the Finance Ministers and Ministers concerned with economic development from each of the participating countries, and meets at least once a year.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In charge of the executive functions of the Union; composed of a Customs, Statistics and Fiscal division and a division of Development and Industrialization; associated with the Inter-State Accounts Agency; in January 1966 the Secretariat of the Conférence des chefs d'état de l'Afrique équatoriale was merged with that of UDEAC but became a separate institution again in December 1967. Sec.-Gen. PIERRE TCHANQUE (Cameroon).

FUNCTIONS

The main provisions of the Union, embodied in the Treaty of Brazzaville, aim to rationalize and harmonize the tariff and tax systems of the four member states, and include:

Customs Union: The group of five states constitutes a free trade area, in which the circulation of persons, merchandise, services and capital is free. A common external tariff, additional to previous duties and fiscal charges, is levied on all imports entering the region, except on goods from members of the European Economic Community and of the former Union africaine et malgache. A common investment code has been established.

Solidarity Fund: Compensates the land-locked Central African Republic for the loss of customs revenue on imports cleared in coastal member states but then re-exported inland. A total of 1,900 million frs. CFA have been donated to this fund.

Repartition of Industrial Projects and Harmonization of Development Plans and Transport Policies: The Union stimulates the rational development and diversification of the economies of member states, in order to multiply

inter-state exchanges and to improve the standard of living of the population. The Executive Council decides on measures to harmonize development plans and transport policies. An oil refinery at Port Gentil, Gabon, is being constructed as a joint enterprise.

Uniform Tax System: The many internal revenue-raising taxes on industrial production have now been replaced by a single tax regime, fixed by the Executive Committee. The Council of Heads of State adopted an act regulating this matter in 1965.

Free Circulation of Persons and the Right of Establishment: Regulated by the convention signed in 1961 by UAM (see Chapter on OCAM).

La Banque centrale des états de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955; sole issuing bank for the five members of UDEAC; Pres. GEORGES GAUTIER.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Officiel.

Bulletin d'Information de l'UDEAC (three a year).

L'UNION DOUANIÈRE ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE

CONFÉRENCE DES CHEFS D'ÉTAT DE L'AFRIQUE ÉQUATORIALE

MEMBERS

Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Gabon

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

1. Fixing of transport rates and fuel prices.
2. Running Inter-State organizations and services.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretariat was merged with that of UDEAC in January 1966, but became separate again in December 1967. Connected with the Secretariat are the Service for the Control of the Condition of Products and the Mecanography Centre.

Secretary-General: JEAN FRANÇOIS GILLET.

FONDATION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR EN AFRIQUE CENTRAL

B.P. 69, Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic

President, Administrative Council: M. MAKANY (Minister of National Education, Congo).

Director: M. SCHMITT.

Established 1961, it is responsible for all public institutions of higher education in the four member countries. It aims at establishing a Central African University.

CONSEIL DE DEFENSE DE LA ZONE DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

A defence pact signed in August 1960 by the Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad and France. Gabon adhered to the pact in 1961.

L'UNION DOUANIÈRE DES ÉTATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST—UDEAO

B.P. 28, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

An economic and customs union between seven of the eight states of former French West Africa was created in 1959; a new Convention was signed in March 1966.

MEMBERS

Dahomey
Ivory Coast
Mali

Mauritania
Niger

Senegal
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Meets at least once a year in each member state in turn to determine policy; supreme organ of the Union; each member state is represented by its Minister of Finance or a member of Government.

President: LOUIS NÈGRE (Mali).

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The first Conference of Heads of State was held at Bamako in May 1970. Togo was present as an observer. Unanimous support was given to a draft protocol creating a West African Economic Community, which will be open to all west African states.

President: H. E. MOUSSA TRAORE (Mali).

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

Meets at least twice a year to formulate proposals and recommendations on matters brought before it by the Secretary-General who is President of the Committee; can set up special Commissions to study questions relating to the Union.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Responsible for liaison between member states and for the executive functions of the Union; studies problems relating to common external tariffs and the harmonizing of legislation; supervises the implementation of decisions made by the Council; the Secretary-General is nominated for a renewable term of three years by the Council of Ministers.

Secretary-General: A. TAMBOURA (Upper Volta).

FUNCTIONS

The Convention signed in March 1966 includes the following provisions:

Common external tariff on imports entering the region, with the exception of goods from countries of the Franc Zone and the European Economic Community, which are accorded preferential treatment.

An internal fiscal charge on goods originating in the

UDEAO at the rate of 50 per cent of the duty levied on similar imported goods; a member state can be authorized to raise the rate of this fiscal charge to 70 per cent to protect its own industry if the latter is threatened by competition.

Free circulation of goods; individual member states may, however, be authorized to institute temporary quota restrictions on imports from other members, in order to redress balance of payments deficits.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

(Union des Foires Internationales)

60 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e, France

The Union was founded in 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL CONGRESS

The Annual Congress, which is the sovereign body of UFI, is held every year in a different town. The Congress lays down UFI policy, decides upon applications for membership and determines the programme of work for the coming year.

Each member fair of UFI is entitled to a certain number of votes in the Congress deliberations. Decisions are carried by an absolute majority of the total number of votes.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: A. L. BLANCHOT (France).

Treasurer: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy).

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Steering Committee carries out the decisions of Congress. It also co-ordinates and supervises the activities of the Commissions and Technical Committees.

President: M. DAL FALCO (Italy).

Vice-Presidents: R. LEMSER (German Democratic Republic), J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands), C. T. STEIDLE (German Federal Republic), A. FARINA (Italy), P. BRETON (France).

Counsellors: C. BERTOLOTTI (Italy), J. KOLACNY (Czechoslovakia), M. G. CHANTREN (Belgium), A. ELLEFSEN (France), A. ESCODA-COROMINAS (Spain), G. GIACOVELLI (Italy), O. HEROLD (Finland), O. KIBAR (Turkey), R. KRUGMANN (German Federal Republic), F. LEENHARDT (France), M. Taelman (France), L. MERLIN (Italy), J. MICHELS (Luxembourg), M. NEVES (Portugal), E. PÄTZOLD (German Federal Republic), F. RIHA (Austria), M. SCHOOP (German Federal Republic), A. VITEZ (Hungary), Z. WĘGRZYK (Poland).

PUBLICATION

International Stand Magazine.

AIMS

UFI has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an "International Fair". It has drafted, in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce, a series of criteria applicable to international specialized displays. It seeks to discourage inferior displays.

Questions studied by UFI include:

1. Establishment of bonded warehouses within fair premises.
2. Facilitating customs formalities.

3. Authorization of temporary imports.
4. Granting of special quotas for the sale of foreign goods exhibited at fairs.
5. Reduction of transport rates for visitors and for goods on display.
6. Granting of visas free of charge for users of fairs.
7. Allotment of foreign exchange quotas for exhibitors.
8. Protection of inventions on display.

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

1972

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
Jan. 18-23	(Furniture)	Cologne	May 27-June 4		Luxembourg
20-24	(Carpets)	Paris	27-June 11		Laurenço
29-Feb. 6	(BAU)	Munich			Marques
Feb. 5-11		Nuremburg	27-June 11		Palermo
6-9	(Household)	Cologne	28-June 4		Hanover
12-18	(Toys)	Paris			
25-27	(Hardware)	Cologne	June 3-13		Barcelona
27-March 7		Utrecht	9-23		Lisbon
March 1-20		Tripoli	11-20		Poznań
2-13		Nice	17-29		Trieste
4-9		Offenbach			
4-19	(Household)	Paris	July 1-12		Bilbao
5-9		Frankfurt	1-15		Malta
8-12		Elda			
10-12	(Children's goods)	Cologne	Aug. 5-20		Bogota
12-15	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf	20-Sept. 20		Izmir
12-19		Verona	25-Sept. 20		Damascus
12-21		Leipzig	27-Sept. 5		Utrecht
15-19		Vienna	28-31	(Hardware)	New York
15-22	(MAKROPAK)	Utrecht	Mid-Aug.	(Men's Fashions)	Cologne
17-26		Metz			
18-27		Lyon	Sept. 1-10	(Consumer goods)	Stockholm
March/April		Rome	1-17		Algiers
April 6-11	(Electronics)	Paris	2-6		Offenbach
8-16	(Crafts)	Munich	2-7	(Cooking)	Paris
13-24		Marseille	3-5	(INTERFEREX)	Basle
13-24		Toulouse	3-6	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf
14-24		Lille	3-6		Frankfurt
17-23		Zagreb	3-10		Leipzig
18-May 1	(Inter Engineering 72)	Osaka	3-24		Thessaloniki
19-23	(Furs)	Frankfurt	6-10		Vienna
20-28		Hanover	7-17		Zagreb
22-May 7		Florence	7-18		Strasbourg
23-27	(IGEDO)	Düsseldorf	8-17		Brno
29-May 11		Brussels	8-19		Bari
29-May 14		Paris	9-24		Ghent
May 5-14		Gothenburg	10-14		Elda
6-15		Bordeaux	15-24	(Consumer goods)	Helsinki
6-16		Valencia	16-25		Bolzano
8-12	(Electronics)	London	21-30		Paris
12-22		Novi Sad	21-Oct. 2		Marseille
13-21		Belgrade	23-Oct. 1		Cologne
14-21		Warsaw	23-Oct. 1		Parma
15-18	(INTERSTOFF)	Frankfurt	23-Oct. 2		Turin
19-29		Budapest	24-Oct. 3		Plovdiv
23-June 10		Tel Aviv	28-Oct. 3		Frankfurt
25-June 5		Padua	28-Oct. 9		Metz
26-June 8	(DRUPA)	Düsseldorf	Date not fixed (Household)		Cologne
			Early Sept. (Hardware)		
			Date not fixed (Underwear)		
			Date not fixed (Interdecor)		Utrecht

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS

PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1973

Place	Date	Place	Date
Algiers	Aug. 31-Sept. 16	Luxembourg	Date not fixed
Barcelona	June 1-11	Lyon	April 7-16
Bari	Sept. 8-19	Madrid (SIMO)	Nov. 9-18
Belgrade (Fashions)	Date not fixed	Malta	July 1-15
	Date not fixed	Marseille	April 5-16
Bilbao	July 1-12		Sept. 20-Oct. 1
Bolzano	Sept. 15-24	Metz	April 5-15
Bordeaux	May 12-21		Sept. 27-Oct. 8
Brno	Sept. 7-16	Munich (Crafts)	April 7-15
Brussels	April/May	(BAUMA)	March 10-18
Budapest (Technical)	May 19-27	(Hardware)	Date not fixed
(Consumer Goods)	Sept. 29-Oct. 9	Nice	March 1-12
Casablanca	End April	Nuremburg	Feb. 3-9
Cologne (Children's goods)	Mid-March	Offenbach	Date not fixed
(")	Mid-October	Osaka (Inter Living 73)	April
(Men's Fashions)	Mid-August	Padua	Date not fixed
(ANUGA)	End-Sept.-Early Oct.	Palermo	Date not fixed
(Hardware)	Early Feb.	Paris	April 28-May 13
(")	Feb./March	(Electronics)	Date not fixed
(")	Early Sept.	(Cooking)	Sept. 7-12
(INTERZUM)	May 17-20	(Toys)	Feb. 11-17
(SPOGA)	Mid-October	(Furniture)	Jan. 19-23
(Underwear)	Early Sept.	(SICOB)	End Sept.-Early Oct.
Damascus	Aug. 25-Sept. 20	(Carpets)	Date not fixed
Düsseldorf (INTERPACK)	May 10-16	Parma	Date not fixed
(IGEDO)	March 11-14	Plovdiv	Sept. 23-Oct. 2
(")	April 11-15	Poznań	June 10-19
(")	Sept. 9-12	Rome	Date not fixed
(")	Oct. 21-25	Stockholm (Hardware)	Aug. 31-Sept. 9
Elda	March	(Technical)	Oct. 25-31
	September	Strasbourg	Sept. 6-17
Florence	April 24-May 6	Tel Aviv	Date not fixed
Frankfurt	Feb. 25-March 1	Thessaloniki	Sept. 4-25
	Aug. 26-29	Tokyo	April 20-May 7
(INTERSTOFF)	May 15-18	Toulouse	April 26-May 7
(")	Nov. 20-23	Trieste	June 17-29
(Books)	Oct. 11-16	Tripoli	March 1-20
(Furs)	Date not fixed	Tunis	End May-Early June
Ghent	Sept. 8-23		
Gothenburg	May 11-20	Turin	Sept. 22-Oct. 3
Hanover	April 26-May 4	Utrecht	Date not fixed
Helsinki (Technical)	September	(Interdecor)	September
Izmir	Aug. 20-Sept. 20	Valencia	May 6-16
Leipzig	March 11-20	Verona	March 11-18
	Sept. 2-9	Vienna	March 14-18
Lille	Date not fixed		Sept. 19-23
Lima	November	Warsaw	May 13-20
Lisbon	June 9-23	Zagreb	April 9-15
London (Building)	November		Sept. 6-16
	May 26-June 10		

THE WARSAW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia (1943), Poland (1945), and Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (1948).

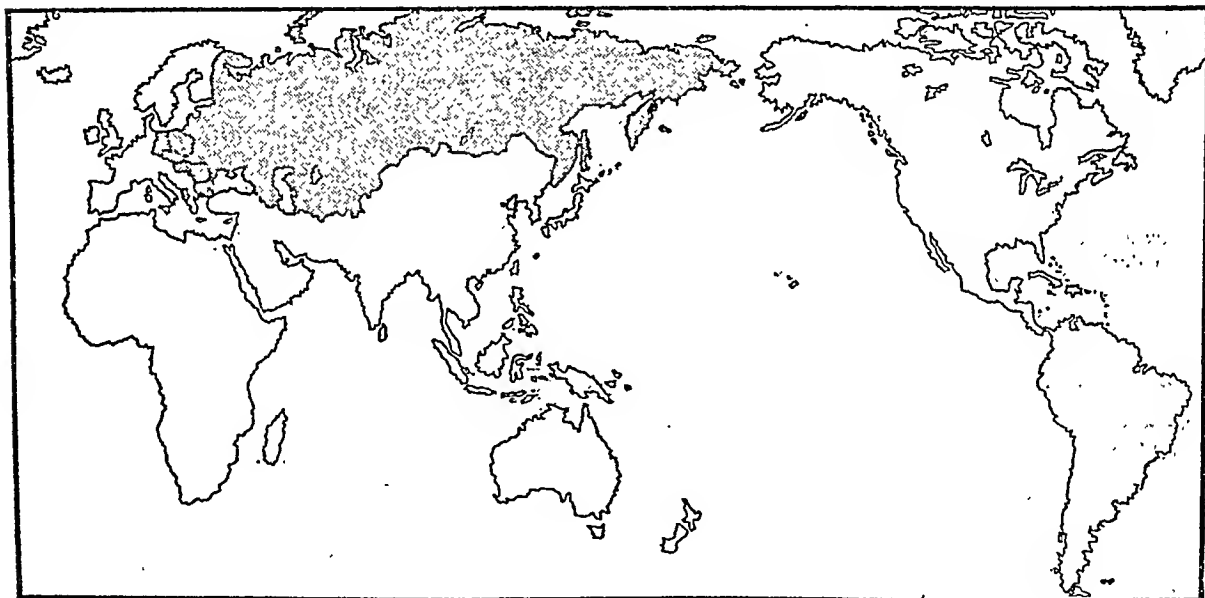
MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

Albania has not participated in Warsaw Pact activities since 1961, and in September 1968 announced her withdrawal from the Pact.



ORGANIZATION

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings, the most recent being in December 1970 in Berlin. The Chairmanship is held by each member country in turn for one year. Delegations of member states normally include the First Secretary of the Party, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Foreign Minister.

MILITARY COUNCIL

Set up March 17th, 1969; Chair. Marshal YAKUBOVSKY.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT ARMED FORCES

Set up March 17th, 1969.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Set up March 17th, 1969; Chair. Marshal YAKUBOVSKY.

JOINT SECRETARIAT

Established in January 1956 in Moscow; Sec.-Gen. N. P. FIRYUBIN (U.S.S.R.).

THE WARSAW PACT

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the Political Consultative Committee.

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal IVAN YAKUBOVSKY (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff: Gen. SERGEI SHTEMENKO (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Commanders-in-Chief: The Defence Ministers of the member states.

Bulgaria: Gen. of the Army DOBRI DZHUROV.

Czechoslovakia: Col.-Gen. MARTIN DZUR.

German Democratic Republic: Gen. of the Army KARL HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Hungary: Col.-Gen. LAJOS CZINEGE.

Poland: Gen. WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Romania: Col.-Gen. ION IONITA.

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the seven member states with headquarters in Moscow.

WARSAW PACT FORCES

(1970)

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	TOTAL
U.S.S.R.	2,000,000	465,000	500,000	339,000	3,304,000
Poland	185,000	19,000	25,000	—	229,000
Romania	175,000	8,000	8,000	—	191,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	—	18,000	—	168,000
Bulgaria	125,000	7,000	12,000	—	144,000
German Democratic Republic	90,000	16,000	12,000	—	118,000
Hungary	95,000	—	6,000	—	101,000

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1955 May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.</p> <p>1956 January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Command.
October. Soviet troops called in to Hungary under the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>1958 May. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow.
Decisions to:
Reduce the armed forces of Eastern Europe by 119,000.
Withdraw Soviet forces in Romania in the near future.
Reduce in 1958 the number of Soviet troops in Hungary.
Propose a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.</p> <p>1959 April. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Warsaw. The future of Germany was the main subject of discussion.</p> <p>1960 February. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. No further reductions in the armed forces announced, but members agreed on common policy at the coming Disarmament and Summit Conferences.</p> | <p>1961 March-April. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow. Discussion of NATO, Germany, and the future of Berlin.
August. Meeting of First Secretaries of Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow. Preparations for a German Peace Treaty.
December. Diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Albania severed, since when Albania has played virtually no part in Warsaw Pact activities.</p> <p>1962 January-February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Prague.
June. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1963 February. Conference of Ministers of Defence held in Warsaw.
July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Moscow.</p> <p>1965 January. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw.
May. Meeting of senior staff officers in the Carpathians.
June. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.</p> <p>1966 July. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest.</p> <p>1967 July. Marshal Yakubovsky appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.</p> |
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THE WARSAW PACT

- 1967 December. Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Warsaw to discuss aid to Arab countries and to issue an ultimatum to Israel. Yugoslavia represented.
- 1968 March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia. Meeting of political leaders held in Dresden. Romania not represented.
- June-July. Joint Command/Staff exercises on territory of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union.
- July. Summit meeting held in Warsaw, attended by leaders of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. Recent internal events in Czechoslovakia discussed. Command/Staff exercises of East German, Polish and Soviet navies.
- August. General Shtemenko replaces General Kazakov as Chief of Staff, Warsaw Pact Forces. Joint exercises of Communication troops in East Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Troops from Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. enter Czechoslovakia. Romania condemns the invasion.
- September. Albania announces her official withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact.
- October. Meeting of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow.
- November. Meeting of senior staff officers, Bucharest.
- 1969 February. Meeting of Deputy Defence Ministers in Berlin. Romania and Czechoslovakia attended.
- March. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Budapest adopts new statute on joint armed forces and joint command and sets up a committee of defence ministers.
- Pact naval and airforce exercises in Bulgaria.
- April. Anti-aircraft exercises in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Western U.S.S.R.
- May. Joint exercise of Bulgarian, Hungarian, Romanian and Soviet ground forces in Soviet territory.
- Joint Command exercises held in Czechoslovakia with Soviet and Czechoslovak officers and troops under Czech command.
- July-August. Exercises of Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak airforces held in territories of G.D.R., Poland, U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia.
- September. Joint military manoeuvres of Polish, East German, Soviet and Czechoslovak forces in Poland.
- October. Week-long staff exercises of Soviet, Polish, Czechoslovak and East German armies on territories of four nations. Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Prague called for a European security conference to be held in 1970.
- December. Meeting in Moscow of Party and Government leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries to discuss international problems. Meeting in Moscow of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces to discuss training of troops and H.Q. staffs. Meeting in Moscow of Committee of Defence Ministers.
- 1970 May. Meeting in Sofia of Committee of Defence Ministers.
- June. Meeting in Budapest of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers issued memorandum on European Security.
- July. Exercises by anti-aircraft defence troops.
- August. Meeting in Moscow of Political Consultative Committee to discuss the German/Soviet Treaty and the European situation.
- October. "Brotherhood-in-arms" joint exercises by the armies, air forces and Baltic Fleets of member states in territory of German Democratic Republic.
- December. Meeting of Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Meeting of Defence Ministers in Budapest.
- 1971 February. Meeting in Bucharest of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers to discuss European security.
- March. Meeting of Defence Ministers in Budapest.
- June. "Yug" exercises (air and seaborne landing operations) held in the south of the U.S.S.R.
- June-July. Joint exercises in territories of German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.
- August. "Opal 71" joint bridge-building exercises by Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian armies.
- August. "Preslav 71" exercises in Bulgaria.

THE WARSAW TREATY

ARTICLE ONE

The contracting parties pledge themselves in conformity with the Charter of the UN to refrain in their international relations from a threat or use of force, and to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way so as not to threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE TWO

The contracting parties declare that they are ready to participate in the spirit of sincere co-operation in all international actions aimed at safeguarding international peace and security and will fully dedicate their efforts to the realization of these aims. The contracting parties will strive for the adoption by agreement with other States desiring to collaborate in this matter of effective measures for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.

ARTICLE THREE

The contracting parties shall consult each other on all important international questions affecting their common interests, being guided by the requirements of strengthening international peace and security. They shall consult with each other without delay at any time when in the opinion of any one of them a threat arises of armed attack on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, in the interests of ensuring joint defence and the maintenance of peace and security.

ARTICLE FOUR

In case of armed attack in Europe on one or several States signatory to the Treaty, by any State or group of States, each State signatory to the Treaty, by way of exercising the right to individual or collective defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, shall render the State or States subjected to such attack immediate aid individually and by agreement with other States signatory to the Treaty, with all the means which it shall deem necessary, including the use of armed force. The States signatory to the Treaty shall immediately consult each other as to the joint measures which must be taken to secure and maintain international peace and security. The measures adopted on the basis of this Article will be reported to the Security Council in conformity with the Articles of the UN Charter. These measures will be terminated as soon as the Security Council launches measures necessary for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE FIVE

The contracting parties have agreed to set up a Joint Command of their armed forces to be placed, by agreement between the Powers, at the disposal of this Command acting on the basis of jointly established principles. They shall also take other co-ordinated measures necessary for the strengthening of their defensive capacity in order to protect the peaceful labour of their peoples, guarantee the integrity of their frontiers and territories and ensure defence against possible aggression.

ARTICLE SIX

With the object of carrying out consultations provided

by the present Treaty between the States participating in the Treaty and for the examination of questions arising in connection with the realization of this Treaty, a Political Consultative Committee is being set up in which each State participating in the Treaty will be represented by a member of its Government or another specially appointed representative. The Committee may set up any auxiliary organs it considers necessary.

ARTICLE SEVEN

The contracting parties pledge themselves to refrain from taking part in coalitions or alliances of any kind and from concluding any agreements the aims of which conflict with the aims of this Treaty. The contracting parties declare that their commitments under existing international Treaties are in no way contradictory to the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE EIGHT

The contracting parties declare that they will act in the spirit of friendship and co-operation with the aim of further developing and strengthening economic and cultural relations between them, following the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.

ARTICLE NINE

The Treaty is open for accession to other States, irrespective of their social and State systems which may express their readiness by means of participating in this Treaty to promote the unification of the efforts of the peace-loving countries for the purpose of ensuring peace and the security of the peoples. Accession to the Treaty shall enter into force by agreement with the States participating in the Treaty after the document of accession has been deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

ARTICLE TEN

The present Treaty is subject to ratification, and the ratification instruments shall be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The Treaty shall enter into force on the day when the last ratification instrument has been deposited. The Government of the Polish People's Republic shall inform the other States signatory to the Treaty of the depositing of each ratification instrument.

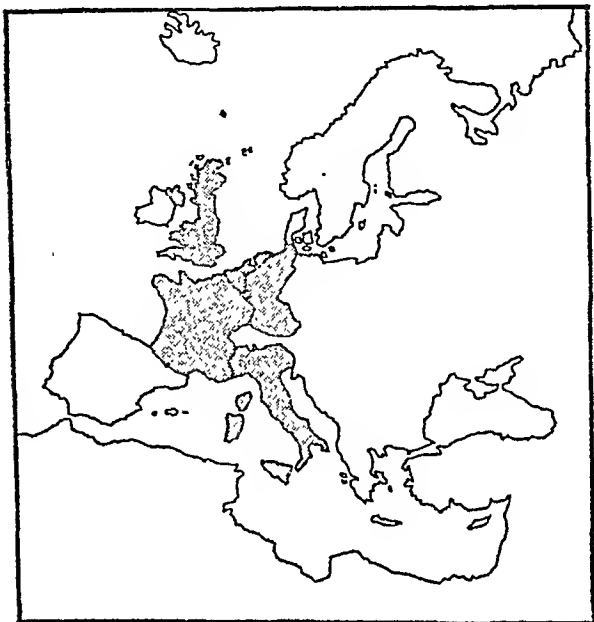
ARTICLE ELEVEN

The present Treaty shall remain in force for 20 years. For the contracting parties who do not hand to the Government of the Polish People's Republic a declaration denouncing the Treaty one year before the expiration of this term it shall remain in force for the following 10 years. Should a system of collective security be set up in Europe and an all-European treaty of collective security concluded for this purpose, towards which the contracting Powers will continue to aspire, the present Treaty is to lose its validity on the day on which an all-European treaty comes into force.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION—WEU

9 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, England

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment, and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.



MEMBERS

Belgium
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organisation.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: J. VAN DEN BOSCH.

France: G. DE COURCEL.

German Federal Republic: K.-G. VON HASE.

Italy: R. MANZINI.

Luxembourg: A. CLASEN.

Netherlands: Baron W. J. G. GEVERS.

United Kingdom: Sir THOMAS BRIMELOW.

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Admiral G. CANTÙ (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAXIME ROUX (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. HEISBOURG (Luxembourg).

Deputy Secretary-General: F. K. VON PLEHWE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).

Legal Adviser: J. WESTROF (Belgium).

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

THE ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES HOUSIAUX (Belgium, Socialist).

Vice-Presidents: M. VAN DER STOEL (Netherlands, Labour), G. BETTIOL (Italy, Christian Democrat), R. RADIUS (France, U.D.R.), DUNCAN SANDYS (United Kingdom, Conservative), MARIE-ELISABETH KLEE (Federal Republic of Germany, C.D.U.), R. MART (Luxembourg, Democratic Party).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: H. LEYNEN (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: Lord GLADWYN (United Kingdom).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: M. STEWART (United Kingdom).

Clerk: FRANCIS HUMBLET, 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France.

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly

considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organisations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman: W. J. PEEL (United Kingdom).

General Affairs: Chairman: K.-P. SCHULZ (Federal Republic of Germany).

Scientific Questions: Chairman: P. DE MONTESQUIOU (France).

Budgetary Affairs and Administration: A. BERTHET (Italy).

Rules of Procedure and Privileges: H. CRAVATTE (Luxembourg).

Relations with Parliaments: Dame JOAN VICKERS (United Kingdom).

HISTORY

Western European Union is a development of the Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 1948. That Treaty provided for collective self-defence, mutual automatic military assistance in the event of a repetition of hostilities and for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters between these five states. At the time of its signature, the Treaty was a unique instrument, creating the most closely-knit international co-operative association ever known. Furthermore, it contributed directly to the creation of larger similarly combined efforts: on the military side NATO, and on the civil side the Council of Europe.

As a sequel to the collapse in 1954 of the plans for creating a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London in order to attempt to reach a new agreement. In particular some means had to be found of associating the defence effort of the Federal Republic of Germany with NATO. The conference was attended by Ministers representing Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. A document was drawn up stating that the occupation régime in Germany would be ended and that Germany would join NATO; the former Brussels Treaty would be strengthened and extended, and Germany and Italy would be invited to accede to it.

These decisions were embodied in a series of agreements, signed in 1954, which form the substance of the seven-power Western European Union, the seven powers being Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The ratification of these agreements was completed by May 6th, 1955, on which date Western European Union came into being.

On the ratification of the agreements, Western European Union was also charged with the specific task of settling the future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement, the Saar was to have a European Statute within the framework of WEU, provided that this Statute was approved by a referendum. A Commission was set up in May 1955 to supervise the referendum, which was held on October 23rd, 1955. The result showed that the Saar majority had voted against the adoption of the European Statute and had furthermore expressed a wish to be incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Saar then became a *Land* of the Federal Republic of Germany, but remained linked economically to France. The final incorporation of the territory, now re-named Saarland, took place on July 5th, 1959.

The activities of the four main social and cultural committees were transferred to the Council of Europe in June 1960.

The Council of WEU has formally approved certain relaxations of the restrictions on German arms production imposed by Protocol III of the revised Brussels Treaty. They concern specified long-range and guided missiles, influence mines, and the construction of certain ships and submarines.

In July 1963, following the suspension of negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, it was agreed that the WEU Council would meet at quarterly intervals and that the economic situation in Europe would be an item regularly on its agenda. The Commission of the EEC would be invited to be represented during the discussion of this point. These meetings continued between 1963 and 1970. Although political consultation continues, discussions on the economic situation have been suspended since the re-opening at the end of June 1970 of negotiations for the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

Several proposals were put forward at Council Meetings held during 1968 for closer political and defence consultations within the framework of WEU and, specifically, for discussions relating to Britain's role in Europe

At a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg in February 1969 the United Kingdom's proposal for a meeting to discuss the Middle East situation was approved

by all members except France. This meeting, organized by the WEU Secretariat in London later in the month, was boycotted by France, who declared that she would not attend ministerial meetings until further notice, because the convening of the present meeting without the unanimous approval of WEU members was a breach of treaty.

France rejoined the Council in June 1970.

BUDGET

(£—1971 estimate)

Salaries and Allowances	855,269
Travel	28,435
Communications	9,812
Other Operating Costs	66,713
Purchase of Furniture	3,267
Total Expenditure	963,496
WEU Tax	246,488
Other Receipts	6,212
Total Income	253,700
NET TOTAL	710,796

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(£ sterling)

	BELGIUM	FRANCE	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	ITALY	LUXEMBOURG	NETHERLANDS	U.K.	TOTAL
1970	62,344	126,800	126,800	126,800	2,115	62,344	126,800	634,003
1971	69,895	142,159	142,159	142,159	2,370	69,895	142,159	710,796

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

THE BRUSSELS TREATY

(as amended by Protocol No. 1, signed in 1954, modifying and completing the Treaty)

ARTICLE I

Convinced of the close community of their interests and of the necessity of uniting in order to promote the economic recovery of Europe, the High Contracting Parties will so organise and co-ordinate their economic activities as to produce the best possible results, by the elimination of conflict in their economic policies, the co-ordination of production and the development of commercial exchanges.

The co-operation provided for in the preceding paragraph, which will be effected through the Council referred to in Article VIII as well as through other bodies, shall not involve any duplication of, or prejudice to, the work of other economic organisations in which the High Contracting Parties are or may be represented but shall on the contrary assist the work of those organisations.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common, both by direct consultation and in specialised agencies, to promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with the object of achieving the earliest possible application of recommendations of immediate practical interest, relating to social matters, adopted with their approval in the specialised agencies.

They will endeavour to conclude as soon as possible conventions with each other in the sphere of social security.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilisation and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means.

ARTICLE IV

In the execution of the Treaty the High Contracting Parties and any organs established by them under the Treaty shall work in close co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Recognising the undesirability of duplicating the military staffs of NATO, the Council and its Agency will rely on the appropriate military authorities of NATO for information and advice on military matters.

ARTICLE V

If any of the High Contracting Parties should be the object of an armed attack in Europe, the other High Contracting Parties will, in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, afford the Party so attacked all the military and other aid and assistance in their power.

ARTICLE VI

All measures taken as a result of the preceding Article shall be immediately reported to the Security Council. They shall be terminated as soon as the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The present Treaty does not prejudice in any way the obligations of the High Contracting Parties under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. It shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE VII

The High Contracting Parties declare, each so far as he is concerned, that none of the international engagements now in force between him and any of the High Contracting Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of the present Treaty.

None of the High Contracting Parties will conclude any alliance or participate in any coalition directed against any other of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VIII

1. For the purposes of strengthening peace and security and of promoting unity and of encouraging the progressive integration of Europe and closer co-operation between them and with other European organisations, the High Contracting Parties to the Brussels Treaty shall create a Council to consider matters concerning the execution of this Treaty and of its Protocols and their Annexes.

2. This Council shall be known as the "Council of Western European Union"; it shall be so organised as to be able to exercise its functions continuously; it shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be considered necessary: in particular it shall establish immediately an Agency for the Control of Armaments, whose functions are defined in Protocol No. IV.

At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability.

The Council shall decide by unanimous vote questions for which no other voting procedure has been or may be agreed. In the cases provided for in Protocols II, III and IV it will follow the various voting procedures, unanimity, two-thirds majority, simple majority, laid down therein. It will decide by simple majority questions submitted to it by the Agency for the Control of Armaments.

ARTICLE IX

The Council of Western European Union shall make an annual report on its activities and, in particular, concerning the control of armaments to an Assembly composed of representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE X

In pursuance of their determination to settle disputes only by peaceful means, the High Contracting Parties will apply to disputes between themselves the following provisions:

The High Contracting Parties will, while the present Treaty remains in force, settle all disputes falling within the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by referring them to the Court, subject only, in the case of each of them, to any reservation already made by that Party when accepting this clause for compulsory jurisdiction, to the extent that that Party may maintain the reservation.

In addition, the High Contracting Parties will submit to conciliation all disputes outside the scope of Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

In the case of a mixed dispute involving both questions for which conciliation is appropriate and other questions for which judicial settlement is appropriate, any Party to the dispute shall have the right to insist that the judicial settlement of the legal questions shall precede conciliation.

The preceding provisions of this Article in no way affect the application of relevant provisions or agreements prescribing some other method of pacific settlement.

ARTICLE XI

The High Contracting Parties may, by agreement, invite any other State to accede to the present Treaty on conditions to be agreed between them and the State so invited.

Any State so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing an instrument of accession with the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government will inform each of the High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of accession.

ARTICLE XII

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Belgian Government.

It shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the last instrument of ratification and shall thereafter remain in force for fifty years.

After the expiry of the period of fifty years, each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to cease to be a party thereto provided that he shall have previously given one year's notice of denunciation to the Belgian Government.

The Belgian Government shall inform the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties of the deposit of each instrument of ratification and of each notice of denunciation.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

SUMMARY OF PROTOCOLS

PROTOCOL No. I

This Protocol is incorporated in the text of the revised Treaty as printed above.

PROTOCOL No. II

This Protocol sets upper limits on the size of the land and air forces which the members of WEU maintain on the continent of Europe in peace-time and place under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. For Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands these limits are the same as in the Annex to the EDC Treaty; for Luxembourg the limit is one regimental combat team, while for the United Kingdom it is four divisions and the Second Tactical Air Force. The level of naval forces are determined annually by NATO. These limits are not to be increased except by unanimous agreement, and the level of internal defence and police forces are also to be established by internal agreement. Finally, the United Kingdom agreed not to withdraw or diminish her forces in Europe against the wishes of the majority of her partners, except in the event of an acute overseas emergency.

PROTOCOL No. III

Under the third Protocol, the Federal Republic of Germany undertook not to manufacture atomic, chemical or biological weapons, or certain other weapons on a list (including guided missiles, warships and strategic bombers) which can be amended by the Council of WEU by a two-thirds majority. The Federal Republic agreed to supervision to ensure that these undertakings were respected and the other members agreed that their stocks of various weapons would be subject to control.

PROTOCOL No. IV

This Protocol provided for the setting up of the Agency for the Control of Armaments, which has the task of ensuring that the commitments contained in the third Protocol are observed. A Resolution was also passed setting up the Standing Armaments Committee. (See *Organization* above.)

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR—WCL

(FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS—IFCTU)

50 rue Joseph 11, Brussels 1040, Belgium

Telephone: 17-63-87.

Founded in 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU); reconstituted under present title in 1968.

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

14,345,340 members in 81 countries

ORGANIZATION

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. Meets every four years (last meeting: Geneva, May 1969).

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least once a year.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

CONFEDERAL BOARD

President: MAURICE BOULADOUX.

Vice-Presidents: GILBERT PONGAULT (Gambia), EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina), JOSEPH HOUTHUYS (Belgium), MARCEL PÉPIN (Canada), TRAN QUOC-BULL (Viet-Nam).

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK.

Eight representatives of National Confederations and six representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets twice a year.

Consists of at least twenty-two members elected by Congress from among its members for four-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: JEAN BRÜCK (Belgium).

Assistant General Secretaries: CARLOS CUSTER (Argentina), N. VAN TANH (Vietnam).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe . . . 26-32 Avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium.

President: A. COOL.

Secretary: J. KULACKOWSKI.

Africa . . . P.O.B. 307, Bathurst, Gambia.

Secretary: G. PONGAULT.

Latin America . . . Latin-American Christian Confederation of Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela.

Secretary-General: E. MASPERO.

Asia . . . BATU, P.O.B. 163, Manila, Philippines.

Secretary-General: J. TAN.

North America . . . C.S.N., 1001 St. Denis, Montreal, Canada.

President: M. PÉPIN.

Secretary-General: R. PARENT.

There are also regional offices in Paris and Geneva.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . Pan African Institute of Trade Union Training, Brazzaville, Congo Republic (not functioning at present because of government seizure).

Asia . . . Asian Institute of Social Studies, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America . . . Instituto Centro-Américo de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), San José, Costa Rica.

. . . Instituto Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), Caracas, Venezuela.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

PUBLICATIONS

Labor (every other month): in English, French, German, Dutch.

Labor Press and Information Bulletin: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.

Reports of Congresses.

TRADE INTERNATIONALS

World Federation of Christian Agricultural Workers:

Verenigingstraat 27, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921; Mems.: national federations covering 320,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress (every third year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. A. YSKA (Netherlands); Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Pubs. *Le Travailleur de la Terre, Agrarier* (in Dutch, French and German).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Building and Woodworkers:

22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1936. Mems.: national federations covering 350,000 workers in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat. Pres. C. NUYTS (Belgium); Sec. D. H. GRASMAN (Netherlands). Pubs. *L'Ouvrier Chrétien du Bois et du Bâtiment*.

International Federation of Christian Factory Workers' Unions:

Oudergernselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1920. Mems.: 120,000. Pres. H. VAN HOORICK (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN HOOF (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

International Federation of Christian Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades:

Verenigingstraat 27, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems.: 122,046. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. J. M. NOOY (Netherlands); Sec. M. REYNAERT (Belgium). Publ. *Contact* (irregular).

World Federation of Metalworkers' Unions:

23 ave. Julien Hanssens, Brussels 2, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years), Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. R. JAVAUX (Belgium); Sec. F. SPIT (Netherlands). Publ. *ICM Bulletin* (irregular).

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions:

145 rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 249,000 miners in 10 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. FR. DOHMEN (Netherlands); Sec. E. ENGEL (France).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Graphical and Paper Industries:

170-172 P.C. Hoofstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems.: national federations in 6 countries covering 70,000 workers. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. E. DE BONDT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. G. KOENDERS (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregularly).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Salaried Employees, Technicians, Managerial Staff and Commercial Travellers:

20 Avenue de l'Astronomie, 1030 Brussels; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 400,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. SEILER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN (Belgium). Publ. *Revue*.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Textile and Garment Workers:

Koning Albertlaan 27, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 400,000 workers in 19 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. FRURU (Belgium); Sec. C. PAUWELS (Belgium). Publ. *Intervetex* (quarterly).

International Federation of Transport Workers:

26-32 avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations in 24 countries covering 500,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee (meets twice a year), Executive Board.

Pres. R. HONORAT (France); Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD ROELANDT (Belgium). Pubs. *Transport* (three times a year in French, German and Dutch), *Contact Bulletin* (annually in English and Spanish).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service:

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1922. Mems.: national federations of workers in public service, and P.T.T. affiliated to WCL covering 900,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every three years), Council (meets every year), Bureau Control Commission, six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. TH. DE WALSCHE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. J. VANDECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (monthly).

World Confederation of Teachers:

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963. Mems.: national federations of unions concerned with teacher organization, which are affiliated to WCL. Organization: Council (at least once a year), Steering Committee, Sec.-Gen. J. VANDECRUYS (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin, Press Information* (ten times per year).

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble: Declaration of Principles (Luxembourg Congress, October 1968).

The World Confederation of Labour (WCL) is an international movement of workers' trade union organizations.

The WCL is convinced that men's fulfilment, as also the development of nations—whether it be in the technical, economic, political, social or cultural fields—has a spiritual as well as material content. This is particularly true of the view men form of the purpose of life. The WCL's statement of its principles and definition of its objectives and methods of action are consistent with either a spiritual concept based on the conviction that man and the universe are created by God, or other concepts that lead together with it to a common effort to build a human community united in freedom, dignity, justice and brotherhood.

The WCL, which originated in the Christian-inspired trade union movement, now addresses its message in the present Declaration of Principles to all workers everywhere in the world who are willing to subscribe to it, whatever may be their creed, concept of life, race or sex.

ARTICLE 1. The WCL devotes its action to studying, promoting, representing and defending the material, moral and spiritual interests of the workers. It takes full responsibility for its action, deciding this independently of any outside authority, whatever its kind, political, religious or other.

ARTICLES 5-15. Membership.

ARTICLE 16. Regional organizations.

ARTICLE 17. Organization: Congress, General Council Executive Committee, Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 18-20. The Executive Committee.

ARTICLES 21-24 and 31. Affiliates.

ARTICLE 25. Steering Committee.

ARTICLES 26-27. General Council.

ARTICLES 28-30. Congress.

ARTICLE 32. Finance.

ARTICLES 33-36. General and Financial Provisions.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

252 Churches in 80 countries, of which 14 are associated Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENTS

Hon. President: Dr. W. A. VISSER 't HOOFT.

Presidents: His Holiness Patriarch GERMAN (Yugoslavia); Bishop HANNS LILJE (Germany); Rev. Dr. E. A. PAYNE, C.H. (U.K.); Rev. Dr. JOHN COVENTRY SMITH (U.S.A.); Rt. Rev. Bishop A. H. ZULU (South Africa); Dr. KIYOKO TAKEDO CHO (Japan).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and consider some main theme.

MEETINGS

Amsterdam, Netherlands	August 1948
Evanston, U.S.A.	August 1954
New Delhi, India	November 1961
Uppsala, Sweden	July 1968

The next Assembly is scheduled for 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and decisions. Consists of 120 members chosen from Assembly delegates and meets annually.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: M. M. THOMAS (India).

Vice-Chairmen: Metropolitan MELITON (Turkey), Miss P. M. WEBB (U.K.).

Consists of twenty-six members chosen by the Central Committee to prepare its agenda, expedite its decisions and supervise the work of the Council between meetings of the Central Committee. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE (U.S.A.).

Director, Finance and Central Services: FRANK NORTHAM (U.K.).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees

have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Education. The Education Office was set up in 1968 jointly with the World Council of Christian Education; plans for the integration of the two bodies are going forward. The office is concerned with both religious and general education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. The Ecumenical Institute holds educational courses, study conferences and a

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

graduate course in ecumenical studies in connection with the University of Geneva, at Bossey, Switzerland.

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches and missionary societies in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

Faith and Witness. The Commission on Faith and Order was reconstituted at the Uppsala Assembly in 1968. Its first meeting with Roman Catholics present as full members was held in Louvain, Belgium, in August 1971. The main theme of the meeting was "The Unity of the Church and the Unity of Mankind".

Programme to Combat Racism. This was inaugurated in August 1969 by the Central Committee. The first grants, amounting to \$300,000, were made from the Fund in September 1970 to liberation movements in Europe, South America, Japan and Africa. The second allocation, totalling \$200,000, was made in September 1971 to movements in South Africa, North America, South America, the Caribbean, Japan and Europe.

BUDGET (1972—U.S. \$)

General	1,408,000
World Mission and Evangelism	290,000
Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	2,096,000
TOTAL	3,794,000

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).
Ecumenical Press Service (English, French, German; weekly).
International Review of Mission (English; quarterly).
EPS This Month (English, French, German; 11 issues).
Study Encounter (English, French, German; quarterly).
Risk (Youth Department) (English; quarterly).
Questions and Answers about the World Council of Churches
Uppsala Report.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Nám. Curieových 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949.

MEMBERS

55 AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

134,000,000 individual members

ORGANIZATION

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: BENOÎT FRACHON (France), S. A. DANGE (India).

Honorary President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Seventh Congress was attended by 461 delegates.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Executive Committee.

First Congress	Paris	October 1945
Second Congress	Milan	June 1949
Third Congress	Vienna	October 1953
Fourth Congress	Leipzig	October 1957
Fifth Congress	Moscow	December 1961
Sixth Congress	Warsaw	October 1965
Seventh Congress	Budapest	October 1969

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets once a year.

Number of members: 66 members and 68 deputies, representing 55 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. The size of national delegations is based on the total membership of their national federation.

Functions: receipt of reports from Executive Committee, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO.

Hon. President: LOUIS SAILLANT (France).

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS.

The Bureau meets three times a year and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Number of members: 25.

Secretaries: MAHENDRÁ SEN (India), IBRAHIM ZAKARIA (Sudan), I. CHEREDNICHENKO (U.S.S.R.), ALBERTINO MASETTI, M. NAVARRO (Chile).

Members: R. KORITAROVA (Bulgaria), S. GASPAR (Hungary), H. WARNKE (German Democratic Republic), L. LAMA (Italy), A. ZIARTIDES (Cyprus), I. LOGA-SOWINSKI (Poland), F. DANALACHE (Romania), A. SHELEPIN (U.S.S.R.), G. SEGUY (France), J. PILLER (Czechoslovakia), R. ISCARO (Argentina), C. VILLEGAS (Venezuela), L. PENÁ (Cuba), ROSO OSORIO (Colombia), B. CERQUEIRA (Brazil), HOAC QUOC VIET (Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam), S. A. DANGE (India), JEUN TCHANG TCHEUL (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), D. YADANSOUREN (Mongolia), R. VILLONGUERA (Dahomey), W. O. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), S. A. SHEIK (Sudan), ELIAS HABRE (Lebanon), plus two places reserved for China and Indonesia.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS (France).

The Secretariat consists of the General Secretary and five Secretaries, one each from India, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Chile and Italy. It is appointed by the General Council and is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance.

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (monthly; published in seven languages).

News in Brief (weekly, published in four languages).

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions grouping workers in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Executive Committee of 23 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO FORNARI (Italy). Publ. *Land and Labour* (2 issues per year, in French, Spanish, English and Russian).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 10281, Helsinki 10, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 50 unions in 39 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. monthly bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers: Budapest 76, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 5,355,734 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 21 members representing 18 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. R. PASCRÉ (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publ. *Monthly Information Bulletin and Information Sheet* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers: 4, 6th September St., Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 13,365,000 unions in 31 countries.

Pres. C. TRUFFI; Gen. Sec. H. GRILLO. Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. ANTONIO MOLINARI; Sec.-Gen. M. NETUSILOVA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 17 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. J. BRETEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. B. SACERDOTI (Italy); Pubs. *Metalworking Unions in Action*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 22 countries. Organization: General Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. MICHAL SPECJAL; Sec.-Gen. A. FRANCINI (France).

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees: Französische Str. 47, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: approx. 20,300,000 in 89 unions in 31 countries. Organization: Congress, Directive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. RAYMOND BARBERIS (France); Gen. Sec. D. KRAUSE (German Democratic Republic); Sec. GIORGIO SANGUINETTI (Italy). Pubs. *Public Services* (in English, French, German and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement—F.I.S.E.): Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946. Mems.: 47 organizations in 35 countries; 12 million mems.

Pres. PAUL DELANOUE (France); Secs. MARIUS DELSAL (France), YOURI CHPILEVOI (U.S.S.R.). Pubs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German, Spanish), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 32 national federations. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. MARIA RADOVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. A. GHERTINISAN (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers: Opletalova 57, Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1953. Mems.: 14 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen.-Sec. DEBKUMAR GANGULI (India). Pubs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly).

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted by the World Trade Union Conference, October 3rd, 1945; modified by the amendments adopted by the 2nd and 4th World Trade Union Congress (1949 and 1957), and by the 16th Session of the General Council mandated by the 6th World Trade Union Congress (1966), and by the 7th World Trade Union Congress (1969).

The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples as set forth in the Declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February 1945, and the resolutions and decisions of principle adopted by the First World Trade Union Congress in Paris in October 1945. The WFTU works for a world system where social injustices and every form of exploitation of man by man will be banished. While retaining its independence of political parties and governments, the WFTU accepts co-operation with all progressive forces in the world which are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for social progress, national independence and peace. (Followed by a proclamation of the prime purposes of WFTU and its working principles.)

ARTICLES 1-2. Composition: Bona fide union organizations. As a general rule, affiliation shall be confined to a single national trade union centre from each country. The Executive Bureau shall make decisions about admission, subject to ratification by the General Council and the Congress.

ARTICLE 3. Structure: World Trade Union Congress; General Council; Executive Bureau; Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4. World Trade Union Congress: Congress, the sovereign authority of WFTU, shall be convened every four years.

ARTICLE 5. General Council, elected by the World Congress, shall meet every year.

ARTICLE 6. Executive Bureau: Elected by the General Council and consists of the President, General Secretary and other members from the different continents, the number of which is decided at each Congress. Meets in three ordinary sessions per year.

ARTICLE 7. Secretariat: Consists of the General Secretary and the Secretaries, taking into account the representation of all the regions of the world.

ARTICLES 8-9. Auditors, Budget and Funds. Funds are to be provided by affiliation fees given on a total membership basis and paid quarterly.

ARTICLES 10-11. Internal Administration and Headquarters.

ARTICLE 12. Discipline: Deleted.

ARTICLE 13. Trade Unions Internationals (TUI's) (originally Trade Departments): Organization; Functions; relationship with WFTU. Every TUI shall be represented at the Congress and the General Council by one delegate and one deputy delegate. These delegates have the right to vote, by a show of hands, but shall not participate in the event of a card roll call vote.

ARTICLE 14. Regional Trade Union Activities.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS—WFUNA

Centre International, 3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded in 1946 as a peoples' movement supporting the United Nations.

Members: United Nations Associations in 80 countries.

ORGANIZATION

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of the Federation, responsible for policy. Meets in ordinary session every two years. Delegates appointed by member Associations and the International Student Movement for the United Nations.

President: Justice MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS (Cyprus).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of 13 representatives of the member Associations and one member from the International Student

Movement for the United Nations. Responsible for the execution of policy decisions, administration and finance.

Chairman: Dr. FRANCO A. CASADIO (Italy).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: L. H. HORACE PERERA (Ceylon).

Responsible for the day-to-day administration and the general affairs of the Federation.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Federation aims to be a peoples' movement for the United Nations and to co-ordinate and further the activities of the United Nations Associations. It also seeks to promote tolerance, understanding, solidarity and international co-operation among all people regardless of race, religion, sex or language, to contribute to peaceful co-operation among nations, to strive for security, justice, disarmament and the recognition of human rights and to improve economic and social conditions. It conducts seminars, regional conferences and study courses about the United Nations. There have been seminars for educators on teaching about the United Nations in Cuba, France, Lebanon, India, El Salvador, Liberia, Somalia, Philippines, Uruguay, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Pakistan, Australia, Ghana, Malaysia, Tanzania, Dahomey, Paraguay, Mexico, Poland, Egypt and Venezuela. Seminars on adult education have been held in Thailand and Romania.

There have been several study courses on the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Federation also conducts annually in co-operation with the International Student Movement for the United Nations a Summer School on a special aspect of the work of the United Nations or of its specialized agencies. The Federation enjoys Consultative Status I with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and Consultative and Associate Status A with UNESCO. It also has consultative relations with the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These relations enable the Federation to present the suggestions and views of its members to the specialized agencies.

BUDGET

Annual dues paid by Member Associations in proportion to the contributions paid by their governments to the United Nations are the main source of revenue. The balance is provided by donations from Foundations and private individuals, and special projects are financed by UNESCO.

PUBLICATIONS

Secretary-General's Newsletter (quarterly; published in English and French).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1945 as a specialized agency of the UN to help nations raise their standards of living by improving the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries (see Chapter).

COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961 to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 20 states.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 36 regional and 4 non-regional States. Sec. R. GUTZWILLER.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 14 states.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to co-ordinate national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 17 regional and 3 non-regional countries. Eighth Session, May 1969 in Seoul, Korea.

Chair, YOUNG JIN KIM; Sec. J. TURBANG.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems. Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: c/o Mr. M. F. LEHETA, Inter-Regional Locust Officer, c/o UNDP Resident Representative in Lebanon, P.O.B. 3216, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage. Mems.: 9 states.

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems.: 17 states. Chair, C. WERDELIN.

European Commission on Agriculture: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate joint action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member states and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems. 27 states. Chair, A. KAUTER.

European Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10,

Switzerland; f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 25 states. Chair, F. TOMULESCU; Sec. E. KALKKINEN.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: nineteen States.

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1964 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level. Mems.: 21 states.

Chair, D. ALLOUM; Sec. Y. SALAH.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1961 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: 74 states.

Chair, J. A. V. DAVIES.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; an inter-governmental organization f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: 18 governments. Chair, M. OLIVER (Spain). Publs. *Reports of the Sessions* (biennially), *GFCM Circulars* (irregularly), *Studies and Reviews* (irregularly).

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recommend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: eighteen countries. Chair, B. T. CUNNINGHAM (New Zealand); Sec. D. D. TAPIADOR. Publs. *Proceedings*.

International Poplar Commission: viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study the scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: 25 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

International Rice Commission: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Meetings: Sessions of the IRC and its three technical working parties are held every 2 years. Mems.: 41 countries.

Exec. Sec. K. HAYASHI. Publ. *IRC Newsletter* (quarterly).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU (STRC) Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1962 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on forestry policy. Mems.: twenty-three regional and four non-regional countries.

Exec. Sec. FERNANDO BARRIENTOS (Chile).

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1963 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: 17 states.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: f. 1962 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o Regional Office of FAO, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1955. Aims: to review the political, economic and technical problems relating to forests and forest products in the region. Mems. in 19 countries.

Chair. Dr. M. H. DJAZIREI; Sec. K. HAMAD.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: FAO Near East Regional Office, 110 Kasr El Eini, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region. Four sessions held so far: in Jubeiheh-Amman, Jordan, in June 1965, in Tripoli, Libya, in May 1967, in Karachi, Pakistan, in April 1969 and in Beirut, Lebanon, in May 1971.

Near East Region Animal Production and Health Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1966 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: FAO member nations in the Near East region.

Chair. Dr. SULTAN HAIDAR; Sec. Dr. D. E. FAULKNER.

North American Forestry Commission: FAO, Forestry Department; f. 1961 to advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and to make recommendations; sessions are held biennially; fifth session: Canada, 1969. Four working parties: Forest Insects and Diseases; Forest Fire Control; Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation; Forest Tree Improvement. Mems.: Canada, Mexico, U.S.A.

Chair. A. N. H. NEEDLER.

Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1956 to act as an advisory body on the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. Mems.: 17 countries.

Chair. SADIKIN SUMINTAWIKARTA; Technical Sec. D. B. REDDY. Publs. *Quarterly Newsletter*, *Technical Documents*, *Information Letters*, *Reports of Biennial Meetings*.

Regional Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to study and report on questions relating to the development of agricultural extension within the region with particular emphasis on rice production. Mems.: 10 states.

Regional Commission on East Central Atlantic Fisheries: FAO Regional Office, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1961. Mems.: 12 regional and 10 non-regional countries.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters. Mems.: 14 states.

Chair. H. A. ELTOBY.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico sudoccidental—CARPAS): FAO Regional Office, Rua Jardim Botânico 1008, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1963 to advise FAO on fisheries in the Southwest Atlantic area, to advise member countries on the administration and rational exploitation of marine and inland resources; to assist in the collection and dissemination of data, in training, and to promote liaison and co-operation. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Technical Committee on Cereal Improvement and Production in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1952 as Commission on Wheat and Barley Improvement and Production in the Near East, scope of activities extended 1971. Aims to increase overall crop production in the region through research, co-operative investigations, training and other forms of international action. Mems.: 22 countries from the Near East and North and East Africa. Publs. Reports.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

African Agricultural Credit Commission: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1966 to study agricultural finance problems. Mems.: Algeria, Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Bee Research Association: Hill House, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., England, f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate research on bees, etc. (including pollination) in all countries. Mems.: 1,300.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Publs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (three times a year).

Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd. (CIPAC) (*Commission internationale des méthodes d'analyse des pesticides*): c/o Station de Phytopharmacie de l'Etat, 11 rue du Bordia, Gembloux B-5800, Belgium; f. 1957 to organize international collaborative work on methods of analysis for pesticides used in crop rotation. Mems.: individuals in 8 countries and corresponding mems. in 3 countries.

Chair. Dr. R. DE B. ASHWORTH (U.K.); Sec. Ing. J. HENRIET (Belgium). Publ. *CIPAC Handbook* (annual).

Comisión Permanente del Pacífico Sur (Permanent Commission for the South Pacific): P.O.B. 261-A, Quito; f. 1952 to collect information on the natural resources of the maritime zone of 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Chile, Peru and Ecuador, establish fishing quotas, protect stocks, prepare reports; 3 regional bureaux. Mems.: Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALFREDO LUNA-TOBAR.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Comité Interamericano de Protección Agrícola (CIPA) (*Inter-American Committee for Crop Protection*): Avenida Pucyrredón 1959, Piso 13-"A", Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1946 to study the fight against agricultural pests; annual grants made towards research.

Pres. Ing. Agr. EDUARDO LUIS RAMPERTI (Argentina); Sec. Ex. Ing. MARIO CARLOS ZERBINO (Argentina). Publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks., England: (see chapter on Commonwealth).

Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria (*Council of Pan American Veterinary Congresses*): P.O. Box 23690, Mexico City 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1945 to create a permanent liaison between national veterinary conferences. Mems.: associations in 21 countries. Pres. Dr. PABLO ZIEROLD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTIVÁÑEZ.

Dairy Society International (DSI) (*Société internationale laitière*): 30 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information and through a bringing together of persons and entities devoted thereto; organiser and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilisation. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publs. *D.S.I. Report to Members*, *D.S.I. Bulletin*, *Market Frontier News*, *Dairy Situation Review*, and books on dairying in English and Spanish.

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa: H.Q.: P.O.B. 231, Asmara, Ethiopia; bases at Asmara and Dirc Dawa, Ethiopia; Mogadishu and Hargeisa, Somalia; Nairobi, Kenya; Khartoum, Sudan; International Organization established by Convention by the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, Franco, Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda. The activities of the Organization include the promotion of effective control of the desert locust in the region, the maintenance of reserves of anti-locust equipment and supplies including transport and insecticides at strategic points, and the direction of the use of these strategic reserves to supplement the National resources of the Contracting Governments; to offer its services in the co-ordination and reinforcement of national action against the desert locust; to man at least one Air Unit and direct its operations; to maintain Research Stations with appropriate laboratory facilities and to initiate and conduct training programmes. The research aspects include research into the problems of Desert Locust environment and behaviour, including meteorology, migration, physiology and population studies, as well as long-range reconnaissance surveys and control techniques and attendant control/spray equipment.

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*): 1 rue Le Nôtre, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in plant protection research and in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in the control of pests and diseases of stored foods and feeding stuffs moving in international trade. Mems.: governments of 31 countries and territories.

Chair. N. VAN TIEL (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS; Scientific Dir. L. W. D. CAUDRI.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération Européenne de Zootechnie*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 26 countries.

Pres. Ir. TH. C. J. M. RIJSENBEK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE (German Federal Republic).

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA): c/o INRA, 149 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 591 individual mems. 53 associate.

Pres. Prof. G. HAUSSMANN (Italy); Vice-Pres. Dr. G. D. H. BELL (U.K.), Prof. A. TAVČAR (Yugoslavia). Publs. *Bulletin*, Proceedings of Congress.

European Cattle Trade Union (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*): Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; Secretariat: 24 rue Fontany, Paris 18e; f. 1952 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. A. GOETSCHÉL (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU (France).

European Confederation of Agriculturo: C.p. '87, 5200 Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; social security for independent farmers and foresters in the member countries; 455 ordinary and 44 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. G. NIERMANN (Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publs. *Bulletin d'Information CEA*, *Rapport sur le marché international du lait et des produits laitiers* (quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, Annual Report on the General Assembly; *10 années Confédération Européenne de L'Agriculture*.

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*): 204 Bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er, France; f. 1952 to improve the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. PIERO POLASTRO (Italy); Vice-Pres. P. DE SCHUTTER (Belgium), MARIANO GANDUXER RELATS (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. PIERRE MARCEL ADEMA (France).

Federation of Coffee Growers of America (*Federación Cafetalera de América*): Edificio Julia L. v. de Duke, 2-o Piso, Apartado 739, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1945 to provide technical assistance, conduct research programmes and publish technical information on coffee-growing. Mems.: 14 American states. Man. AGUSTÍN FERREIRO; Asst. Man. CARLOS LAVAGNINO.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR): P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951 to ensure technical co-operation in all matters relating to health, production and marketing of animals in the 41 member states of the OAU.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Dir. P. G. ATANG; Deputy Dirs. M. SALL, P. C. NDERITU.
Publs. *Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission: c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, U.S.A.; f. 1950; investigates the biology, ecology and population dynamics of the tropical tunas of the eastern Pacific Ocean to determine the effects of fishing and natural factors on stocks; recommends appropriate conservation measures to maintain stocks at levels which will afford maximum sustainable catches. Mems.: Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, Mexico, Panama, U.S.A.
Dir. JAMES JOSEPH; Asst. Dir. CLIFFORD L. PETERSON.
Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), *Annual Report*.

International African Migratory Locust Organization (OICMA): B.P. 136, Bamako, Mali; Technical Centre, Kara-Macina, Mali; f. 1955 to destroy the African migratory locust in its breeding areas and to conduct research on locust swarms. Mems.: governments of 21 countries.

Dir. G. DIAGNE; Pres. of Admin. Council Prof. AJI-BOLA-TAYLOR (Nigeria); Pres. of Exec. Cttee. P. EPOH-ADYANG (Cameroun). Publs. *Locusta*, *Bulletin mensuel d'information*, annual reports.

International Agricultural Aviation Centro: le v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1961 to promote the use of aircraft in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. The Centre has liaison agreements and consultative status with FAO and ICAO. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A.

Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. J. MAAN; Tech. Officer C. H. COTTLE.
Publs. *Agricultural Aviation* (quarterly), *Congress Reports* (1959, -62, -66, -69), *Handbook for Agricultural Pilots* (2nd edn.).

International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC): Schmidgasse 3-7, A-2320, Schwechat, Austria; f. 1955 to standardize the methods of testing and analyzing cereal products. Mems.: 32 member states.
Pres. (1970-72) ERIC E. BOND (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. SCHWEITZER (Austria).

International Association of Agricultural Economists (Association internationale des économistes agricoles): 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to foster development of the sciences of agricultural economics and further the application of the results of economic investigation of agricultural processes and agricultural organization in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agricultural and rural life. 1,700 mems. from 77 countries.

Founder Pres. L. K. ELMHIRST; Pres. S. R. SEN (India); Vice-Pres. K. E. HUNT (U.K.); Sec. and Treas. J. ACKERMAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Proceedings of Conferences*, *International Journal of Agrarian Affairs*.

International Association of Horticultural Producers (Association internationale des producteurs de l'Horticulture): Stadhoudersplantsoen 12-18, P.O.B. 361, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1948; represents the common interests of commercial horticultural producers by frequent meetings, regular publications, press-notices, resolutions and addresses to governments and international authorities; authorizes International Horticultural Exhibitions. Mems.: national associations in 13 countries.

Pres. E. DEBROISE; First Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. W. BUSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. N. LUIRSE. Publs. statistics on production, international trade and consumption (annual), documentation of production costs and wages (bi-annual), list of professional asscns. and institutes in member countries, works on organization and methods of publicity.

International Botanical Congress: XIIth Congress, c/o Komarov Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 2 Prof. Popov St., Leningrad, 197022 U.S.S.R.; First Congress held 1864; brings together people working in all plant sciences to discuss topics and problems of all branches of botany; about 4,500 botanists attended the XIth Congress held in Seattle, U.S.A., in August 1969; next Congress: Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1975.

Pres. KENNETH V. THIMANN; Exec. Dir. GEORGE W. FISCHER.

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agromomic Studies: Secretariat: 21 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e; post-graduate centre with the following objectives: to provide a supplementary technical, economic and social education for graduates of the higher schools and faculties of agriculture in Mediterranean countries; to examine the international problems posed by agricultural development; to contribute to the development of a spirit of international co-operation amongst the future agricultural élite in Mediterranean countries. Mems. France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND LIGNON; Chief Exec. Officer R. GUICCIARDINI. Publ. *Options Méditerranéennes* (every two months).

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari: courses on Land Use, Rural Infrastructure and Equipment; 165 Via Amendola, Bari-70125, Italy.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier: courses on Economic Planning and Rural Development; route de Mende, 34 Montpellier, France.

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza: courses on zootechny and hortofruticulture; Montanana 177, Aula Dei, Zaragoza, Spain.

International Centre for Agricultural Education (Internationales Studienzentrum für Landwirtschaftliches Bildungswesen): Division of Agriculture, 3003, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1958; organizes international courses on vocational education and teaching in agriculture every two years for teachers of agriculture.

Pres. F. KÖNIG (Switzerland); Dir. J.-P. CHAVAN (Switzerland).

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical): Aptdo. Aéreo 67-13, Cali, Colombia; f. 1968 to accelerate agricultural and economic development and to increase agricultural productivity in the tropics; research and training focuses on production problems of the lowland tropics concentrating on beef, swine, rice, corn, food legumes and tropical root crops.

Dir. Dr. U. J. GRANT; Asst. Dirs. Dr. N. S. RAUN, Dr. E. ALVAREZ LUNA. Publs. *Annual Report*, monographs.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: General Mola 17, Madrid, Spain; f. 1969 to promote the conservation and rational exploitation of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas. First Session Dec. 1969, FAO Headquarters, Rome.

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries: Bedford Institute, P.O.B. 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada; f. 1950 to investigate, protect and conserve the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic. Mems.: 15 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

Chair. K. LØRKEGAARD (Denmark); Exec. Sec. L. R. DAY. *Publs. Annual Proceedings, Statistical Bulletin, Special Publications, Research Bulletin.*

International Commission of Agricultural Engineering (*Commission internationale du Génie Rural*): 10-12 rue du Capitaine Ménard, Paris 15e, France; f. 1930. Mems.: associations from 22 countries, individual mems. from 4 countries.

Pres. KAREL PETIT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. M. CARLIER (France).

International Commission of Agricultural and Food Industries (*Commission internationale des industries agricoles et alimentaires*): 18 av. de Villars, Paris 7e, France; f. 1934. Objects: To co-ordinate international activities which concern agricultural and food industries; to assemble scientific, technical and economic documentation for these industries; to organize periodical international congresses for agricultural and food industries; 48 mem. states; library of about 40,000 vols. Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD WEILL. *Publs. International Review of Agricultural Industries* (monthly), *Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires* (monthly), *Comptes Rendus des Congrès Internationaux des Industries Agricoles* (every two years), *Reports of Symposia.*

International Committee for Recording the Productivity of Milk Animals (*Comité International pour le Contrôle de la Productivité Laitière du Bétail*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk recording, standardize methods. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia.

Pres. Dr. O. HARTMANN (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE (German Federal Republic).

International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (ICVAN) (*Internationale Veterinär-Anatomische Nomenklatur-Kommission—IVANK*): Vienna III, Linke Bahngasse 11; f. 1957.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Oskar SCHALLER (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. ROBERT E. HABEL (U.S.A.). *Publ. Reports.*

International Confederation of European Sugar-Beet Growers (*Confédération internationale des betteraviers européens*): 29 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925 to act as a centre for the co-ordination and dissemination of information about beet sugar production and the industry; to represent the interests of agriculture at an international level. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. H. CAYRE (France); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France). *Publ. Betteraviers Européens* (every two years).

International Confederation of Technical Agriculturists (*Confédération internationale des techniciens agromomes*): Beethovenstrasse 24, 8002 Zürich; Technical H.Q., Via Barberini 86, 00187 Rome; f. 1930. Objects: To promote and develop relations between agricultural technicians of different countries for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance and for the co-ordination of their efforts in matters of mutual concern and in agricultural questions. Forty countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. Prof. ANDRÉ SCOUPÉ, Ing. Agr. (France); Gen. Sec. Prof. FRANCO ANGELINI.

International Dairy Committee: Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England; f. 1964 to draft and implement an outline plan for the establishment of an International Dairy Council to stabilize international dairy product markets, and to study the problems relevant to milk production and trade in dairy products. Mems.: 13 countries.

Exec. Chair. J. B. RITZEMA VAN IKEMA; Sec. E. STRAUSS. *Publs. Reports, Comments and occasional papers.*

International Dairy Federation (*Fédération internationale de laiterie*): Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1903 to link all dairy associations in order to encourage the solution of scientific, technical and economic problems affecting the dairy industry. Mems.: national committees in 30 countries.

Pres. Sir RICHARD TREHANE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. P. F. J. STAAL (Netherlands). *Publ. Annual Bulletin.*

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Room 401, Barr Building, 910 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; and 1 rue d'Hauteville, 75, Paris 10e, France; f. 1946. Objects: to represent, in the international field, the interests of agricultural producers, by laying the co-ordinated views of the national member organizations before any appropriate international body; to exchange information and ideas and help develop understanding of world problems and their effects upon agricultural producers; to encourage efficiency of production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Farmers' organizations of 40 countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. J. DELEAU (France); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAVARY. *Publs. IFAP News* (monthly), *World Agriculture* (quarterly), *General Conference Reports.*

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (API-MONDIA): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, 00186, Rome, Italy; f. 1949; collects and brings up to date documentation concerning international beekeeping; studies the particular problems of beekeeping through its permanent committees; organizes international congresses, seminars, symposia and meetings; stimulates research into new techniques for more economical results; co-operates with other international organizations interested in beekeeping, in particular with FAO; Mems.: 59 associations from 49 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. VECESLAV HARNAJ; Sec. Gen. Dr. SILVESTRO CANNAMELA. *Publs. Apimondia* (annual), *Apiacta* (every three months).

International Federation of Seed Trade (*Fédération internationale du commerce des semences—FIS*): Leidsekkade 88, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924 to improve seed trade conditions between nations; to contribute to the solution of international problems in the seed trade and facilitate the settlement of disputes between seedsmen; to contribute to the development of agriculture by the marketing of high quality seed. Mems.: representatives of 36 countries.

Pres. TIB SZEGO (Canada); Sec.-Gen. HANS H. LEENDEERS. *Publ. Bulletin* (English, French, German, at least once a year).

International Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité international de la culture du houblon*): Titova 19, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Poland, Spain, Yugoslavia and U.S.A.

Pres. LEOPOLD HÖFTER (Germany); Gen. Sec. PETER FAVLIC (Yugoslavia). *Publ. Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

International Institute for Sugar Beet Research (*Institut International de Recherches Betteravières—I.I.R.B.*): Beauduinstraat 150, B-3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1931 to promote research by organizing meetings and study groups. Mems.: 310 individuals in 28 countries on 5 continents.

Pres. M. SIMON (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. O. J. KINT (Belgium). Publ. *I.I.R.B. Journal* (quarterly).

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission: 5640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada; f. 1953 to encourage conservation of North Pacific fisheries and to ensure maximum sustained productivity. Mems.: Canada, Japan and U.S.A. Publ. *Annual Report, Bulletin*.

International Olive Growers Federation (*Fédération internationale d'oléiculture*): Augustina de Aragón 11, Madrid 6, Spain; f. 1934 to promote the interests of olive growers and to effect international co-ordination of efforts to improve methods of growing and manufacturing and to promote the use of olive oil. Mems.: organizations and government departments in Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia. Pres. PIERRE BONNET (France). Publ. *Informations oléicoles internationales* (quarterly).

International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (*Organisation internationale de lutte biologique contre les animaux et les plantes nuisibles*): Dept. of Entomology of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Universitätsstrasse 2, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote and co-ordinate research on the more effective biological control of harmful insects and plants. Re-organized in 1971 as a central council with world-wide affiliations in different parts of the world: the West Palaearctic (Europe, North Africa, the Middle East), the Western Hemisphere and South-East Asia.

Pres. Dr. P. DE BACH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. V. DELUCCHI (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. F. J. SIMMONDS (U.K.).

International Organization of Citrus Virologists: f. 1957 to promote research on citrus virus diseases at international level by standardising diagnostic techniques and exchanging information relating to these diseases and their control. Next Conference: October-November 1969, in Japan. Mems.: 250.

Chair. Dr. G. SCARAMUZZI (Istituto di Patologia Vegetale, Facoltà di Agraria dell'Università, Catania, Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. E. O. OLSON, U.S. Date and Citrus Station, Indio, California 92201, U.S.A. Publ. *Proceedings*.

International Plant Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties (*Association Internationale des Sélectionneurs pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales—ASSINSEL*): 101, rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e, France; f. 1934; initiates steps internationally for the protection of new varieties of plants; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. CARL-ERNST BÜCHTING (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. TH. BOERSMA (Netherlands), Dr. Prof. CIRILLO MALIANI (Italy), Dr. FAJER FAJERSSON (Sweden), VICTOR DESPREZ (France). Publ. Reports of Congresses (every two years), Reports of Meetings of the Council (two a year), Reports of Meetings of the Bureau.

International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa: f. 1970 as successor to *International Red Locust Control Service* to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Mems.: 11 countries.

Chair. D. H. LUZONGO (Zambia); Dir. K. W. KÜHNE. Publ. *Annual Report*, and scientific reports.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria—OIRSA*): Apdo. 1654, 63 ave. Norte, 130, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1955; Activities: prevention of the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases unknown in the region; research, control and eradication programmes of the principal present pests in agriculture; technical assistance and advice to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock of member countries; education and qualification of personnel. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama. Publ. Reports.

International Rice Research Institute: P.O.B. 583, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts a comprehensive basic research programme on the rice plant and its management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice; maintains a library to collect and provide access to the world's technical rice literature; publishes and disseminates research results; conducts regional rice research projects in co-operation with scientists in rice-producing countries; offers a resident training programme in rice research methods and techniques for staff members of organizations concerned with rice; organizes international conferences and symposia.

Dir. ROBERT F. CHANDLER, Jr. Publ. *Annual Report, Technical Bulletins, Technical Papers, The IRRI Reporter, The International Bibliography of Rice Research*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association Internationale d'essais de semences, Internationale Vereinigung für Saatgutprüfung*): Box 68, N-1432 143Z AS-N.L.H., Norway; f. 1906, Hamburg, reconstituted 1924, Cambridge, England. Aims: to promote uniformity and accurate methods of seed testing and evaluation in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds; organizes triennial conventions, meetings, workshops, symposia and training courses. Mems.: 52 countries.

Pres. Dr. A. F. SCHOOREL (Netherlands); Hon. Sec.-Treas. ARNE WOLD (Norway). Publ. *Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association* (quarterly), *ISTA News Bulletin* (every 4 months).

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole Internationale*): Station de Recherches Séricicoles, 28 quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols.; collection of mulberry trees. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Central African Republic, France, Ecuador, India, Japan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. ANDRE SCHENK (France). Publ. *Revue du Ver à Soie—Journal of Silk Worm* (quarterly), *Courriers, Newsletter and Documentation Letter*.

International Society for Horticultural Science: le v.d. Boschstraat 4, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Mems.: 40 member-countries, 153 organizations, 1,460 individual members. Pres. Prof. Dr. S. A. PIENIAZEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE BAKKER (Netherlands); Publ. *Chronica Horticulturae* (three times a year).

International Society for Plant Geography and Ecology (*Association internationale de Phytosociologie, Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde*): 3261 Todenmann, Rinteln, German Federal Republic; f. 1938. Mems.: 525 from 41 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

- Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. REINHOLD TUEXEN (German Federal Republic). *Publs. Vegetatio, Berichte über die Internationalen Symposien in Stolzenau/Weser* (1959-64), in *Rinteln* (1965-).
- International Society of Soil Science** (*Association internationale de la science du sol*): c/o Royal Tropical Institute, 63 Mauritskade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1924 to study and promote soil science. Mems.: 4,620 individuals and associations in 98 countries engaged in the study of soil science.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. V. A. KOVDA (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. F. A. VAN BAREN. *Publ. Bulletin* (twice a year).
- International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Animal Reproduction, Artificial Insemination and Physiology and Pathology** (*Comité permanent international de la reproduction animale, la fécondation artificielle et la physiologie et pathologie*): Royal Veterinary College, Boltons Park, Hawkshead Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1964; an international standing committee was appointed after the first congress in Milan in 1948.
- Pres. Prof. TH. STEGENGA (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (United Kingdom); *Publs. Proceedings of the Congress*, which is held every four years.
- International Union of Forestry Research Organisations** (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières*): Det Norske Skogsforsoksvesen, Vollebekk, Norway; f. 1891; reorganized 1929 and 1948. Object: International co-operation in the various branches of forest research and forest science. Membership: 261 member organizations in 71 countries, including forestry experimental stations, research institutes, and universities, etc.
- Pres. Prof. IVAR SAMSET (Norway). *Publ. Annual Report, Congress Proceedings*, scientific papers.
- International Veterinary Association of Animal Production** (*Association Internationale de Production Animale*): c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain. Membership: about 8,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries. Organizes world congresses on animal nutrition; next conference: Madrid 1972.
- Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). *Publ. Zootechnica* (bi-monthly).
- North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission**: Room 275, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, S.W.1; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Mems.: 14 countries.
- Pres. A. S. GAIDOUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. P. POOLEY (U.K.).
- North Pacific Fur Seal Commission**: c/o National Marine Fisheries Service, Interior Bldg., 18th and C St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240, U.S.A.; f. 1958 to formulate and co-ordinate research and make recommendations concerning the objective of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals—"achieving maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean... with due regard to their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources of the area". Signatories: governments of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Vice-Chair. SHUNICHI OHKUCHI (Japan). *Publs. Proceedings, Reports*.
- World Association for Animal Production**: Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; holds world conference on animal production every three to five years; encourages sponsors and participates in regional meetings, seminars and symposia; Third World Conference May 1973, Melbourne.
- Sec.-Gen. HANS PEDERSEN. *Publs. Conference Proceedings*.
- World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists**: Sterrenbos 1, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic food control and discuss research. Mems.: 37 member countries.
- Pres. Prof. A. JEPSEN (Denmark); Sec. Treas. Drs. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Netherlands).
- World Association of Veterinary Surgeons of Microbiology and Immunology and of Specialists in Infectious Diseases** (*Association Mondiale des Vétérinaires Microbiologistes, Immunologistes et Spécialistes des Maladies Infectieuses*): Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort, 7 ave du Général de Gaulle, 94 Maisons-Alfort, France; f. 1967 to facilitate international contacts in the fields of microbiology, immunology and animal infectious diseases.
- Sec.-Gen. Prof. CH. PILET (France).
- World Jersey Cattle Bureau**: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, England; f. 1952; to promote the welfare and safeguard the interests of the Jersey breed of cattle throughout the world; to maintain the purity of the breed; to endeavour to improve the breed. The Bureau maintains records of the performance of the breed throughout the world, endeavours to promote a uniform system of procedure in relation to Milk Recording, Butterfat Testing, etc., disseminates information on the breed, organizes a Conference every four years. Next Conference: Aarhus, Denmark, 1972.
- Pres. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of JERSEY; Chair. E. LEA MARSH, Jr. (U.S.A.); Sec. JEAN GRISDALE (Canada). *Publs. Conference reports, Annual Report of activities and News Digest*.
- World Ploughing Organization**: Foulisye, Loweswater, Cokermonth, Cumberland, England; f. 1952 to promote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Mems.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, United States and Yugoslavia.
- Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. *Publs. W.P.O. Handbook* (annual), *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).
- World's Poultry Science Association** (*Association universelle d'aviculture scientifique*): Trerameleon, Bidnija, Malta G.C.; f. 1912, present title adopted 1930. Aims: to facilitate the exchange of knowledge among all persons interested in the industry, to encourage research, teaching and experimentation, to collect and publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 86 countries. Branches in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.
- Pres. Prof. José A. CASTELLO (Spain); Sec. Dr. R. COLES (Malta); Treas. Dr. GEORGE JAAP (U.S.A.). *Publ. The World's Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

Africa Bureau, The: 48 Grafton Way, London, W1P 5LB; f. 1952. Aims: to inform about Africa; to help Africans in opposing unfair discrimination and to foster co-operation between races; to further economic, social and political development in Africa; to promote projects of education, development and racial co-operation; to administer funds for the foregoing.

Chair. Sir BERNARD DE BUNSEN; Dir. GUY ARNOLD; Sec. Miss E. M. BOND. Publ. *Africa Digest* (every two months), *X-Ray* (monthly), occasional pamphlets.

African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (*Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement—CAFRAD*): 41 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia; aided by UNESCO; library of 7,000 vols. and 160 periodicals.

Pres. SINACEUR BEN LARBI; Dir.-Gen. J. E. KARIUKI. Publ. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique* / *African Administrative Studies* (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly), *African Administrative Abstracts*.

Afro-Asian Housing Organization (AAHO): P.O.B. 523, 28 Ramses St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters. Next Congress April 1972, Damascus, Syria. Sec.-Gen. ABDEL HAMID EL ZANFALY (Egypt).

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO): C/117-118, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3, India; f. 1962 to launch concrete and wherever possible co-ordinated action to reconstruct the economy of the rural peoples of Afro-Asian countries and to revitalize their social and cultural life. Mems.: 11 African and 13 Asian countries.

Pres. A. A. MUNUFIE (Ghana); Sec.-Gen. H.E. KRISHAN CHAND (India); Asst. Sec.-Gen. S. M. OSMAN (India). Publ. *Rural Reconstruction* (quarterly).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems (AWR): P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Brothers to All Men (*Frères des hommes*): 9 rue de Savoie, Paris 6e, France; f. 1966. Object: to recruit European personnel to work on development projects in the less developed areas of the world. Affiliated organizations in Australia, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and U.K. Mems.: approx. 50.

Pres. ALAIN DE MONTEBELLO; Sec. CLAUDE MARIE. Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).

Caritas Internationalis (*International Conference of Catholic Charities*): 16 Piazza San Calisto, Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to promote collaboration and co-ordination of charitable and welfare activities in all countries. Work includes training of social workers both in developed and developing countries, vocational training, help to the

needy, refugees, migrants, etc., research and information work. Promotes and co-ordinates relief action in cases of natural disasters or emergencies. Represents charitable activities of the Catholic Church internationally. Mems.: 89 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN RODHAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. a.i. GUSTAVE FLOUR (Belgium); Administrator Rev. ROBERT RIENDEAU (Canada). Publ. *Intercaritas* (bi-monthly), *Reports of General Assemblies*, *International Yearbook of Catholic Charities* (in English, Spanish and French).

Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina (*Centre for the Economic and Social Development of Latin America*): Casilla 9990, Almirante Barroso 6, Santiago, Chile; f. 1960. Objects: to investigate the economic and social situation of the Continent concerning the lowest income sectors, with the aim of encouraging integration and development; to study social factors relating to population growth in Latin America.

Dir. ROGER VEKEMANS, S.J., RAMÓN VENEGAS; Sec.-Gen. BETTY CABEZAS DE G.

Community Development Foundation: 49 Boston Post Rd., Norwalk, Conn. 06852, U.S.A.; f. 1959; operates technical services including teaching programmes, a reporting system, food incentive plan in Latin America, evaluates community development plans, makes small self-help loans and grants. 3 Field Offices in United States, 5 in Central and Latin America, 1 each in France, Greece, Lebanon, Tanzania, Korea and South Viet-Nam. Consultative status with ECOSOC. Publ. *Single Concept Training Units*, *Statistical Bulletin*.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE): 660 First Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1945; distributes food, tools, equipment and medical supplies for relief and self-help to needy people in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Mems.: 26 accredited member agencies.

Chair. BEN TOUSTER; Pres. HAROLD S. MINER; Exec. Dir. FRANK GOFFIO. Publ. *Annual Report and World of CARE*, available on request.

Institute of Economic Growth, Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Asia: University Enclave, Delhi 7, India; f. 1956 to bring the resources of social science to bear upon the solution of problems connected with social and economic development in South and South East Asia; studies made by the Centre or in co-operation with universities or research institutes; specialized library and documentation services; biennial regional training programme in sociology of development. Mems.: 18 member states.

Dir. of Institute Prof. P. N. DHAR; Head of Centre Dr. T. N. MADAN. Publ. *Asian Social Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Co-operation for Socio-Economic Development (*Co-opération internationale pour le développement socio-économique*): 59/61 ave. Adolphe Lacombe, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1965 to study ways and means of rendering more effective the co-operation amongst member organizations in the field of socio-economic development aid; to promote the creation of new organizations in both developed and developing countries and set up a computerized central registration of all development projects introduced to the affiliated organizations. Mems.: Catholic agencies in 10 countries. Pres. LEON Cardinal SUENENS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VANISTENDAELE (Belgium).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (*Fédération internationale pour le planning familial*): 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, SW1Y 4PW; f. 1952. Aims to advance parenthood through education and scientific research with a view to attaining a favourable balance between world population and natural resources; maintains an information centre on population and family planning problems of all countries, supplies educational materials, conducts training courses, and observes clinical and laboratory research. Regional offices in Beirut, Bombay, Malaysia, London, New York, Tokyo and representatives for Africa in Nairobi and Accra. Mems.: 64 associations, 10 in African countries.

Pres. Dr. FERNANDO TAMAYO; Chair. GEORGE CADBURY (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Miss JULIA HENDERSON. Pubs. *International Planned Parenthood News* (monthly in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese and Arabic), *Medical Bulletin* (six a year), *Research in Reproduction* (six a year).

Joint Africa Board: 25 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EX, England; f. 1923 to promote the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the East and Central African Territories; to educate public opinion; to promote good relations.

Chair. PATRICK WALL, M.P.; Sec. S. STANLEY-SMITH. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Report of Annual Meeting*, memoranda.

Lake Chad Basin Commission: Fort-Lamy, Chad; established May 1964. Mems.: Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria; composed of an Executive Secretary and two Commissioners from each Member State. Responsible for the co-ordination of the development of the Chad Basin, particularly the exploitation of the subterranean and surface water resources in relation to agricultural development, animal husbandry and fisheries. The UN Development Fund is contributing to a water resources survey costing \$3 million, the USAID \$275,000 for road transport and telecommunications feasibility studies, the French FAC \$750,000 for a tsetse-fly eradication project. All the three donors are also jointly financing a \$2 million animal husbandry project.

Exec. Sec. MUHAMMADU A. CARPENTER (Nigeria).

Niger River Commission: Niamey, Niger; f. 1963 by the Act of Niamey, covering navigation and general economic development; budget of 20 million CFA; meets annually; first project to survey the navigability of the Niger River, with Netherlands assistance. Mems.: Cameroon, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta.

Admin. Sec. DÉSIRÉ VIEYRA.

OXFAM: 274 Banbury Rd., Oxford, OX2 7DZ, England; f. 1942 as The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, name changed 1965. Aims to relieve poverty, distress and suffering in any part of the world; provide food, clothing, shelter, training and education; promote research into nutritional, medical and agricultural matters relating to relief work and publish the findings. Has links with Oxfam of Canada (Toronto), Oxfam Belgique (Brussels), Oxfam-America Inc. (Washington, D.C.), and secretariats in East Africa (Nairobi), Southern Africa (Lesotho), West Africa (Togo), West Asia (New Delhi), East India (Ranchi), South India and Ceylon (Bangalore), Hong Kong (Kowloon), Latin America (Brazil and Peru), Central America and Caribbean (Guernaraca).

Chair. MICHAEL H. ROWNTREE; Vice-Chair. Dr. F. C. JAMES; Hon. Sec. R. J. MULLARD; Hon. Treas. R. H. LANGDON-DAVIES, F.C.A.; Dir. LESLEY KIRKLEY, C.B.E. Pubs. *Oxfam News* (monthly), *Annual Report*, publications connected with fund-raising education, etc.

Pacific Basin Economic Council: f. 1967, the Committee is a businessman's organization composed of the representatives of business circles of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and U.S.A., which aims to co-operate with government and international institutions in the overall economic development of the Pacific Area and the advancement of the livelihood of the population. The Committee's activities are the promotion of economic collaboration among the member countries and co-operation with the developing countries in their effort to achieve self-sustaining economic growth. First meeting: Tokyo, Japan, 1967; First General Meeting: Sydney, Australia, in 1968; Second General Meeting: San Francisco, 1969; Third General Meeting: Kyoto, Japan, 1970; Fourth General Meeting: Vancouver, Canada, 1971.

Pres. Sir EDWARD WARREN (Australia); Exec. Dir.-Gen. R. W. C. ANDERSON; Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia, Industry House, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

Pan American Development Foundation Inc. (PADF): 19th and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1963 to encourage private sector involvement in development process in Latin America, through the establishment of National Development Foundations which are capitalized and managed by local businessmen to finance socio-economic development projects, through small loans to low-income groups. PADF provides financial and technical assistance to National Development Foundations in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Guatemala; also administers Tools for Freedom programme providing industry-donated surplus and new equipment to Latin American vocational training schools and a Health Programme providing medicines and surplus hospital equipment to Latin American hospitals.

Chair. of the Board GALO PLAZA; Pres. WILLIAM SANDERS; Exec. Sec. L. RONALD SCHEMAN. Pubs. *Philanthropic Foundations in Latin America*, *Action* (quarterly).

Population Council, The: 245 Park Ave., New York City, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; technical and scientific work on population problems; demographic, bio-medical and technical assistance divisions; provides grants to national and non-profit organizations studying population problems and fellowship for graduate study and research.

Chair. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd; Pres. BERNARD BERELSON; Sec. DAVID LELEWER.

Society for International Development: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; European Office: 82 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e, France; f. 1957 to provide a forum for an exchange of ideas, fact and experience among persons professionally concerned with the problems of economic and social development in modernizing societies; it cuts across lines of nationality, organization and profession. Mems.: 5,761.

Pres. FELIPE HERRERA; Exec. Sec. ANDREW E. RICE. Pubs. *International Development Review* (quarterly), *Survey of International Development* (monthly except July and August).

United Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief: 475 Riverside Drive, Room 406, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the Methodist Church in the field of overseas relief and rehabilitation, to assist the workers and members of Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and to co-operate with interdenominational relief agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop RALPH T. ALTON; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (3 a year).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(AID AND DEVELOPMENT, ARTS)

Vienna Institute for Development (*Wiener Institut für Entwicklungsfragen*): Vienna 1020, Obere Donaustrasse 49-51; f. 1964 to disseminate information on problems and achievements of developing countries by all possible means in order to convince the public of industrialized nations of the necessity to increase development aid and to strengthen international co-operation; research programmes. Mems. from 20 countries.

Pres. BRUNO KREISKY (Austria); Vice-Pres. AHMED

BEN SALAH (Tunisia), WILLY BRANDT (Germany), B. K. NEHRU (India), B. R. SEN (India); Dir. ARNE HASELBACH (Austria).

West Africa Committee, The: 23 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C.2, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia to the mutual advantage of these countries and of the members of the Committee. Mems.: 169.

Adviser Sir EVELYN HONE, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sec. W. G. SYER, C.V.O., C.B.E.

ARTS

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: 104 Kasr el-Aini St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 by Afro-Asians Peoples' Solidarity Organization; conferences of Asian and African writers have been held at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967), New Delhi (1970). Mems.: 78 writers' organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL-SABAI (Egypt). Publ. *Lotus Magazine of Afro-Asian Writings* (quarterly in English, French and Arabic).

Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEP): Fondation Singer-Polignac; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART, Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France. Publ. *Catalogue of Acquisitions of the Library* (twice a year).

Comunità Europea degli Scrittori (European Community of Writers): via dei Sansovino 6, Rome, Italy; f. 1960 to promote closer collaboration between European authors in professional, moral and practical problems. Mems. 1,181 individuals from 26 European countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. GIANCARLO VIGORELLI (Italy). Publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Europa Nostra: 18 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1963 as an international federation of non-governmental associations interested in the protection of Europe's natural and cultural heritage. Has Consultative Status with the Council of Europe. Mems.: 62 associations.

Pres. Rt. Hon. DUNCAN SANDYS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. BERNARD CHAMPIGNEULLE (France), ATTILA CENERINI (Italy), OTTO CARLSSON (Germany); Sec.-Gen. ANTHONY HAIGH (U.K.).

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (*Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de Musique et Musikhoehschulen*): Florhofgasse 6, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; Mems.: 69.

Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF WITTELSBACH.

European Cultural Centre (*Centre européen de la culture*): Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and conducting research in the various fields of European studies; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives. Groups the Secretariats of the European Association of Music Festivals, Association of Institutes of European Studies and the Campagne d'éducation civique européenne.

Dir. DENIS DE ROUGE-MONT; Hon. Pres. CARL BURCKHARDT (Switzerland), CARLO SCHMID (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

European Cultural Foundation (*Fondation Européenne de la Culture*): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported entirely by private sources, to finance and foster cultural and educational activities and scientific studies of common interest in the countries of Europe; the Foundation has launched a European study programme on several major problems of the future (*Plan Europe-2000: Educating Man for the 21st Century*, the Future of Industrial Man, Urbanization and Farming), and a study project "The preservation of Venice"; in co-operation with the Prince Bernhard Foundation and the Foundation Praemium Erasmianum, the "European Graphic Circle" was established in 1971 to spread original art of famous European artists. Mems.: individuals and private bodies in 18 European countries. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD of the Netherlands; Vice-Pres. Prince PETER of Greece, SCHOLTEN; Gen.-Sec. G. SLUIZER. Publ. *Education and Culture* (three times a year, in French and English), Broadshots.

European Society of Culture: piazza San Marco 52, 30124 Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 1,800. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. STANISLAO CESCHI, ANTONY BABEL, GERHARD FUNKE, FRANÇOIS MAURIAU, LEWIS MUMFORD, BORIS POLEVOI, ARNOLD TOYNBEE; Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO. Publ. *Comprendre* (twice a year).

Federation of International Music Competitions (*Fédération des Concours internationaux de musique*): Palais Eynard, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions; to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April; next Assembly: Lisbon 1972. Mems.: 36. Pres. ANDRÉ MARESCOTTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. LIEBSTOECKL. Publ. *Brochure* (every December).

Inter-American Association of Writers (*Asociación Interamericana de Escritores*): Casilla de Correo 4852, Humberto I, No. 431, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1942 to promote Latin American Literature.

Pres. SEBASTIAN V. DATZIRA COPELLO; Sec. OLGA R. ALBRECHT DE FANELLI, PERLA DORIS MALDONADO. Publ. *Hoja Informativa*.

Inter-American Music Council (*Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM*): Music Division, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and general information relating to all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Arts)

Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO ESPINOSA. Publs. *News Bulletin* (approx. every three months), Congress Papers.

International Amateur Theatre Association: 15 Nieuwe Uitleg, The Hague, Holland; f. 1952; composed of national centres and similar bodies; organizes international conferences, colloquia, seminars, festivals, including world festival of amateur theatre (every four years); mems. in 27 countries.

Pres. HENRI LELARGE; Hon. Sec. WALTER LUCAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. PETER SCHREIBER (Germany). Publ. "*T*" *Bulletin*.

International Association for Cultural Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté de la culture*): 104 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950; an international community of intellectuals concerned with the free exercise of man's creative powers and the safeguarding of those traditions and institutions which foster their fruitfulness. Financed entirely by a long-term grant from the Ford Foundation, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, project support from Agnelli Foundation (Italy) and Volkswagen and Thyssen Foundations (Germany). National Committees in Australia and India; autonomous institutes and groups in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa; seminar programme. Pres. SHEPARD STONE; Dir. PIERRE EMMANUEL. Publs. numerous affiliated publications in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Thai, and Indonesian.

International Association of Art (Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques—Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques*): UNESCO House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1954; 62 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (United Kingdom).

International Association of Art Critics: Palais du Louvre, Pavillon de Marsan, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Mems.: 1,453 individuals, 46 national sections.

Pres. RENÉ BERGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. GUY WELEN (France).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association Internationale de Bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1963 to create contacts between book-collectors of different countries and to stimulate on an international level the development of book-collecting; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Mems.: 385.

Pres. JULIEN CAIN (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUIGNARD (France). Publs. *Actes et Communications du 2ème Congrès international de Bibliophilie* (1961), *Actes du 3ème Congrès International des Bibliophiles* (Barcelona-Madrid 1963), *Transactions* (papers delivered at the Association's fourth congress held in London in 1965), *Atti del quinto Congresso internazionale di Bibliofili* (held in Venice, 1967), *Actes du 6ème Congrès International des Bibliophiles* (Vienna, 1969), *Bulletin de Bibliophilie* (three times a year).

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAM (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*): National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Rd., London, S.W.3; f. 1957; organization of museums and other scientific institutions with

public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; aims to establish contact between museums and similar institutions in the field, to promote the study of the relevant groups of objects, and to further the aims of the International Council of Museums (*q.v.*) of which it is a Member Organization; triennial conferences. Mems.: 213.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO THOMAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. W. REID, F.S.A. (U.K.). Publs. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History*, *Triennial Report*.

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: 256 Via Cavour, 00184 Rome; f. 1957; assembles documentation on the preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts; undertakes training of specialists and organizes regular courses on the conservation and restoration of monuments and mural paintings; 53 member countries.

Dir. Prof. PAUL PHILIPPOT; Scientific Assistant Dr. GIORGIO TORRAGA; Exec. Sec. Dr. ITALO C. ANGLE.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre International du Film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): 92 Champs Elysées, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of suitable films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the setting up of National Centres; 22 full mems. (National Centres), 15 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. HENRY GEDDES (Great Britain). Publs. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P.*, *Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee for the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema (*Comité international pour la diffusion des arts et des lettres par le cinéma—CIDALC*): 9 bis rue de Magdebourg, Paris 16e, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Mems.: national committees in 16 countries.

Pres. GEORGES AURIC (France); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS PILLAT (France). Publ. *Le cinema d'enseignement et culturel*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*): Institut de littératures modernes comparées, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e, France; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in 16 countries. Mems. in Europe, 350.

Pres. JACQUES VOISINE (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN WEISGERBER (17 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 Brussels, Belgium), BURTON PRIKE (Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850, U.S.A.).

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers (*Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs—Congrès Mondial des Auteurs et Compositeurs*) (*CISAC*): 11 rue Keppler, Paris 16, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; to create a documentation centre. Mems.: 81 member societies from 44 countries.

Pres. MARCEL POOT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-ALEXIS ZIEGLER. Publ. *Interauteurs* (quarterly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA): P.O.B. 868, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1963; Objects: to raise the standards of graphic designs and professional practice and the professional status of graphic designers; to collect and exchange information relating to graphic design; to organize exhibitions and congresses and to issue reports and surveys. Category C relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: 24 professional associations from 18 countries, one international organization, and corresponding members in 17 countries.

Pres. J. HALAS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. SINGER (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (*Conseil international des monuments et des sites*): 75 rue du Temple, Paris 3ème, France; f. 1965. Objects: to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites; to arouse and cultivate the interest of the authorities, and people of every country in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage; to liaise between public authorities, departments, institutions and individuals interested in the preservation and study of monuments and sites. Mems.: approximately 300, and 40 National Committees.

Pres. Prof. PIERO GAZZOLA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Prof. RAYMOND M. LEMAIRE (Belgium). Publ. *Monumentum* (twice a year).

International Council of Museums (ICOM): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1946. Objects: to provide an appropriate organization to further international co-operation among museums, and to be the co-ordinating and representative international body furthering museum interests. In each of the 74 countries belonging to ICOM a National Committee on international co-operation among museums, has been organized, each as widely representative as possible of museum interests. The Chairmen of these national committees form the Advisory Committee of ICOM. There are 21 international specialized bodies on specific subjects.

Pres. J. JELINEK, Dir. Moravian Museum, Brno, Czechoslovakia; Chair. Advisory Committee X. DE SALAS (Spain); Vice-Pres. Mrs. I. ANTONOVA, J. CHATELAIN (France), Ekpo Eyo (Nigeria), S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Treas. A. J. ROSE (France); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIÈRE (France); Dir. H. DE VARINEBOHAN (France). Publ. *ICOM News-Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (quarterly).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*): 14 Woronzow Rd., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Last meeting, 1971 in Copenhagen; next World Congress 1973 in Prague.

Chair. Prof. F. KUMBATOVIC (Yugoslavia); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle. ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUËS (France), JACK READING (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research/Recherches Théâtrales*.

International Federation of Actors: Syndicat Français des Acteurs, 22 rue de Chaillot, Paris 16e; f. 1952; composed of national actors' unions; co-ordinates the work of member unions and represents them in the international field. Mems.: Actors' Unions totalling 48,380 individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. VLASTIMIL FISAR (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. GERALD CROASDELL (U.K.), ROLF REMBE (Sweden), JAIME FERNANDEZ (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNALS (France).

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération Internationale des Archives de Film*): c/o Jacques Ledoux, 74 Galerie Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; maintains a film circulation pool for members; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems. in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. JERZY TOEPLITZ (Poland); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LEDOUX (Belgium).

International Federation of Films on Art (*Fédération internationale du film sur l'art—FIFA*): Pavillon de Marsan, Palais du Louvre, 107 rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er, France; f. 1947 to group persons and institutions interested in art and in the cinema; encourages the production and distribution of films on the arts (painting, sculpture, architecture). Mems. in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ HUYGHE (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme S. GILLE-DELAFFON. Publs. many catalogues of films on art, with the collaboration of UNESCO, *Bulletin* (annual).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films*): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to represent film production in its entirety on an international level, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assns. in 22 countries.

Pres. EDMOND TENOUDJI (France); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France); Treas. Mrs. GWYNETH DUNWOODY (Great Britain). Publs. *Information Circulars, Newsletters*.

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works: 608 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, WC2N 5HN, England; f. 1950. Aims: to provide a permanent organization for co-ordinating and improving the knowledge, methods and working standards needed to protect and preserve precious materials of all kinds. Gives information on research into all processes connected with conservation, both scientific and technical, and on the development of those processes. Mems.: 1,500 individual, 250 institutional members.

Pres. A. E. WERNER; Vice-Pres. A. VAN SCHENDEL, R. J. GETTENS, B. MARCONI, N. REID; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. H. W. M. HODGES; General Editor G. THOMSON. Publs. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts—IIC* (twice a year).

International Institute of Arts and Letters (IIAL): P.O.B. 174, 8030 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1951 with the purpose of gaining world-wide co-operation in the cultivation and promotion of Arts, Letters and Sciences with the object of increasing knowledge and of contributing to human progress. Mems.: 1,800 in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. E. GRADMANN; Sec. Mrs. J. LEICHT. Publs. in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and German.

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature: 657, A.I.R. Bldg., University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(ARTS)

among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. RENATO ROSALDO; Sec.-Treas. JULIO MATAS. Pubs. *Revista Iberoamericana, Memorias*.

International League of Antiquarian Booksellers, The: 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 16 countries.

Prs. FERNAND DE NOBELE. Pubs. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade* (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre international de liaison des écoles de cinéma et de télévision*): 92 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members; 28 member countries.

Pres. JOHN MARIUY (Hungary); Dcl.-Gen. RAYMOND RAVAR (Belgium).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*): Cercle de la Librairie, 117 blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 7c, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: The protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Brazil, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Turkey, Japan, Argentina, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Pres. MARCEL BOUTET; Perm. Sec. HENRI DESBOIS.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75-Paris 15e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information; to support contemporary composers and young professional musicians; to foster appreciation of music by the public. Mems.: 14 international non-governmental organizations, national committees in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.K., Uruguay, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Prs. YEHUDI MENUHIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. LADISLAV MOKRY (Czechoslovakia); Exec. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC

International Association of Music Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales*): 16 Ständepplatz, Kassel, Germany; f. 1953 to facilitate co-operation between music libraries, compile music bibliographies, and to promote the professional training of music librarians. Mems.: 1,400 national associations and individuals in 37 countries.

Prs. JOHN H. DAVIES (Great Britain); Sec.-Gen. Dr.

HARALD HECKMANN (Germany). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every four months).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*): Kreuzstrasse 60, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions and to institute protective measures to safeguard musicians against the abuse of their performances; promotes the international exchange of musicians; concluded agreements with European Broadcasting Union, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 31 unions totalling 91,965 members in 25 countries.

Pres. HARDIE RATCLIFFE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LEUZINGER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Youth and Music (*Fédération internationale des jeunesses musicales*): Palais des Beaux-Arts, 5 rue Baron Horta, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. PAUL WILLEMS (Belgium); Exec. Sec. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium). Publ. *Rapport Annuel de l'Assemblée Générale*.

International Folk Music Council (*Conseil international de la musique populaire*): Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; f. 1947 to further the preservation, study and practice of the folk music (including dance) of all countries; biennial conferences.

Hon. Exec. Sec. GRAHAM GEORGE (Canada). Pubs. *Yearbook, Bulletin* (twice yearly).

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*): 1 Berlin 33, Winklerstrasse 20; f. 1963; a joint undertaking of the Ford Foundation and the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of Asian and African cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and UNESCO. There is a branch of the Institute at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in Venice. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dir. ALAIN DANIELOU (France). Pubs. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient, Unesco Anthology Musical Sources, Unesco Anthology of African Music* (record series), books, etc., *The World of Music* (quarterly, in asscn. with the International Music Council and UNESCO).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*): 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the promotion and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT; organizes congresses and seminars devoted to the presentation of music through the audio-visual media; organizes courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: about 99 individuals, 33 National Broadcasting Organizations, eleven Associates.

Pres. LEO NADELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WILFRIED SCHEIB (Austria); Exec. Sec. Dr. G. RINDAUER. Pubs. *IMZ Report, Music in TV 1964, UNESCO Catalogue, Ballet-Film-TV 1956-65, IMZ Bulletin* (monthly in English, French and German).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Arts)

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote musicological research and co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,300 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. D. CVETKO (Yugoslavia), E. REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Publ. *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, *International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM)*, *International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM)*.

International Society for Contemporary Music (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*): c/o Donemus, Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organize an annual World Music Festival. Member organizations in 27 countries. Pres. ANDRÉ JURRES (Netherlands); Sec. Gen. RUDOLF HEINEMANN (Germany); Treas. PAUL WIEGMANS (Netherlands).

The International Society for Contemporary Music is also a member of the Council.

International Theatre Institute—ITI (*Institut international du théâtre—ITI*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75 Paris 15e, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; study fellowships, conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 55 member nations, each with an ITI national centre; regional centre established 1959 in Santiago, Chile, known as the Latin American Theatre Institute.

Pres. RADU BELIGAN (Romania); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DARCANTE (France). Publ. *International Theatre Information* (four times a year).

International Typographic Association (*Association typographique internationale*): 43 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, England; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the ideas of those whose profession or interests have to do with the art of typography and to obtain effective international legislation to protect type designs. Mems.: 240.

Pres. JOHN DREYFUS; Sec. ASTRID DOPPLER. Publ. *Newsletter* (to members only).

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (*Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques*): 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1886 to ensure protection of literary and artistic works. (See also below: *World Intellectual Property Organization* under Trade and Industry.) Library of 12,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 59 countries.

Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); First Deputy Dir.-Gen. A. BÖGSCH (U.S.A.), Second Deputy Dir.-Gen. J. VOYAME (Switzerland). Pubs. *Le Droit d'Auteur* (monthly), *Copyright* (monthly), *La Propiedad Intelectual* (quarterly in Spanish).

International Union of Amateur Cinema (*Union internationale du cinéma d'amateurs*): 1 Rubenslei, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1937 to encourage development of art, techniques and critical judgment among amateurs, to facilitate contacts between national associations and to promote the exchange of films. Mems.: national federations in 32 countries.

Pres. GIANNI DE TOMASI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. DE WANDELEER (Belgium).

International Union of Architects (*Union internationale des architectes*): 4 Impasse d'Antin, Paris 8e, France; f. 1948. Members in 77 countries; Tenth Congress was held in Buenos Aires, 1969.

Pres. RAMON CORONA MARTIN; Gen. Sec. MICHEL WEILL; Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (monthly).

P.E.N. (*A World Association of Writers*): 62-63 Glebe Place, London, S.W.3; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers of every nation, creed and colour in the interests of literature, freedom of expression and international goodwill. Over eighty autonomous centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. HEINRICH BÖLL (Germany); Gen. Sec. DAVID CARVER, O.B.E. Pubs. *P.E.N. News* (London Centre), *New Poems* (annual), *Bulletin of Selected Books* (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO), various regional bulletins, etc.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 9LA, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: 800, 11 branch societies in Asia.

Pres. B. W. ROBINSON, M.A., B.Litt.; Dir. A. D. H. BIVAR, M.A., D.Phil.; Sec. Miss D. CRAWFORD. Publ. *Journal* (twice a year).

Society for African Culture (*Société Africaine de Culture*): 42 rue Descartes, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 22 countries. Pres. JEAN PRICE-MARS (Haiti); Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. Publ. *Présence Africaine* (quarterly).

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées-cités unies*): 13 rue Racine, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957 by Le Monde Bilingue (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in undeveloped areas. Aims: setting up permanent links between towns throughout the world, without political, racial or religious discrimination, leading to social, cultural, economic and other exchanges favouring world peace, understanding and development; the spread of bilingualism where either French or English is the second language. The Organization has the highest consultative status with the UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 1,300 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. GIORGIO LA PIRA; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. Publ. *Cités Unies* (quarterly, French and English), *United Towns Newsletter* (monthly, English and French), *Index of International Relations of Towns of World* (annual).

EDUCATION

African Adult Education Association (*Association africaine pour l'éducation des adultes*): c/o Adult Education and General Extension Services Unit, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, North Central State, Nigeria; f. 1968. Objects: to promote adult education in Africa; to study the problems of adult education in contemporary Africa; to act as a clearing-house for information on all forms of adult education relating to Africa. Mems.: one national adult education association, 30 adult education institutions and societies and 72 individuals.

Pres. Dr. SOLOMON INQUAI (Nigeria); Sec. Prof. LALAGE BOWN (Nigeria). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 times a year), *conference reports* (every 2 years), *Journal* (at present in suspension).

African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education (*Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieure—CAMES*): c/o Ministère de l'éducation nationale, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to ensure co-ordination between member states in the fields of higher education and of research. Mems.: governments of French-speaking African and Malagasy countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. JOSEPH KI ZERBO (Upper Volta).

Asia Foundation, The: 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, California 94108, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 13 countries and assistance elsewhere in Asia.

Chair. RUSSELL G. SMITH; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. McBAINE. Publ. *The Asian Student* (weekly), *Program Quarterly* (quarterly), *President's Review* (annually), *Occasional Papers*, *Orientation Handbook*.

Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration: Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi 1, India; f. 1962 under the sponsorship of UNESCO in collaboration with the Indian Government. Aims: to provide in-service training courses for the officers of the Ministries and Departments of Education of the participating Member States and to undertake and promote research in the techniques of educational planning and administration for their benefit. Maintains a Library and Educational Documentation Centre. Mems.: 19 Asian states.

Dir. Prof. M. V. MATIUR; Excc. Dir. VEDA PRAKASHA.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF): Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal 101, Canada; f. 1961; aims: documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 103 mems. and assoc. mems.

Pres. CLAUDE RENARD; Vice-Pres. AHMED ABDESSELEM, ETIENNE LAPALUS; Sec. Gen. JEAN-MARC LÉGER. Publ. *La Revue de l'Aupelf* (2 a year), *Les Cashiers de l'Aupelf* (annually), *Le Bulletin de Nouvelles Brèves* (8 a year), *Le Répertoire des cours d'été* (annually), *Actes des colloques de l'Aupelf*, *Le Répertoire des thèses de doctorat soutenues devant les universités de langue française* (2 a year).

Association for Childhood Education International: 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims: to work for the education of children (from infancy to adolescence) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching; co-operating with all groups concerned with children, informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 50,000.

Pres. Dr. ESTHER MORGAN (1971-73); Exec. Sec. Miss A. L. MEYER. Publ. *Childhood Education* (8 issues a year), bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (ten or more a year).

Association universitaire pour le Développement de l'Enseignement et de la Culture en Afrique et à Madagascar (AUDEGAM) (*University Association for the Development of Education and Culture in Africa and Madagascar*): 54 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; provides technical assistance for education and educational research in developing countries; assists with equipment, documentation and information including the provision of audio-visual aids, organizes research studies and co-operates with other national and international bodies associated with these activities.

Pres. of Administrative Council JEAN THOMAS; Vice-Pres. PIERRE AUBA; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD CLERGERIE.

Association of African Universities (*Association des Universités Africaines*): P.O.B. 5744, Accra North, Ghana; f. 1967 to promote interchange, contact and co-operation among African university institutions and to collect and disseminate information on Research and Higher Education in Africa. Mems.: 42 universities.

Pres. Mgr. T. TSHIBANGU (Zaire); Vice-Pres. Dr. HANDI EL NASHAR (Egypt).

Association of European University Graduates (*Association des universitaires d'Europe*): c/o Prof. V. Arangio-Ruiz, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Università, Rome, Italy; f. 1952, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to bring together university graduates, develop European culture and defend university freedom and the interests of its members. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MOUSHKELY (France).

Association of Institutes for European Studies (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*): Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951, to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information provide a centre for documentation. Thirty-four member institutes in 8 countries.

Pres. Prof. YVES SÉGUILLON (France); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (twice monthly).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAHL: Secretariat, Ratasastra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant St., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1956 to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of South-East Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 52 university institutions.

Pres. Dr. R. L. HUANG (Singapore); Exec. Sec. Prof. Dr. PRACHOON CHOMCHAI.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (*Centre Atlantique d'Information pour les Enseignants*): 23/25 Abbey House, 8 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0LA, England; f. 1963. Objects: to assist teachers of current international affairs in the secondary schools of Western Europe and North America; provide a clearing house for information on teaching methods, materials and audio-visual aids available throughout the Western world, as well as documentation on international problems.

Chair. ROBERT MARSH; Dir. OTTO PICK. Publ. *The World and the School* (3 times a year in English).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

and *Crisis Papers*, an *ad hoc* series of events of exceptional international importance in English and French), *Reports of the biennial Atlantic Education Study Conferences*.

Catholic International Education Office (*Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique*): 5 rue Guimard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 90 countries, 35 corresponding members.

Pres. Sr. SÁNCHEZ VEGA (Spain); Sec.-Gen. Mme E. VAN OVERSTRAETEN (Belgium). Pubs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Proceedings of congresses and conferences*, special studies.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Éducation Physique et Sportive*): 5 rue Cernushi, Paris 17e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 10 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members. Pres. A. M. A. VAN GOOL (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe*): University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.1; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems.: 150 in 20 countries.

Pres. S. B. ROBINSON (Berlin); Vice-Pres. Dr. SIXTEN MARKLUND (Sweden), Prof. R. L. PLANCHE (Belgium); Sec.-Treas. Dr. B. HOLMES (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings*.

Confederation of Central American Universities (*Confederación de las Universidades de Centroamérica*): Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948 to create a solid structure among Central American universities; tries to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities; has initiated a plan for the regional integration of higher education and the exchange of professors, students and publications; arranges conferences and seminars; carries out research into educational and social problems and the regional organization of research institutes; co-ordinates work on technical and economic aid programmes. Mems.: comprise delegates from each university.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS TUNNERMANN (Nicaragua); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO (Nicaragua). Pubs. *Jornada* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Confederation of Latin American Educators (*Confederación de Educadores Americanos*): Calle Venezuela 38 (1), Mexico D.F.; f. 1957 to advance education and legislation affecting teaching; protect the rights of children, teachers and institutions; to fight against ideological threats to the freedom of education; to exchange students and teachers; to co-operate between national and international bodies. Mems.: associations in all Latin American countries.

Sec.-Gen. FELIX ADAM (Venezuela).

Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC (*Interamerican Confederation for Catholic Education*): Carrera 13A, 23-80 Apartado, Aéreo 7478, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. JOSÉ DE VASCONCELLOS, S.D.B.; Exec. LUIS EDUARDO MEDINA, O.F.M. Pubs. *Revista Interamericana de Educación*.

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA) (*Higher Council of Central American Universities*): Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1949; concerned with the improvement of undergraduate teaching; member universities include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua.

Sec.-Gen. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO. Pubs. *Jornada* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC) (*Conseil Européen des Comités Nationaux de Jeunesse*): 20 Blvd. Clovis, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; and the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members. Gained observer status with the Council of Europe 1966. Members: national committees in 14 countries.

Pres. HANSPETER WEBER (Fed. Germany); Vice-Pres. ROLAND BRULMANS (Belgium), RICHARD O'TOOLE (Ireland), MICHEL THAUVIN (France); Sec.-Gen. OTTO KAUFER (Austria); Treas. GUNNAR HOFRING (Sweden). Publ. *CENYC Bulletin* (quarterly).

Council on International Educational Exchange: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1947; issues International Student Identity Card and International Scholar Identity Card, entitling college and high school students to discounts and reductions and to accommodation in student hostels and restaurants; arranges passage on intra-European student flights and year round trans-Atlantic sea and air transportation for educational groups and individual students and teachers; provides advisory services to students, teachers and programme administrators; co-ordinates summer programmes in the U.S. for foreign students and teachers; sponsors conferences on educational exchange; publications list overseas programmes for high school and college students, sources of information on independent student travel abroad and describe transportation and student travel services. Mems.: over 165.

Exec. Dir. J. E. BOWMAN. Pubs. include: *CIEE*, *CIEE Student Travel Services*, *The Whole World Handbook*, *Working Abroad*.

European Association of Management Training Centres: 51 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to help improve management education in Europe by bringing into close contact the professors, teachers and researchers of the leading management training institutions of Europe, to exchange experiences and discuss in detail specific problems of management training institutes or within the subject field itself. Mems. 44 centres.

Pres. BRIAN WHELAN; Sec. R. TALPAERT. Pubs. *Newsletter* (monthly), annual lists of management programmes offered by member centres, and of research in progress.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*): 16 rue de Bouxwiller, Strasbourg, France; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic,

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- Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
- Pres. A. ALERS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. BIEDERMANN (France). Pubs. 8 national reviews.
- European Bureau for Youth and Childhood** (*Bureau Européen de la Jeunesse et de l'Enfance*): 68 Avenue de La Faisanderie, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1949 as a non-political body to study all economic, social, cultural and legal aspects of youth and childhood and promote action on their behalf; mems.: Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, United Kingdom.
- Pres. J. DE LAUNAY (France); Sec.-Gen. R. STRIVAY (Belgium).
- European Bureau of Adult Education** (*Bureau Européen de l'Education Populaire*): Nieuweweg 4, P.O.B. 367, Amersfoort, Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 124 in 16 countries.
- Pres. E. M. HUTCHINSON, O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Notes and Studies*, Abstracts of current articles from European adult education journals.
- European Council for Education by Correspondence** (*Conseil Européen de l'Enseignement par Correspondance—CEC*): 66 rue Beckers, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 34 European Correspondence Schools in 13 countries.
- Pres. Y. DEFAUCHEUX (France); Sec. Gen. M. K. NEWELL (U.K.). Publ. *Yearbook*.
- Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français** (*International Federation of French Teachers*): 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1969 to group together and assist teachers of French as a first or second language throughout the world; mems.: 36 national associations representing about 25,000 teachers, and some individual mems.
- Pres. LOUIS PHILIPPART (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. COLETTE STOURDZE (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-annual).
- Graduate Institute of International Studies** (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*): 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva; f. 1927 to establish at Geneva a centre for advanced studies in international problems of the present day, juridical, political, economic and social. Library of 60,000 vols.
- Exec. Council: The Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation; The Pres. of the Dept. of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva; the Rector of Geneva University; C. W. JENKS, Dir.-Gen. ILO; EDUARD ZELLWEGER, former member of the Swiss parliament; ROBERT TRIFFIN, Prof. Yale University; and PHILIPPE DE WEEK, Deputy Man. Dir. of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich; Dir. JACQUES FREYMOND.
- Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE** (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid-3, Spain; f. 1949, became an inter-governmental organization in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses. Mems.: Spain and thirteen Ibero-American countries.
- Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO BARÓN CASTRO (El Salvador); Technical Assistant Sec. ENRIQUE WARLETA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain). Pubs. *Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly; translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*).
- Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN)**: B.P. 206, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1936, reconstituted 1959; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.
- Dir. Prof. PIERRE FOUGEYROLLAS. Pubs. *Bulletin de l'IFAN, Série A—Sciences Naturelles* (quarterly), *Série B—Sciences Humaines* (quarterly), *Notes Africaines* (3 a year), *Catalogues et Documents, Initiations Africaines, Instructions Sommaires, DOC-IFAN, Etudes africaines (Anthropos—IFAN)*.
- Institut International d'Administration Publique**: 2 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic sections; Africa, Latin America, Asia and Near East departments; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation.
- Dir. J. BAILLOU (France).
- Institut International de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes**: Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 47 rue des Ecoles (Sorbonne), Paris 5e, France; f. 1953.
- Dir. ANDRE VARAGNAC; Gen. Sec. Mme HÉBERT-BARRAT.
- Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association**: P.O.B. 583, North Miami Beach, Florida 33160, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to furnish investigators, research workers, etc. with information on bibliographical sources, libraries, archives, etc.
- Pres. A. CURTIS WILGUS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. MAGDALEN M. PANDO (U.S.A.). Publ. *Doors to Latin America* (quarterly).
- Inter-American Education Association** (*Asociación Interamericana de Educación*): Room 401, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A. and Rio Bamba 1059, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1962. Objects: to defend the liberty of independent schools in the Americas; to promote the exchange of ideas on educational methods and programmes. Mems.: 514 associated schools.
- Pres. Dr. CARLOS J. BIEDMA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Rev. EDWARD B. ROONEY, S.J. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in Spanish and English).
- International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance** (*Association internationale d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle—AIOSP*): 86 avenue du 10 Septembre, Luxembourg; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of vocational guidance and promote contact between persons associated with it. Mems.: 40,000 from 27 countries.
- Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHLITZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of AIOSP*.
- International Association for Educational and Vocational Information** (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnelle*): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to facilitate co-operation between national organizations concerned with supplying information to university and college students and primary and secondary pupils and their parents, to compare methods and act as an international documentation centre, and to encourage the establishment of other national organizations. Mems.: national organizations in 27 countries.
- Pres. MARION COULON (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. DAHNEN (Germany), M. G. KAWKA (Poland), V. GEENS (Belgium), Prof. I. MARTIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. P. DASTE

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(EDUCATION)

(France); Treas. RENÉ BOCCA (Monaco). Publ. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (*Association internationale des sciences de l'éducation*): Henri Dunantlaan 1, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims: to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 36 countries.

Pres. B. SUCHODOLSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M.-L. VAN HERREWEGHE (Belgium).

International Association for the Teaching of Living Languages by Modern Methods (*Association Internationale pour l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes par les Methodes Modernes—MEMO*): 9 ave. des Vosges, 67 Strasbourg, France; f. 1965 to promote various methods of teaching foreign languages, adapted to the modern world, mainly the audio-visual methods; organizes courses, conferences, international colloquia. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. GEORGES STRAKA; Treas. GUILLAUME LABADENS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN B. NEVEUX.

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL): Rozier 6, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1945; statutes ratified 1947. Object: The development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 186,000 in 35 countries.

Sec. Prof. A. HACQUAERT. Publ. *Communication*.

International Baccalaureate Office (IBO): 12 Ch. Rieu, 1208 Geneva, Switzerland (formerly International Schools Examination Syndicate (ISES)); f. as ISES 1964, as IBO 1967, a non-governmental organization having official relations with UNESCO; aims: the planning of curricula and an international university entrance examination, the International Baccalaureate, acceptable to universities throughout the world. The first full Baccalaureate examination was held in 1970 and recognition has been obtained to date from the major universities in Europe, U.S.A., Middle East and Australia. An international Examining Board has been constituted, and about a dozen schools are participating in the experiment.

Chair. of Council: JOHN GOORMAGHTIGH (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. A. D. C. PETERSON (U.K.); Dir. GÉRARD RENAUD (France); Research Dir. Dr. W. D. HALLS (U.K.).

International Board on Books for Young People (L'Union Internationale pour les Livres de Jeunesse): Puistokatu 3 C 47, Helsinki, Finland; f. 1953 to support and unify those forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author and a living illustrator whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature. Mems.: National Sections in 36 countries and individuals.

Pres. NILO VISAPÄÄ (Finland); Sec. Mrs. LEENA MAIENEN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in English).

International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI) (*Congrès international de l'enseignement mathématique*): c/o Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, University of Cambridge, Silver

Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EW, England; f. c. 1900; aims include establishment of international relations with respect to mathematical instruction and organizing colloquia and congresses. Mems.: c. 50.

Pres. Prof. M. J. LIGHTHILL (U.K.). Publ. in *Enseignement Mathématique* and *Educational Studies in Mathematics*.

International Congress of University Adult Education: c/o Rowley House, Wellington Square, Oxford, England; f. 1960; concerned with all aspects of adult education carried out by universities throughout the world; seeks to improve communication among adult educators by the establishment of a directory of institutions and personnel in the field, the establishment of a journal and other publications, and of regional information centres and libraries, and by the promotion of meetings. Mems.: about 80 institutions and 300 individuals.

Chair. Dr. DUSAN SAVIČEVIĆ (Yugoslavia); Hon. Sec. E. K. TOWNSEND COLES (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (3 issues a year).

International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-school Scientific Activities (I.C.C.): 2 place St. Lazare, Brussels 3, Belgium; f. 1962 to co-ordinate and promote on an international level out-of-school scientific activities in co-operation with other international organizations; 36 member countries.

Pres. R. A. STEVENS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. F. WATTIER (Belgium).

International Council for Educational Films (Conseil International du Film d'Enseignement): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5c; f. 1950 to promote worldwide personal contacts between people professionally responsible for educational film activity, the exchange of experience in the field of production, distribution and use of films for educational purposes, and a better integration of the educational film with other audio-visual media; to encourage the teaching of film and television knowledge, international co-production, exchange and distribution of educational films; organizes international conferences and an annual Educational Film Week; maintains a Film Reference Library. Mems.: 29 countries.

Gen. Sec. R. LEFRANC (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation: 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world. Last International Congress was held in Kingston, Jamaica, 1971.

International Councils on Higher Education: 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1958; convenes annual conferences, seminars and studies in various fields to strengthen inter-university relationships and promote constructive change. Mems.: Presidents of U.S. Universities and corresponding Presidents from elsewhere.

Pres. KENNETH HOLLAND; Vice-Pres. JAMES F. TIERNEY.

International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International (Mouvement International des Faucons/Internationale Falkenbewegung): Rauhensieggasse 5, 1011 Vienna, Austria; f. 1924 as the Socialist Educational International. Objects: to promote international understanding, develop a sense of social responsibility and to prepare children and adolescents for democratic life. The Movement has consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO and Council of Europe and co-operates with several institutions concerned with

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children, youth and education. It considers itself part of the international democratic socialist and labour movement. Mems.: one million; 62 co-operating organizations in all continents.

Pres. ERIK NIELSEN (Denmark); Sec. MIGUEL ANGEL MARTINEZ (Spain). Publs. *IFM-SEI Bulletin* (10 a year in English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish and Swedish), *IFM-SEI Documents* (in the same languages).

International Federation for Parent Education: 4 rue Brunel, Paris 17e, France; f. 1964 to gather in congresses and colloquia experts from different scientific fields and those responsible for family education in their own countries and to encourage the establishment of family education where it does not exist. Mems.: 87. Pres. ANDRE ISAMBERT (France); Vice-Pres. OTTO KLINEBERG (U.S.A.), MANUEL ALCALA (Mexico). Publs. *The Family throughout the world*, *Child International Review*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques—FIUC): Secretariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 79 in 28 countries.

Pres. Rcv. HERVÉ CARRIER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. LECLERCQ (former Rector, Catholic Univ., Lille). Publs. *Annuarium Catholicarum Universitatum Foederationis*, *Catalogi Catholicorum Institutum de Studiis Superioribus*, *Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi*, *Documenta*, *Educational Planning*, *Monographies*, *The Right to be Educated*, *The Catholic University in the Modern World*.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne): bvd. Vallombrosa, Cannes, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the improvement of school organization and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 38 countries.

Pres. ROGER UEBERSCHLAG (France); Sec. RENÉ LINARES (France); Treas. JACQUES JOURDANET (France). Publs. *L'Éducateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Second degré*.

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondances et d'échanges scolaires—FIOCES): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilizations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 72 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. O. VIDAËUS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. J. DAMANTY (France); Excc. Sec. I. LAJTI. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Physical Education (Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique—FIEP): f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health, harmonious development or preservation, healthy

recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 60 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, 65 Arreau, France. Publs. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly), *Books and Magazines* (bibliographical chronicle).

International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel—FIPESO): 5 avenue André Morizet, Boulogne-sur-Seine, 92 France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 36 associations with 331,000 members in 23 countries. 39th Congress: Helsinki, 1969.

Pres. A. W. S. HUTCHINGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. M. DRUBAY (France); Sec.-Gen. E. HOMBURGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs—FIAI): 22 ave. Vinet, 1000 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. P. A. ANDERSEN; Sec.-Gen. R. MICHEL (Switzerland). Publs. *Feuilles d'Informations internationales* (three a year), *Bulletins internationaux* (twice a year).

International Federation of University Women (Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités): 17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3; f. 1919 by the British Federation of University Women and the American Association of University Women. Object: To promote understanding and friendship among university women, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political opinions, to encourage international co-operation, to further the development of education, to represent university women in international organizations, to further their interests, and to promote their participation in public life by (1) providing international fellowships for research; (2) encouraging the establishment of international club-houses; (3) maintaining consultative status with the appropriate intergovernmental organizations; (4) studying educational problems and problems affecting the economic and professional status of women. Affiliates 54 national associations with over 220,000 mems.

Pres. Miss BINA ROY, ED.D. (India); Excc. Sec. Mrs. JANET TODD, M.A. (U.K.). Publs. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *Newsheet* (twice a year), *The Bulletin* (triennial Conference report, other years, the *Yearbook*).

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations: Hans-Böckler-Strasse 39, Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Pres. Miss McCULLOUGH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. HEINRICH ECKERT (Fed. Germany).

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods: P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran; f. 1968 by UNESCO and the government of Iran; a clearing-house for information on activities concerning literacy in various countries; carries out comparative studies of the methods, media and techniques used in literacy programmes; maintains documentation service and library on literacy; arranges seminars.

Dir. Dr. A. FATTAHPOUR. Publs. *Literacy Discussion* (quarterly), *Literacy Work* (fortnightly), etc., all in English and French.

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International Institute for Children's, Juvenile and Popular Literature (*Internationales Institut für Kinder-, Jugend- und Volksliteratur*): 1080 Vienna, Fuhrmannsgasse 18a, Austria; f. 1965 as an international documentation and advisory centre of juvenile literature; promotes international research and maintains specialized library; arranges conferences and exhibitions; compiles recommendation lists. Mems.: individual and group members in 26 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSEF STUMMVOLL; Dir. Prof. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER. Publs. *Bookbird* (quarterly in co-operation with the International Board on Books for Young People), *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly in co-operation with the Children's Book Club of Austria), *Schriften zur Jugendliteratur*.

International League for Child and Adult Education (*Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement, de l'Education et de la Culture Populaire*): 3 rue Récamier, Paris 7, France; f. 1947 to support state schools and institutions respecting the democratic ideal and to help teachers, students and youth leaders learn more of educational matters. Mems.: over 4 million from 25 countries.

Pres. S. DE COSTER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. JENGER (France).

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori Internationale—A.M.I.*): Koninginneweg 161, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organisations which strive to affirm Human Rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organising training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations; organising yearly international study conferences.

Pres. Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJNS (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Netherlands); Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. J. J. HENNY (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Dr. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, Jr.; Organizing Sec. N. v.d. HEIDE VERSCHUUR (Netherlands). Publs. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology, The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education, Congress Report of the XIIth International Montessori Congress, The Montessori Method, Science or Belief? A Reading Scheme for English, Maria Montessori: a Centenary Anthology 1870-1970*.

International People's College (*Haute école populaire internationale*): Elsinore, Denmark; f. 1921 to create better international relations by means of education. Spring and winter courses are held for students of various nationalities from January to May and August to December; the College is supported by the Danish State, the staff is international; 100 students. Principal BORGE MØLGAARD MADSEN.

International Reading Association: Six Tyre Ave., Newark, Delaware 19711, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 57,879 in 65 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM K. DURR. Publs. *The Reading Teacher* (8 times a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 times a year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *World Congress Proceedings* (biennially), *Perspectives in Reading, Reading Aids, Annotated Bibliographies*.

International Schools Association (ISA): 41 rue du XXI-décembre, 1207 Gencva, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; merged in 1968 with the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools; member schools

maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of race and creed; ISA carries out curriculum research; convenes annual Conferences on problems of curriculum and educational reform; has consultative status with UNESCO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 70 schools throughout the world.

Dir. PAUL SCHEID. Publs. *Education Bulletin* (3 times a year), *I.S.A. Magazine* (twice yearly).

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*): 1052 Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organise international courses and congresses on business education. Mems.: national organisations and individuals in 18 countries.

Pres. Rector HENRY JØRGENSEN (Denmark); Dir. Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société Internationale pour l'Education Artistique*): c/o Douglasstrasse 32, 1 Berlin 33, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; exhibition of children's art, Prague 1964; International Congresses: Paris and Tokyo 1965, Prague and Brussels 1966.

Pres. Dr. J. A. SOIKA (German Federal Republic). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International University Contact for Management Education (IUC): Velperweg 95, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1952 to foster all forms of higher education for management. Mems.: 500 individual members, 105 institutions, representing 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. KREIKEN (Holland); Hon. Sec. Prof. Dr. A. TAYMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. of Secretariat/Documentation Centre Ir. H. van ARKEL. Publs. *Management International Review* (bi-monthly), *IUC Documentation Bulletin*, *IUC Newsletter International*, *Management Education*, *Proceedings of Meetings*.

International University Exchange Fund: Postbox 348, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1960 to cater to the needs, particularly in the field of education, of refugees; to assist refugees and their organizations to prepare for the future development of their countries; to promote and assist the economic development of the developing countries, particularly in the educational field. Involved in integrated rural development in Africa, operates an office in Nairobi.

Dir. L. G. ERIKSSON; Assist. Dir. L. A. DE Vos. Publs. on education in Africa, the refugee situation, integrated rural development, etc.

International Youth Library (*Internationale Jugendbibliothek*): Kaulbachstrasse 11a, 8 Munich 22, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949 as an associated project of UNESCO. Objects: to encourage the reading interest of children and young people all over the world; to provide a reference service for librarians, publishers, students and teachers; to organize exhibitions. Maintains a library of over 140,000 volumes from about 50 countries.

Pres. of the Library Board CARL MAYER-AMERY; Dir. WALTER SCHERF. Publs. *Catalogues of various exhibits, Prize Book Catalogue*.

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas: 90-91 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0DT, England; f. 1946. Aims: (i) to encourage co-operation, in so far as such co-operation is mutually desired, between the universities in the United Kingdom and University Institutions in: East, West and Central Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the Sudan, Ethiopia, the West Indies, Guyana, Papua and New

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Guinea, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Malta and the South Pacific, and such other countries as may be determined; (ii) generally to assist in the development of higher education in these countries and areas. Mems.: one representative from each British university and one from each of the Standing Committee on Teacher Training of the National Council for the Supply of Teachers Overseas, The British Council and the Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries, co-opted members and the Adviser on Higher Education to the Overseas Development Administration.

Chair. J. B. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., J.P.; Dir. R. C. GRIFFITHS, M.A.; Sec. I. C. M. MAXWELL, M.A. Publ. *Overseas Universities* (about twice yearly).

Latin American Institute of Educational Communication (*Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa*): Apdo. Postal 18-862, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 by UNESCO and Mexican Government to produce audiovisual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips with scholarships granted by UNESCO, the Organization of American States or Latin American Governments. More than 350 titles have been prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels and for community development projects. Mems.: Governments of Latin American and Caribbean states. Dir. Lic. ALVARO GÁLVEZ Y FUENTES; Audio Visual Expert (UNESCO) RICHARD KENT JONES (U.S.A.).

Nationless Worldwide Association—S.A.T. (*Association anationale mondiale*): 67 avenue Gambetta, Paris 20, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity. Published an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto (1970, 1,300 pages). Mems.: over 3,450 individuals in 39 countries.

Pres. J. PIRON (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMSS (Germany). Publ. *Sennaculo* (monthly), *Sennacieca Revuo* (*Nationless Review*, annually).

Near East Foundation: 54 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1930. Aims: to conduct agricultural and educational programmes and demonstrations in order to improve standards of living in underdeveloped areas of the world, primarily the Near East, with technicians at work in Asia and Africa.

Chair. JOHN S. BADEAU; Vice-Chair. J. B. SUNDERLAND; Pres. HERRICK YOUNG; Exec. Dir. Dr. DELMER J. DOOLEY.

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*): f. 1953; aims to assist the social, economic and cultural developments of Latin America through the promotion of Catholic higher education in the continent. Mems.: 34 Catholic universities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. Dr. OCTAVIO N. DERISI (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SALVADOR M. LOZADA, June 1912, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Regional Centre for Educational Planning and Administration in the Arab Countries (*Centre Régional de Planification et d'Administration de l'Éducation pour les Pays Arabes*): B.P. 5244, Bir Hassan, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1961; offers advanced training in educational planning and administration in the Arab countries.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ EL-KOUSSY; Assistant Dir. JOSEPH ANTOUN. Publ. *Revuc de la Planification de l'Éducation*

dans les Pays Arabes (quarterly), *Panoramas de l'Éducation dans les Pays Arabes*.

Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Latin America (*Centro Regional de Alfabetización Funcional en las Zonas Rurales de América Latina*): Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico; f. 1951 under the auspices of UNESCO; runs courses on functional literacy and is closely linked with development programmes for Latin-America. Library of over 40,000 vols. Publ. *Anuario de Publicaciones Periódicas*.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO): c/o Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES), Darakarn Bldg., 920 Sukumvit Rd., Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1965. Objects: to promote co-operation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture, and to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Mems.: Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Republic of Viet-Nam.

Pres. ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA' KUB (Malaysia); Dir.-Gen. NETR KHEMAYODHIN. Publ. Reports of Conferences and Seminars.

Standing Conference of Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of the European Universities—CRE (*Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-chancellors des universités européennes*): The University, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1959; an association of European universities working to achieve and develop the co-operation between the Presidents of Universities, Rectors and Vice-Chancellors, between the Universities over which they preside, and between their teachers, research workers and students. Holds two sessions a year and a General Assembly every five years. Mems.: 226 in 21 countries. Pres. Dr. ALBERT E. SLOMAN; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN NICOLIER. Publ. *CRE Information* (4 issues a year).

Unesco Institute for Education (*Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik*): 70 Feldbrunnenstr., 2 Hamburg 13, Germany; f. 1952 to hold meetings of educators from different countries for the exchange of experiences and ideas on educational questions and to disseminate their findings; to promote comparative education; to co-ordinate international educational research; to provide information on educational topics requested by individuals and institutions; library of 16,000 vols.

Dir. Dr. TETSUYA KOBAYASHI. Publ. *International Review of Education* (quarterly).

Union of Latin American Universities (*Unión de Universidades de América Latina*): Apdo. Postal 70232, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encouraging good relations between the Latin American universities. Mems.: 82 associations from 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. RAFAEL KASSE-ACTA (Dominican Republic); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EFRÉN C. DEL POZO (Mexico). Publ. *Universidades, Censo Universitario Latinoamericano 1962-65, Legislación Universitaria Latinoamericana, Guía de Publicaciones Periódicas de Universidades Latinoamericanas, Memoria de la primera conferencia latinoamericana sobre planeamiento universitario*, 1969.

United Schools International (*Fédération Internationale des Ecoles Unies*): USO House, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free

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exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems.: in 29 countries.

Prs. Prof. EDVIDGE BESTAZZI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JIYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

Universal Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centre (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo*): 77 Grasmere Ave., Wembley, Middlesex, England, and Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-2, Holland; f. 1952; maintains a bibliography of Esperanto literature, compiles statistics on the use of Esperanto and organizes the Universal Esperanto Exhibition. Mems.: 88 individuals elected from 24 countries.

Hon. Dir. Prof. IVO LAPENNA. Pubs. Reports and Documents (Series A-K), 16-24 issues annually, and *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo*.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio (*Universal Esperanto Association*): Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. Some ninety countries are represented. Total membership 33,372.

Pres. Dr. IVO LAPENNA (U.K.); Vice-Pres. E. L. M. WENSING (Netherlands), E. CARLEN (Sweden); Gen. Sec. G. BECKER (German Federal Republic). Pubs. *Esperanto* (monthly), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (yearbook).

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO): 14 Bishops' Bridge Rd., London, W2 6AA, England; f. 1958 to help the developing nations solve their economic, educational and technical problems by providing young volunteers willing to serve overseas for a year or more; by 1972 over 12,000 had been sent to more than 60 countries. Chair. Viscount AMORY, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.; Dir. D. H. WHITING, O.B.E.

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters Office, P.O.B. 125, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Bathurst, The Gambia; London, England; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations for selection for secondary schools or for elementary school leavers at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of the Universities of London and Cambridge, U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. Liberia is an associate member of the Council.

Registrar: V. CHUKWUEMEKA IKE (Nigeria); Chair. Dr. S. T. MATTURI, C.M.G., Ph.D. (Sierra Leone; acting).

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: 3 Chemin du Moulin, 1110 Morges, Vd., Switzerland; f. 1952. Purposes: to foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organization and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 140 national teachers' associations in 90 countries.

Pres. W. G. CARR (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN M. THOMPSON (U.K.). Pubs. *WCOTF Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Echo* (bi-monthly, in English, French,

Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, German, Korean, Thai and Malay).

World Education Fellowship, 55 Upper Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. K. G. SAIYIDAIN; Chair. Dr. JAMES L. HENDERSON; Sec. Miss Y. MOYSE. Pubs. *The New Era in Home and School* (10 issues per annum).

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organization Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire—OMEP*): c/o Acting Sec.-Gen., Thv. Meyers Gate 46, 111, Oslo 5, Norway; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children; to foster happy childhood and home life and so contribute to a better understanding between nations and to world peace; to help all to acquire more knowledge and skill in their work with children; to prepare opportunities and possibilities for professions and organizations to co-operate in serving these objects. Mems.: 28 National Committees and 7 Preparatory Committees, 4 Associate, 3 Affiliated and 39 Individual members.

Pres. Prof. Å. GRUDA SKARD (Norway); Deputy Pres. Mrs. S. HERBINIERE-LEBERT (France). Pubs. *International Journal of Early Childhood* (twice a year), *News of OMEP* (twice a year), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every two or three years), *Education of Parents*, *Understanding of Others*, *Space for Play*, *Les Journées Internationales de l'OMEP*, *L'Enfant et la Rue*.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Piazza San Calisto 16, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc., (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. JAN PONCIN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Pubs. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC*, *Nouvelles Brèves*.

World University Service: 13 rue Calvin, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920, embodying former functions and activities of International Student Service and World Student Relief. Objects: W.U.S. provides mutual assistance from pooled resources of the world university community to meet the urgent needs and problems facing universities and university students in various parts of the world. International material assistance is given particularly through aid to national and local self-help enterprises, and is at present working in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on services for refugee students. In its work, university students and staff come together without prejudice of race, nationality, political or religious convictions. Through personal encounter and sharing knowledge gained in attempts to resolve basic university problems, W.U.S. endeavours to develop an international understanding which would arouse a spirit of international solidarity and concern for mutual assistance and service. Mems.: 59 National Committees.

Chair. Dr. I. H. QURESHI; Gen. Sec. S. CHIDAMBARANATHAN. Pubs. *WUS in Action*, *WUS News Service*, *Annual Report*, *Programme of Action*, Reports on conferences and research.

GOVERNMENT, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Action Committee for the United States of Europe (*Comité d'action pour les Etats-Unis d'Europe*): 83 ave. Foch, Paris 16e, France; f. 1955 to promote the attainment of a United States of Europe. Mems.: socialist, Christian democrat and liberal parties and non-Communist trade unions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the Labour, Conservative, and Liberal parties of Great Britain. Pres. JEAN MONNET; Vice-Pres. MAX KOHNSTAMM; Sec. Gen. JACQUES VAN HELMONT.

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: AFRASEC Special P.O. Bag, Chamber of Commerce Building, Midan Al-Falaki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 to speed up industrialization and implement exchanges in commercial, financial and technical fields. Mems.: Central Chambers of Commerce in 45 countries. Pres. ZAKAREYA TEWFIK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMIN A. AWADALLA. Publ. *Afro-Asian Economic Review*.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO): 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud Street, Manial, Cairo; f. 1957 as the Organization for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Board of Secretaries is composed of 17 members from Algeria, Angola, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, South Africa, South Viet-Nam, U.S.S.R., Tanzania, China, Indonesia. Mems.: 77 national committees and affiliated organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL SEBAI (Egypt); Publs. *Afro-Asian Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Afro-Asian Women Bulletin* (irregular), etc.

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (*Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina—OPANAL*): Avenida Morelos 110, desp 506, Mexico, 6 D.F.; f. 1969. Objects: To administer the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967); to ensure the absence of all nuclear weapons in the application zone of the Treaty; to provide protection against possible nuclear attacks on the zone; to contribute to the movement against proliferation of nuclear weapons; to promote general and complete disarmament; to prohibit all testing, use manufacture, acquisition, storage, installation and any form of possession, by any means, of nuclear weapons. Mems.: 16 states which have fully ratified the Treaty.

Sec.-Gen. CARLOS PEÓN-DEL-VALLE (Mexico).

Asian People's Anti-Communist League: B.P. 1035, 19 Ky Dong, Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam; f. 1954 to unite all Asian peoples to form an anti-Communist front. Mems.: organisations in 20 countries.

Chair. RAMON D. BAGATSIK (Philippines); Sec.-Gen. TRAN TAM. Publ. *Free Front* (monthly—French and English).

Asian Statistical Institute: Economic Co-operation Centre Bldg. Annexe, 42 Honmuracho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1970 as autonomous organization under the aegis of ECAFE. Trains professional statisticians for the governments of countries within the geographical scope of ECAFE (see separate chapter); prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres.

Acting Dir. Dr. K. R. NAIR (India).

Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN): 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1954 and dedicated to the restoration of freedom and self-determination for the nine formerly independent countries of East-Central Europe; keeps abreast of developments in the nine countries, counters Soviet and communist propaganda and supplies international bodies, governmental agencies, etc., with factual information and interpretations of issues of special concern to the captive peoples of East-Central Europe. Mems.: accredited representatives of national committees or councils of the countries in question. Chair. STEFAN KORBONSKI; Sec.-Gen. FELIKS GADOMSKI. Publ. *ACEN News* (bi-monthly).

Associated Country Women of the World: 17 Old Court Place, 40 Kensington High Street, London, W.8; f. 1930. Objects: To aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: Constituent, Associate and Corresponding Societies and Life and Contributing members, totalling approx. 6 million.

Pres. Mrs. OLIVE FARQUHARSON, O.B.E. (Great Britain); Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH O'KELLY, M.B.E. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (a bi-monthly magazine).

Association of African Central Banks: Accra, Ghana; established in August 1968 under the auspices of ECA. Aims: to promote contacts in the monetary, banking and financial sphere in order to increase co-operation and trade among member states; to strengthen monetary and financial stability on the African continent. Articles of Association have been signed by Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaïre. Last meeting: September 1969, in Morocco.

Association of European Institutes of Economic Research (*Association d'Instituts Européens de Conjoncture Economique*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 170, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 24 Institutes in 11 European countries. Exec. Cttee. Prof. L. H. DUPRIEZ (Belgium), Dr. J. KOEHLER-RIECKENBERG (German Federal Republic), Miss A. IPSEVICH (Italy), M. PLASSARD (France), G. D. N. WORSWICK (U.K.), M. ALEKSIĆ (Yugoslavia).

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: An autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 25, representing about 60 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. F. HUMBLET (Belgium), SHRI SHAKDHER (India). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

The Atlantic Institute (*L'Institut Atlantique*): 120 rue de Longchamp, 75 Paris 16, France; f. 1961; a multinational non-governmental organization; aims to further the freest possible exchange of ideas within the Atlantic Community and throughout the world to

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solve common problems; 18 countries are represented on the Board of Governors and leading firms in these countries are participating members.

Chair. JOHN H. LOUDON (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. JOHN W. TUTHILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Atlantic Papers* (quarterly).

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1910 to work toward international peace and understanding through research and education; co-operates with UN and its agencies. No mems.

Chair. MILTON KATZ; Pres. THOMAS L. HUGHES. Publs. Annual Reports, *International Conciliations* (5 times a year), *Occasional Papers series*, *Permanent Missions to International Organizations*, *Arms Control*, etc.

Celtic League: 9 Br. Caoc Sion, Dromchonnach, Baile Atha Cliath 9, Republic of Ireland; f. 1961. Object: to foster co-operation towards a situation which allows for the healthy development—social, economic and cultural—of the Celtic communities, each within a politically autonomous framework. Mem.: over 1,000 individuals and national movements in Celtic countries and elsewhere.

Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS (Wales); Gen. Sec. ALAN HEUSSAFF (Ireland). Publs. Yearbook, *Celtic News* (quarterly).

Central European Federalists: 39 Stanwick Mansions, London, W.14, England; f. 1948 for the promotion of a Central European Federation of nations between Germany and Russia in association, affiliation or union with a Unified Western Europe, and joined with other continental Federations in a united World Federal Government. Mem.: 320.

Pres. A. ANDONI (Albania); Sec.-Gen. A. J. CYDZIK (Poland). Publ. *European Press* (quarterly).

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mem.: 21 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America, Jamaica, Philippines, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago), 24 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. JAVIER MARQUEZ; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. Publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Estructura de los Sistemas Cambiarios Latinoamericanos*, (quarterly), *Financial Legislation* (irregular).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (*Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América*): Compania 1291, Oficina 1106 (Casilla 1448), Santiago de Chile; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mem.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. DR. RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. TOMAS REYES VICUNA (Chile).

Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe: 221 West 78 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (European Office: Via del Plebiscito 107, Rome); f. 1950 to work for freedom and democracy in Central Eastern Europe and prepare programme of the political, social, economic organization of the Central European region based on federative principles and its integration in a United Europe. Mem.: exiled Christian Democratic parties or groups from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia.

Chair. ISTVAN BARANKOVICS; Sec.-Gen. KONRAD SIENIEWICZ (Poland).

Christian Democratic World Union (UMDC): 107 via del Plebiscito, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1956 to serve as a platform for the co-operation of political parties of Christian Social inspiration. Mem.: 42 parties in three continents.

Pres. Hon. MARIANO RUMOR (Italy); Exec. Sec. STANISLAW M. GEBHARDT (Poland). Publ. *Panorama Démocrate Chrétien* (monthly).

Conference of African Women: B.P. 310, Bamako, Mali; f. 1962 to accelerate the emancipation of African women and encourage them to participate in the social, political and economic life of their country. Mem.: organizations in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JEANNE MARTIN Cissé (Guinea).

Conference of Catholic International Organizations (*Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques*): 1 route du Jura, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic International Organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Bureaux of liaison and information have been established with other international bodies, such as the UN and UNESCO. Permanent commissions deal with social problems, the family, health, education, etc. Mem.: 42 Catholic International Organizations.

Pres. Mlle MARIA DEL PILAR BELLOSILLO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES MASQUELIN (Belgium). Publs. *Le Mois à l'UNESCO*, *Bulletin du Centre de documentation des Organisations Internationales Catholiques d'Enseignement*, *Eglise-Témoin*, *OIC-Commission Famille*, *Bulletin d'information du Centre de liaison de Buenos Aires*.

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC: f. 1950 to improve consultation with UN and UN related agencies. Mem.: 140 organizations.

Pres. Mr. L. H. HORACE PERERA (Sec.-Gen. of the World Federation of UN Associations), Centre International, Case Postale 39, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; Vice-Pres. Mrs. M. H. HARRIS (U.S.A.); Sec. Miss MARIE GINSBERG (International Alliance of Women), 78 rue de Montchoisy, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*): 11 Dyver, Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mem.: individuals and representatives of institutes or regional planning offices in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. Prof. V. BURE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations: 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1833 as officially appointed business and financial agents to many governments and public authorities, including the independent governments of Bahrain, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia and all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities in addition to

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many development and research bodies. The Office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government and it is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its Principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

Chair. C. J. HAYES.

East African Agricultural Economics Society: Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Makerere University, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1967 to promote the study and teaching of Economics, Statistics and related disciplines relevant to agriculture and rural development in Eastern Africa; holds meetings and publishes papers. Mems.: 125.

Pres. Dr. ISALAH MUTUKU; Sec. Dr. PHILIP MBITHI. Publ. *East African Journal of Rural Development* (twice yearly).

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—EROPA, Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are 5 regional centres: Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre (Saigon), Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo), Asian Centre for Land Reform and Rural Development (Taipei), Organization and Management Centre (Seoul). Mems.: 11 countries, 64 organizations, 133 individuals.

Chair. H. E. ABELARDO SUBIDO (Philippines); Vice-Chair. Dr. AWALOE DIN DJAMIN (Indonesia); Dean WOON TAI KIM (Republic of Korea); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS P. RAMOS (Philippines); Commissioner of Audit IRAJ AYMAN (Iran). Publs. *EROPA Review* (bi-annual, published by Research, Documentation and Diffusion Centre), *EROPA Bulletin* (quarterly), non-periodical publications.

Econometric Society, Box 1264, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 3,000 mems.

Acting Sec.-Treas. Mrs. CHARLOTTE STIGLITZ (U.S.A.). Publ. *Econometrica* (fortnightly).

European Centre for Federalist Action (*Centre d'action européenne fédéraliste*): Stockenstr. 1-5, 53 Bonn, German Federal Republic; f. 1956 to promote a federal union of European peoples within the framework of a United States of Europe. Mems.: national movements in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and exiled groups of East European countries.

Pres. ANDRÉ VOISIN (France); Sec.-Gen. KARLHEINZ KOPPE (Federal German Republic).

European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (*Comité européen pour le progrès économique et social*), Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italy; f. 1952 to secure, through the creation of a European common market, a high standard of living for all people in free Europe; research on current problems of political economy. Mems.: national groups of industrialists in France, Germany and Italy.

Pres. Prof. VITTORIO VALLETTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO SUCCI (Italy).

European Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services: Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e dell'Artigianato—Direzione Generale delle Assicurazioni Private e

di Interesse Collettivo, Via Campania 59/C, 00187 Rome, Italy; f. 1949. Aims: exchange of information on the work and methods of Insurance Supervisory Services in member countries; meets every three years, last meeting Bonn 1970, next meeting Dublin 1973. Mems.: 15 European countries.

Publ. Proceedings of Conferences (every three years, in English and French).

European Economic Association (UNEUROPE) (*Association Economique Européenne*): 7 Ave. Krieg 1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland; f. 1959. Objects: to encourage co-operation in the economic and financial spheres among countries of the EEC and of EFTA; to provide information on problems relating to customs regulations of the EEC and of EFTA; to encourage increased trade between EEC and EFTA countries. Offices in Brussels, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris and Rotterdam. Mems.: 800.

Representatives: Vice-Pres. PAOLO EMILIO NISTRI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Adj. GEORGES SALVY. Publ. *Nouvelles d'Uneurope* (monthly).

European Federalist Movement (*Mouvement fédéraliste européen*, formerly *Union européenne des fédéralistes*), 6 rue de Trévise, Paris 9e, France; f. 1946 to promote the creation of a European federation as an essential element of a world confederation. Mems.: in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and exiles from East European countries and Greece.

Pres. Central Committee: ETIENNE HIRSCH (France); Vice-Pres. Central Committee: RAYMOND RIFFLET (Belgium); Pres. Executive Bureau: MARIO ALBERTINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. LUDO DIERICKX (Belgium). Publ. *Europa Federata* in French, German and Italian.

European Federation of Conference Towns: 7 Blvd. de l'Impératrice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Lays down standards for conference towns; encourages development of conferences in Europe; undertakes publicity and propaganda for promotional purposes; helps conference towns to set up national centres.

Pres. H. SEYDEL (German Federal Republic); Gen. Sec. J. GYORY (Belgium).

European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (*Fédération Européenne des Associations d'Analystes Financiers*): 125 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mems.: about 3,000 in 9 Associations.

Pres. of Admin. Council TERMES CARERO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX (France). Publs. Reports of Conferences.

European Insurance Committee (*Comité Européen des Assurances*): 3 rue Meyerbeer, Paris 9e, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries.

Pres. M. LANG (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. M. MASTERS, O.B.E. (U.K.), M. BASYN (Belgium), M. PADOA (Italy), M. DREYER (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. M. FAVRE (France).

European League for Economic Co-operation (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*): ave. de la Toison d'Or 1, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mems.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Pres. Baron BOËL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).

European Movement (*Mouvement européen*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, Bureaux 14-18, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims: to study the political,

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economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Federal Council, an Executive Committee and a Directive Committee, all composed of representatives of national councils and member organizations. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, College of Europe, etc. Mems.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and several international social and economic organizations.

Pres. Prof. WALTER HALLSTEIN; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium). Publ. *Informations Européennes* (bi-monthly).

European Scientific Association of Applied Economics (*Association Scientifique Européenne d'Economie Appliquée*): Université de Genève, Centre d'Econométrie, 6 rue de Saussure, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to organize and promote original scientific studies, either on methods of medium and long term economic forecasting and programming, or on the preparation of specific forecasts. Mems.: approx. 40.

Pres. L. SOLARI (Switzerland). Publ. *European Economic Review*.

European Union of Women (EUW): P.O.B. 53, Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1955; aims: the maintenance of human dignity, the safeguarding of individual rights, as well as the preservation of liberty and the promotion of social and economic progress by strengthening and increasing the influence of women in the political and civic life of their country and of Europe. Mems.: 11 member countries.

Chair. CHARLOTTE FERA; Gen. Sec. MARLENE LENZ. Pubs. *Bulletin* (biennial), *Information* (5 times a year).

European Union of Young Christian Democrats: Via del Piccisito, 107, Rome, Italy; f. 1954.

Pres. KURT SOEROES (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ALFREDO DE POI (Italy).

Federal Union of European Nationalities (*Union fédéraliste des communautés ethniques européennes*), Rolighed, DK2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark; f. 1949 as Federalist Union of European National Minorities and Ethnic Communities; present name adopted 1956. Aims at a federal structure of Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mems.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. FRIEDL VOLGGER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. POVL SKADEGARD (Denmark). Publ. *Europa Ethnica* (quarterly) in English, French, German, and *Handbuch der europäischen Volksgruppen* in German.

Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, 162 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to promote parliamentary government in all parts of the world; maintains a library and information service, conducts research work, and educational work in school, publishes books on parliamentary institutions. Operates an American and an African section. Mems. in 61 countries. Chair. Rev. Canon H. M. WADDAMS (U.K.); Dir. EDWARD MACALESTER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom, 20 West 40th St., New York City 18, N.Y., U.S.A.;

f. 1950 to protect civil and political liberties in Latin American countries. Mems.: organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO (acting); Sec.-Gen. Miss FRANCES R. GRANT. Pubs. *Hemispherica*, Reports of Hemispheric Conferences.

Inter-American Conference on Social Security (*Comité Interamericano de Seguridad Social*). Unidad Independencia, San Jerónimo Lidice, Apto. 20532, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1942 to facilitate and develop co-operation between social security administrations and institutions in the American states. Mems.: Governments and social security institutions in 20 countries.

Pres. CARLOS G. BETANCOURT (Mexico); Vice-Pres. Dr. RAUL ZAPATER HIDALGO (Ecuador); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. GASTON NOVELO (Mexico). Publ. *Revista de Seguridad Social, Boletín Informativo*.

Inter-American Municipal Organization (*Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*): 2945 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. 70130, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning municipal development and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. IGNACIO VÉLEZ ESCOBAR (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publ. *Municipalismo* (quarterly in Spanish and English).

Inter-American Planning Society: Building of the Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1505 Ponce de León Avenida, Stop 22, Santurco, Puerto Rico 00903 (Box 1729, San Juan); f. 1956 to promote development of comprehensive planning as a continuous and co-ordinated process. Mems.: national chapters, institutions and individuals totalling 1,700 in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. JORGE E. HARDOY (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Eng. RAFAEL IGNACIO (Puerto Rico), CARLOS ZUZUNAGA (Peru); Exec. Sec. LUIS E. CAMACHO (Colombia). Pubs. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *Inter-American Planning Review* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings*, pamphlets (all in English and some in Spanish).

International Alliance of Women: 42 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1904; to obtain equality for women in all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: national organizations in 43 countries.

Pres. JUR KAND EDITH ANREP. Publ. *The International Women's News* (monthly).

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (*Association Internationale pour la Promotion et la Protection des Investissements Privés en Territoires Etrangers*): 92 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to study, to promote and support, by all appropriate ways, all measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign investments in particular by means of the establishment of a satisfactory climate of security for such investments. Mems.: industrial, banking and other organizations in Europe, North America, Australia and Japan; correspondents in over 25 countries.

Chair. of Directing Cttee. Dr. E. REINHARDT; Admin. Dir. L. H. SANDBERG. Pubs. special reports (irregular).

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: Box 2020, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 250.

Chair. Dr. SIMON A. GOLDBERG (Canada); Exce. Sec. Mrs. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).

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International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, Amsterdam C., Netherlands; an independent organisation, f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialised library on international taxation.

Pres. Prof. K. V. ANTAL; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. Publs. *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly) in English, French and German; *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly), *Taxation of Patent Royalties, Dividends and Interest in Europe* (loose-leaf service), *Corporate Taxation in the Common Market* (loose-leaf service), *Taxation of Private Investment Income* (loose-leaf service), *Handbook on the United States-German Tax Convention* (bi-lingual loose-leaf service), *Developments in Taxation Since World War I* (series of 9 studies in English or German), *Fiscal Harmonisation in Benelux*, *Principles of the German Tax System*, *EEC Proposed Directives on Take-overs and Mergers*, *Parent Subsidiary Relationships* (English translation), *Corporate Taxation in Latin America*, *African Tax Systems* (loose-leaf services).

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to collect and co-ordinate documentation on economic and social subjects concerning Africa, with a view to furthering the progress of this continent in these fields. Mems.: 92 institutions.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical index-cards* (2,500 a year), *Bulletin of Information* (twice yearly), *Bibliographical Enquiries* (irregular).

International Centre for Local Credit (*Centre International pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 20 financial institutions in 15 countries.

Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VOGEL (The Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin* (in English, French and German, monthly), special reports.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.; f. 1966 under the *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States* which came into force in October 1966. Sixty-six states have signed the Convention. Sponsored by the World Bank, the Centre aims to facilitate the settlement of investment disputes between states and foreign investors and thereby to promote an atmosphere of mutual confidence and to stimulate the flow of private international capital. Administrative Council consists of one representative of each of the 62 states which have ratified the Convention.

Chair. ROBERT S. McNAMARA; Sec.-Gen. ARON BROCHES. Publs. *Convention and Report of Executive Directors of World Bank*, *List of Contracting and other Signatory States*, *Regulations and Rules*, *Model Clauses for Investment Agreements*, *Model Clauses for Bilateral Treaties*, *Annual Reports*, *Information Pamphlet*, *History of the Convention* (4 vols.).

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (*Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états*), History Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850,

U.S.A.; f. 1936 to encourage research on the origin and history of representative and parliamentary institutions. Mems.: individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. A. MARONGUI (Italy); Sec. H. KOENIGSBERGER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Reports*.

International Committee of the Left for Peace in the Middle East (*Comité International de la Gauche pour la Paix au Moyen-Orient*): 15 rue des Minimes, Paris 3c, France; f. 1969 to analyse the true causes of the Israeli-Arab conflict and seek for a solution through the organization of meetings between progressive Israelis and Arabs on the one side and Palestinians and Israelis on the other; to mobilize the left internationally against extremists on both sides by the creation of a Palestinian State and the recognition of an Israeli State by all Arab peoples.

Cttcc Mems. MAURICE CLAVEL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS REVEL, MAREK HALTER, ARNOLD WESKER, ANGUS WILSON, ANDRÉ SCHWARTZ-BART, JACQUES DEROGY. Publs. *Elements* (quarterly), paperback collection.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération Internationale pour le Désarmement et la Paix*): 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national peace and disarmament organizations. The Conflict Education Library Trust, f. 1968, provides a library, information and research facilities and organizes conferences and seminars on conflict issues. Mems.: 40 organizations in 17 countries.

Presidents: Dr. S. AVRAMOV, CLAUDE BOURDET, ALFRED HASSLER, Dr. HEINZ KLOPPENBURG, KENNETH LEE, STEWART MEACHAM; Gen.-Sec. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom). Publs. *Peace Press* (12 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (12 issues a year).

International Council of Social Democratic Women (*Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1955 in succession to International Socialist Women's Secretariat; aims to strengthen relations between the women's organizations of the political parties affiliated to the Socialist International, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding of the aims of democratic socialism, to study questions concerning the status of women and family life and to promote knowledge among women of the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Mems.: two million in 32 countries.

Chair. ANNA RUDLING; Sec. MARY WALKER. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly in English).

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*): 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 44 countries.

Pres. Prof. F. MACHLUP (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. P. NØRREGAARD RASMUSSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. FAUVEL (France); Treas. Prof. NURUL ISLAM (U.S.A.)

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération Internationale des Résistants*): Castellezgasse 35, 1021 Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty and human dignity and against all discrimination, whether racial, political, philosophical or religious, and against the resurgence of fascism in all forms. Mems. 55 national organizations in 20 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JEAN TOUJAS (France). Publs. *Service d'Information* (in French, German and Italian, twice a month), *Résistance Unie* (in French and German, quarterly).

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International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs*): 129, rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 12 European Stock Exchanges, two American Stock Exchanges (New York and American Stock Exchanges), one Canadian Stock Exchange (Toronto), South African Stock Exchange, and one Japanese Stock Exchange. Pres. Dr. Jur. F. PRIESS; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS DELANNEY.

International Fiscal Association: c/o Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool, Burg. Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in over 60 countries and national branches in 23 of these.

Pres. Prof. Baron VAN HOUTTE (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. K. CHRISTIAANSE (Netherlands). Pubs. *Cahiers de Droit Fiscal International*, *Annual of the International Fiscal Association*.

International Friendship League, Peace Haven, Creswick Rd., London, W.3; f. 1931. Object: To foster international friendship and understanding by arranging overseas visits, correspondence, and local activities of an international, social, cultural, and educational character. Open to people of all countries; has permanent hostel in London. Voluntary organization, non-political, non-sectarian and non-commercial. Pres. (vacant). Publ. *Newsletter*.

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*), Möllwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957 to promote the cause of peace in all its aspects; conducts lecture tours, research and seminars. Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board. Pres. Rev. JAMES G. ENDICOTT (Canada); Man. Sec. ROMESH CHANDRA (India). Pubs. *Active Co-Existence*, *Science and Peace* (in English, French, Spanish and German), *Monographs*.

International Institute for Strategic Studies: 18 Adam St., London, W.C.2; f. 1958 and concerned with the study of the role of force in international relations, including problems of international strategy, disarmament and arms control, peace-keeping and intervention, defence economics, etc.; is independent of any government. Mems.: 1,300.

Dir. FRANÇOIS DUCHENE; Deputy Dir. Brig. KENNETH HUNT. Pubs. *Survival* (monthly), *The Military Balance* (annual), *Strategic Survey* (annual), *Adelphi Papers* (10 a year), *Studies in International Security* (occasional), *IISS paperbacks* (occasional).

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut International de Finances Publiques*), f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between persons of every nationality, whose main or supplementary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Dr. OTTO GADO (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL SENE, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes Bancaires*): Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; f. 1951 to develop banking studies and promote international banking relations; organizes international congresses. Mems.: 55 in 18 countries.

Chair. Dr. A. MÜNCHMEYER; Sec.-Gen. A. F. J. DIJK-GRAAF.

International League for the Rights of Man: 777 United Nations Plaza, Suite 6F, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political freedom, racial equality and civil rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: national affiliates or correspondents in 78 countries.

Chair. JOHN CAREY; Hon. Pres. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A.), HENRI LAUGIER (France). Exec. Dir. ROBERTA COHEN. Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly in French, English, German), *Annual Report After Twenty-Five Years*, *Twenty Years After Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, *Tribute to Roger Nash Baldwin* (1968), *Human Rights in a Disordered World* (1968-69).

International Movement for Atlantic Union: 53 rue Monceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958; aims to replace the actual Atlantic alliance by a Federal Atlantic Union.

Chair. MAURICE SCHUMANN (France); Pres. CLARENCE STREIT; Vice-Chair. Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom). Pubs. *IMAU Bulletin*, *Freedom and Union* (monthly).

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau International de la Paix*): 41 rue de Zurich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.: international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 18 organizations.

Pres. ERNEST WOLF; Chair. SEAN MCBRIDE; Treas. SVEN GULDBERG; Sec. INGEBORG BELCK. Pubs. reports of conferences and seminars.

International Peasant Union: Central Administrative Office, 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1921 to defend democratic institutions and the political, economic, social and cultural interests of farmers and of labour generally. Mems.: political parties in 11 countries.

Pres. FERENC NAGY; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEORGE M. DIMITROV; Exec. Officer and Man. Editor ROBERT B. SOUMAR. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in English).

International Political Science Association (*Association Internationale de Science Politique*), 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 33 national associations, 202 institutions, 550 individual members.

Pres. STEIN ROKKAN (Norway); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ PHILIPPART (43 rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels B 1050, Belgium). Pubs. *Newsletter* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Political Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*): 1-3 rue Albert Gos, Geneva; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks in 44 countries. Mems.: savings banks and savings banks associations in 37 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. DELL'AMORE (Italy); Gen. Man. Dr. E. SINWELL (Switzerland). Pubs. *Savings Banks International* (quarterly), *International Information* (monthly).

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the

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economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years, the last being at Caswell Bay, South Wales, in 1968. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. ASHLEY MITCHELL (U.K.); Chair. RALPH D. YOUNG. Publ. *Land & Liberty* (bi-monthly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. Miss JOSEPHINE EWALT, Pennsylvania Building, 425-13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, U.S.A. Publs. *Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every three years), Congress Proceedings (every three years).

International Union of Landed Property Owners (*Union internationale de la propriété foncière bâtie—UIPFB*), 274 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. V. E. PREUSKER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. MAX MONTCHAL (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregular).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*): 45 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, 2018, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: (a) to promote local autonomy; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (public health, education, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; courses for local government officials; technical assistance to developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 60 countries.

Pres. T. SLAVIK, Mayor of Vienna (Austria); Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN; Dir. J. H. C. MOLENAAR. Publs. *IULA Newsletter* (monthly), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), *Studies in Comparative Local Government* (bi-annual), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Peace Societies: 12 rue Dohis, Vincennes 94, France; f. 1892 to further and intensify all kinds of efforts aiming at world peace. Mems.: 4 national associations.

Chair. Dr. Th. C. PONTZEN (France).

International Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements (*Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation—UIRD*), 28 place Flagey, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite associations of resistance workers, deportees and victims of nazism and to promote their rights and claims; to oppose any resurgence of fascism and of antisemitism. Mems.: over 80 assocns. in 13 countries totalling over 500,000 members. Pres. Général-Major ALBERT GUERISSE alias PAT O'LEARY (Belgium); First Vice-Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France), Dirs. HUBERT HALIN (Belgium), ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France). Publ. *La Voix Internationale de la Résistance* (monthly).

Comité International des Camps: f. 1963.

Pres. ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France).

Union des Résistants pour une Europe Unie: f. 1955.

Pres. LEON BOUTBIEN (France).

Comité International d'Experts pour la lutte contre le néo-nazisme.

Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France).

International Union of Young Christian Democrats:

Palazzo Doria, Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1962; mem. organizations in 36 countries; 1 observer.

Pres. GILBERTO BONALUMI (Italy); Vice-Pres. (vacant);

Sec.-Gen. MARC-ANTONIO BARAHONA (Guatemala).

Publs. *Debate* (quarterly in Spanish and English), *UIJDC/Information* (fortnightly in French, Spanish and English).

Jewish Agency for Israel, P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. Is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organisation. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

Pres. Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN; Chair. and Treas. A. L. PINCUS; Dir.-Gen. MOSHE RIVLIN. Publs. *Israel Digest* (fortnightly), *Israel Features Service* (weekly).

Latin-American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*), Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1965 to co-ordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 14 Latin American national banking associations.

Pres. of Board of Governors FELIX MIRALLES (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HOYOS (Colombia). Publs. Reports.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations

(*Comité de liaison des grandes organisations féminines internationales*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8; f. 1925 to act as a medium of inter-communication and co-operation between member organizations, to develop the role and influence of women in public affairs, and especially in the international field. Mems.: 10 women's international organizations.

Hon. Sec. MARY WALKER (Great Britain); Hon. Treas. Miss R. E. MORRIS (Great Britain).

Liberal International (*World Liberal Union—Union libérale mondiale*): 1 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1; f. April 1947. Objects: To bring together people of Liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Liberal Manifesto and the Liberal Declaration of Oxford and are affiliated to the International.

Pres. of Honour Señor DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA; Pres. E. H. TOXOPEUS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. VERNON DAWSON (U.K.). Publs. General political literature, including *Experiment in Internationalism*.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento pro Federación Americana*), Calle 18, 15-31, Bogotá, Colombia, and Albarillos 2864 (19), Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of a Federation of the Americas, also backing other regional or continental federations, all under the UN with sufficient powers to ensure world peace; equally to work for a democratic organization with the maximum degree of liberty, production and justice for all citizens to attain social peace. Mems.: approximately 1,000. Pres. SANTIAGO GUTIÉRREZ (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. JORGE M. BAÑO (Argentina). Publ. *Nuevo Mundo* (bi-monthly).

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New Zealand—Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA, Wellington, New Zealand; f. 1965, came into operation 1966; to provide for phasing out of all duties on scheduled goods over a maximum period of 8 years, with the aim of furthering the development of the area and ensuring conditions of fair competition for trade.

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*), 3 Place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the Nato Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1967; the informal parliamentary wing of Nato. Scrutinizes Nato's work and Atlantic problems from the parliamentary standpoint; holds annual plenary sessions and numerous committee meetings during the year. The work of the Assembly and its Committee includes the political, military, economic, scientific and cultural developments inside the Alliance and particularly with regard to relations between North America and Western Europe.

Pres. (1971-72) C. TERRENCE MURPHY (Canada); Vice-Pres. JOHN PEEL (United Kingdom), ROMAIN FANDEL (Luxembourg), WAYNE L. HAYS (United States); Sec.-Gen. PH. DESHORMES (Belgium). Publ. reports, recommendations, addresses from the annual conferences, *North Atlantic Assembly News*.

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Women Worker*); 16 rue Américaine, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (Great Britain); Hon. Sec. ADELE HAUWEL (Belgium). Publ. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of the Cooperatives of America (*Organización de las Cooperativas de America*); G.P.O. Box 4103, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00936; f. 1963 for improving socio-economic, cultural and moral conditions through the use of the co-operatives system; works in every country of the continent; regional offices sponsor plans of activities based on the most pressing needs and special conditions of individual countries. Mems.: 294.

Exec. Sec. RAFAEL A. VICENS; Pres. FRANCISCO LUIS JIMENEZ. Publ. *Cooperative America* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina—OSPAAAL*), Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Permanent Body: Executive Secretariat composed of Secretary-General (Cuba) and four representatives from each continent. Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial discrimination. Next Conference: Cairo, Egypt. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 82 countries.

Sec.-Gen. OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN (Cuba). Publ. *Tricontinental Bulletin* (monthly), *Tricontinental Magazine* (twice a month).

Pan-European Congress (*Congrès Paneuropéen*), 244 ave. Louise, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1926; aims to mobilize European public opinion for the realization of the Pan-European Movement and the Pan-European Union programmes. The 10th Congress was held in Vienna in Oct. 1966.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. LEO AMERY, M.P., VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING, Dr. JOACHIM VON MERKATZ, LEOPOLDO RIBINACCI; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS.

Pan-European Movement (*Mouvement Paneuropéen*), 16 Leonhardsgraben, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1922; aims to spread the idea of a United Europe as an instrument of world peace.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, GIOVANNI AGNELLI, A. W. JANN, MAURICE SCHOGEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Treas. ANDRÉ NOEL.

Pan-European Union (*Union Paneuropéenne*), 25 ave. Don Bosco, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe based on European patriotism and to fight against the Yalta System accepted by the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.; the United States of Europe would be a community modelled on the Swiss Confederation, with a common foreign, military and economic policy.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, Beethovenstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO OF HABSBURG, LOUIS TERRENOIRE, M. DE BJORN KRAFT, PIERRE GRÉGOIRE, JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON, M.P., Prof. Dr. JOACHIM VON MERKATZ, Prof. G. BASSANI, Marquis DE VALDEIGLESIAS; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Pres. Central Cttee. PAUL STRUYE (Belgium).

Parlamento Latinoamericano (*The Latin American Parliament*); Chota No. 969, of. 202, Lima, Casilla 6041, Lima, Peru; f. 1965. The Latin American Parliament is the permanent democratic institution, representative of all existing political trends within the national legislative bodies of Latin America; and it will be entrusted with promoting, harmonizing and channelling the movement towards economic, political and cultural integration of the Latin American republics. Mems.: 16 National Parliaments.

Pres. JORGE DAGER; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES TOWNSEND Ezcurrea. Publ. *Acuerdos, Resoluciones de las Asambleas Ordinarias* (annual), *Revista del Parlamento Latinoamericano* (annual).

Parliamentary Council of the European Movement (*Conseil parlementaire du mouvement européen*), 57B ave. d'Andersghem, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 by the fusion of the International Parliamentary Group of the European Movement and the European Parliamentary Union. Aim: to help members of European parliaments in their efforts to secure greater political and economic unity in Europe. Mems.: parliamentary groups in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. GEORGES BOHY (Belgium); Sec. Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium).

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*), 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organisations. Members in 21 countries.

Sec. Dr. G. BEIJER. Publ. *International Migration* (quarterly), *Supplement*, series of publications.

Royal Central Asian Society, 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1901 to provide information on current affairs in Asian countries and to promote friendship between citizens. Mems.: about 1,550 throughout the world.

Pres. The Earl of SELKIRK; Sec. Miss M. FITZSIMONS. Publ. *Asian Affairs* (three times a year).

Socialist International, The, 88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, N.W.8; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 54 parties with over 15 million members

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and 77 million voters. A declaration of Aims and Tasks of Democratic Socialism was adopted by the Foundation Congress in Frankfurt, July 1951, and a declaration The World Today at the Council Conference in Oslo, 1962.

Chair. Dr. BRUNO PITTERMANN (Austria); Vice-Chair. WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany), TAGE ERLANDER (Sweden), PIETRO NENNI (Italy), HAROLD WILSON (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. HANS JANITSCHKE (Austria). Publ. *Socialist Affairs* (monthly).

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute: Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1966 for research into problems of peace and conflict with particular attention to the problems of disarmament and arms regulations. About 30 staff mems. half of whom are research workers.

Dir. FRANK BARNABY (U.K.); Chair. Prof. GUNNAR MYRDAL. Publs. *SIPRI Yearbook*, *Monographs*, *Stockholm Papers*.

Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (*Commission Tripartite pour la Restitution de l'Or Monétaire*): 9 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to put into operation the decisions relative to the restitution of monetary gold, incorporated in the Paris Agreement on Reparation of 1946. Mem.: Governments of France, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. ROGER LABRY (France); Sec.-Gen. Col. J. A. WATSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Union of French and Arab Banks (*Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises—UBAF*): "Le France", 4 rue Ancelle, 92 Neuilly S/Seine, France; f. 1970 to group together 17 banks of 12 Arab countries (with 60 per cent of share capital) and the Crédit Lyonnais of France (40 per cent share capital) with the aim of contributing primarily to the development of financial, commercial, industrial and economic relations between France and the Arab countries and to facilitate all operations and investments related thereto.

Chair. MOHAMED MAHMOUD ABUSHADI; Gen. Man. JACQUES FRANÇOIS MERIE.

War Resisters' International: 3 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1, England; f. 1921; works in close collaboration with all peace organizations in the hope of encouraging individuals and groups to renounce war once and for all, to find non-violent solutions of conflicts and to withdraw from the political power struggle by working for a social order based on non-violence. Mem.: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MICHAEL RANDLE; Sec. DEVI PRASAD. Publ. *War Resistance* (quarterly in English, French, German and Esperanto); *WRI Newsletter* (10-15 times yearly), *Training in Non-Violence* (quarterly), and occasional pamphlets and books.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*): 13 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin, Germany; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence.

Structure of the WIDF: the Congress (meets every four years), the Council (meets annually), the Bureau, the Secretariat and the Finance Control Commission. The Federation now represents 107 organizations in 95 countries, as well as individual members, and has consultative arrangements with ECOSOC, UNESCO and ILO.

Pres. Mme. HERTTA KUUSINEN (Finland); Hon. Vice-Pres. Dr. ANDREA ANDREEN (Sweden), DOLORES IBARRURI (Spain), CEZA NABRAWI (U.A.R.), MARGARITA DE PONCE (Argentina), MARIE PRITT (U.K.), RADA TODOROVA (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. CECILE HUGEL (France). Publs. *Women of the Whole World* (quarterly in 5 languages), *Documents and Information*, *News in Brief*, *Vietnam* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (*Ligue internationale des femmes pour la paix et la liberté*, *Internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 by Jane Addams (Nobel Peace Prize 1931). Object: To bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Chair. Mrs. ELLEN HOLMGAARD (Denmark); Vice-Chair. Mrs. KATHERINE L. CAMP (U.S.A.), Mrs. ELEANORE ROMBERG (German Federal Republic). Governing Body: Exec. Cttee. of thirteen. Publ. *Pax et Libertas* (quarterly).

World Association of World Federalists (formerly World Movement for World Federal Government): 63 Sparks St., Suite 603, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5K6, Canada; regional offices in Denmark for Europe, India for South-East Asia, New York for UN, Ethiopia and Nigeria for Africa; f. Montreaux 1947. Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. There are 40 member organizations in 30 countries. Object: to work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organizations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to less developed areas.

Pres. NORMAN COUSINS; Sec.-Gen. ANDREW A. D. CLARKE; Excc. Sec. ICHI MORITA. Publ. *The World Federalist*.

World Peace Council: f. 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw. Principles: The peaceful co-existence of the various socio-economic systems in the world; the settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; the right of every nation to settle its own internal problems. The present council consists of some 600 members from 77 countries, and representatives of 10 international organizations. A bureau and presidium are elected by the council. The Presidential Committee, elected by the Council consists of 50 members.

Gen. Sec. ROMESH CHANDRA, Lönnrotinkatu 25/A-VI, Helsinki 18, Finland.

World Zionist Organization: (see Jewish Agency for Israel, above).

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on I.C.F.T.U., W.C.L. and W.F.T.U.

African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC), 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (P.M.B. 1038), Ebute Metta, Nigeria; f. 1962. Mems.: 41 in 30 countries.

Pres. LAWRENCE L. BORHA; Sec. DAVID SOUMAH (Senegal).

Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operative and Labour Studies in Israel, P.O.B. 16201, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960 by Histadrut (General Organization of Labour in Israel). Aims: to train co-operators, union workers, government executives and teachers of labour and co-operative colleges from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, in social and economic development problems, co-operation and labour economics, as related to conditions and needs of developing countries. French-speaking international courses: Dec.-April; English-speaking international courses: mid Aug.-Nov.; special courses on request: May-Aug.

Chair. Dr. ELIAHU ELATH; Principal AKIVA EGER.

All African Trade Union Federation (AATUF), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Pres. MAHJUB BEN SEDDIK (Morocco); Vice-Pres. HAMAD AHMED (Algeria), MIKASSISSA DENDOME (Congo-Brazzaville), MAMADY KABA (Guinea), W. GOODLUCK (Nigeria), MICHAEL KAMALIZA (Tanzania), AHMED FAHIM (Egypt); Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADY SISSOKO (Mali); Treas.-Gen. LAZARE COULIBALY (Mali).

Arab Federation of Petroleum Workers (Fédération arabe des ouvriers du pétrole): 5 Zaki St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961; 16 affiliated unions in 11 countries.

Pres. GHAZI NASSIF (Syria); Sec.-Gen. ALI SAYED ALI (Egypt).

Caribbean Congress of Labour, 53-55 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organisations; to work for the economic social, cultural, educational and other aspirations of workers; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ORIT and ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. Senator FRANK WALCOTT (Jamaica); Sec.-Treas. B. B. BLACKMAN (Guyana).

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 9 Dere St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 as a co-ordinating body to provide a forum for the compilation and exchange of information on industrial relations questions; provides direct assistance or advice on labour matters if called upon by members. Mems.: 14 unit federations.

Pres. L. VORLEY; Acting Chief Exec. Officer DIANA M. MAHABIR (Trinidad). Publ. *Annual Report* (from members), *Annual Report* (from secretariat).

Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (CSTAL), c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Habana, Cuba; f. 1962; to supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL); first organisational meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in August/September 1962.

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Confederation of Latin-American Workers (Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina), Avenida Morelos 65 Dcsp. 2, Mexico, D.F. Mems.: organisations in 5 countries.

Pres. VICENTE LOMPARDO TOLEDANO. Publ. *El Movimiento Sindical Mundial* (monthly), *El Noticiero de la CTAL* (monthly).

European Association for Personnel Management (Association européenne pour la direction personnel): 20 rue des Fosses St.-Jacques, Paris 50, France; f. 1962 to disseminate knowledge and information concerning the personnel function of management, to establish and maintain professional standards, to define the specific nature of personnel management within industry, commerce and the public services, to establish an organization representative of personnel management in Europe and to assist in the development of national associations. Mems.: 14 national associations.

Pres. H. FRIEDRICHS (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. A. SAENZ DE MIERA (Spain); Sec. D. PERRET (France).

European Civil Service Federation (Fédération de la Fonction Publique Européenne—F.F.P.E.): 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organizations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ; Vice-Pres. GOFFREDO DEL BINO, HEINRICH OTT, LOUIS VINCENT, ANDRÉ LHOEST; Sec. MARINA IJDENBERG. Publ. *Bulletin*.

Federación Campesina Latinoamericana—FCL (Latin American Farmworkers Federation): Apartado 1422, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1961 to study, promote, defend and represent the interests of farmworkers in Latin America and to fight for their active participation in the social, economic, cultural, technical and scientific aspects of life in that area. Mems.: 1,800,000.

Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAMÓN RANGEL PARRA. Publ. *Bulletins, Constitution*.

Federación Interamericana de Mineros (Inter-American Mineworkers Federation), Calle Colombia 43, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1957; central federation of regional mineworkers organisations.

Pres. FILIBERTO RUBALCABA.

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (Fédération des Associations de Fonctionnaires Internationaux): UN Annex, 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations; to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems. 27 associations consisting of staff of UN organizations and 5 consultative mems.

Pres. N. G. RATHURE; Gen. Sec. K. A. VOLKOV. Publ. *Annual Report*.

Inter-African Labour Institute (Institut Interafricain du Travail): B.P. 2019, Brazzaville, République du Congo; f. 1953; a centre of information and for research and surveys on labour problems in Africa; Mems.: 27 countries.

Dir. P. A. L. CHUKWUMAH (Nigeria). Publ. *The Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, ILL Information Sheet* (every two months, French and English).

International Association of Conference Interpreters (Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence): 14 rue de l'ancien Port, 1201 Geneva; f. 1953 to

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guarantee the professional standards and moral integrity of its members, safeguard their interests and maintain the prestige of the profession. Mems.: 890.

Pres. WALTER KEISER (Switzerland); Exec. Sec. MARIE-FRANCE SKUNKE (France). Publs. *Yearbook* (listing interpreters), *Handbook* (for conference organizers), *Handbook* (on vocational guidance).

International Association of Conference Translators (*Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence*): P.O.B. 239, CH-1217, Meyrin 1, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962; aims to examine problems connected with the profession of freelance revisers, translators, précis writers and editors working for international conferences and organizations, to protect the interests of those in the profession and help maintain high standards; establishes links with international organizations and conference organizers. Mems.: 215 in 13 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BERKELEY (United Kingdom); Exec. Sec. Mlle MARGUERITE AUDOUX (France). Publs. *Yearbook*, *A Practical Guide for Users of Conference Language Services*.

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU): Ramses Building, P.O.B. 1041, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1956. Mems.: 15 unions in 13 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAWZY EL SAYED (Egypt). Publ. *Arab Workers* (Arabic), *ICATU Review* (English), *La Revue de Cisa* (French), *CISTA* (Spanish).

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (*Confédération internationale des cadres*), 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalisation of pension systems. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and international professional federations for chemistry and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM), transport (FICT), and metallurgical industries (ICIM).

Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE (France); Sec.-Gen. AVV. VERZILI (Italy). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (*Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels*), 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers, promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation; consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, ILO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organizations.

Pres. ADOLFO COSTA DU REIS (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. Mtro. POULLE (France).

International Confederation of Public Service Officers (*Confédération Internationale des Corps de Fonctionnaires*): 36 Blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1955 to study and uphold common professional interests, to represent interests of member associations in other international organisations; conducts commissions on conditions of work, salaries, pensions, social security, taxation, etc. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROLAND PUVEREL (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. BYNGER (U.K.); Treas. B. PLOMP (Netherlands).

International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations: 1 Hyde Park Place, Marble Arch, London, W.2; f. 1948 to promote the interests of the airline piloting profession and to aid in the establishment of fair conditions of employment; at the same time to contribute towards safety within the industry by providing an inter-

national basis for rapid and accurate evaluation of technical aspects of the profession. Mems.: 60 associations, 47,000 pilots.

Pres. Capt. O. FORSBERG; Exec. Sec. Capt. C. C. JACKSON.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Chansitor House, 37-38 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1EL, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 49 countries.

Pres. Miss N. L. DANE (Canada). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (6 a year).

International Federation of European Contractors of Building and Public Works (*Fédération internationale des Entrepreneurs Européens de bâtiment et de travaux publics*), 9 rue La Prouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905 to facilitate contacts between employers' groups in the trade, to collect and disseminate information, to organise international meetings. Mems.: 21 national employers' organisations in 14 countries.

Pres. GÉRARD DE GEZELLE (Belgium); Treas. H. COURBOT (France); Sec.-Gen. M. PARION (France). Publs. *Review* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (monthly).

International Federation of Master-Craftsmen (*Fédération internationale de l'artisanat*): Via del Plebiscito, 102-00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to encourage the training and technical preparation of craftsmen, develop productivity and improve standards; to support the free expansion of private enterprise. Encourages international collaboration between artisans organizations on professional matters. Mems.: craft organizations of 17 countries.

Pres. JOSEPH WILD (Federal German Rep.); Gen. Sec. MANILO GERNOZZI (Italy). Publs. *The Concession of Credit to Master-Craftsmen*, *The Consulting Services of Master-Craftsmen in Western Europe*.

International Industrial Relations Association: 154 rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1966 to promote the study of industrial relations throughout the world in the several relevant academic disciplines by encouraging the development of national associations of specialists, facilitating the spread of information, organizing conferences, promoting internationally planned research. Mems.: 17 associations, 24 institutions and 284 individuals.

Pres. Prof. B. C. ROBERTS (U.K.); Sec. R. W. COX. Publ. *Industrial Relations Contemporary Issues*.

International Institute for Human Labour Problems (*Institut international pour les problèmes humains du travail*): 117 Ave. Gouverneur Bovesse, Jambes, Belgium; f. 1958 to solve human labour problems; 130 members in 27 countries.

Int. Pres. M. E. MARCEL GUITON (France); Dir.-Gen. M. EMILE DAVE (Belgium). Publs. *Travail-Humanisme* (quarterly), *Promotion Sociale*.

International Labour Film Institute, 37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953; acquires and distributes social and trade union films, film strips and any other audio-visual material which may be helpful in improving the working conditions and standards of living of the labour classes and of the developing countries; organizes since 1954 triennial International Labour Film Festivals. Mems.: 19 affiliated organizations.

Pres. GEORGES DEBUNNE; Vice-Pres. THAGE G. PETERSON, J. F. SIMONDS; Treas. L. SPILLEMAECKERS; Sec. H. G. BUTER.

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International Management Association, Inc., 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1956; affiliated to the American Management Association (f. 1923), it provides liaison and disseminates information on management centres in various countries; Management Centre/Europe, 4 ave. des Arts, Brussels, has been operating since 1961; there are also centres in Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina.
Pres. C. W. McDOWELL.

International Organization of Experts—ORDINEX (*Organisation Internationale des experts*): 114 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to establish co-operation between experts on an international level. Mems.: 410. Pres.-Gen. YANIC BRUN (France); Sec.-Gen. YVES LLEU (France). Publ. *Reports, Circulars, Congress Bulletins, General Yearbook*.

International Public Relations Association: 81 route de l'Aire, 1211 Geneva 26, Switzerland; f. 1955 to provide for an exchange of ideas and professional experience, to publish original studies and papers, to plan and conduct conferences with a view to improving knowledge of public relations practices, to foster the highest standards of competence and practice in the profession, especially in the international field. Mems.: 383. Pres. (Acting) TIM TRAVERSE-HEALY (U.K.); Vice-Pres. MANOS B. PAVLIDIS; Hon. Sec. JEAN-JACQUES WYLER. Publ. *Newsletter* (twice a month).

Latin American Centre of Workers (*Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores—CLAT*): Apto. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela; f. 1954. Mems.: national unions in 34 countries.
Sec.-Gen. EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina).

Nordic Federation of Factory Workers' Unions (*Nordiska Fabriksarbetarefederationen*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1901. The Union promotes collaboration between affiliates in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and supports sister unions economically and in other ways in labour market conflicts. Mems.: 365,000 in 12 unions.
Pres. VALDEMAR LUNDBERG (Sweden); Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND (Sweden).

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT (*Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers*), Plaza de la República 30, 3rd Floor, Mexico City 1, D.F., Mexico; f. 1951 for the defence of the

interests and rights of the workers and of systems of political democracy. Mems.: about 28,500,000 in 39 countries and territories.

Pres. BLAS CHUMACERO; Gen. Sec. ARTURO JAUREGUI H. Publ. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre* (bi-monthly), *Noticiario Obrero Interamericano* (monthly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN), Dakar, Senegal; f. 1956. Mems.: national organizations in West African territories associated with the French Community.

Union Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (*Pan-African Workers Congress—PAWC*): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa, Zaïre; f. 1959 by amalgamation of Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants and Christian organizations in the Congo.

Sec.-Gen. GILBERT PONGAULT (Zaire).

World Federation of Scientific Workers (*Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques*), 40 Goodge St., London, W1P 1FH; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicises problems of general, nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament, surveys of the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 27 countries, totalling over 300,000 members.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. BIQUARD (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (alternate months) in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW (*Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC*), 20-rue Belliard, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961. Mems.: 40 affiliated movements in 33 countries.

Pres. TIBOR SULIK (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DE GENDT (Belgium).

World Union of Liberal Trade Union Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations syndicales sur base économique et sociale libérale*), 41 Badenerstrasse, Zürich 4, Switzerland; f. 1948 to improve the status of workers on the basis of a free and democratic state. Mems.: trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Congo, German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARMAND COLLE (Belgium); Sec. GUSTAV EGLI (Switzerland).

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 20 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi 24, India; f. 1956. Aims: to place the Committee's views on legal issues before the International Law Commission, to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries and to serve as a forum for Asian-African co-operation in legal matters. Reconstituted 1958 to enable participation by countries in the African continent.
Pres. Hon. T. S. FERNANDO (Ceylon); Sec.-Gen. B. SEN (India).

Bar Consultative Commission for the Countries of the European Communities (*Commission consultative des barreaux des pays des communautés européennes*): 1 Blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1960 to ensure liaison between the bars and legal associations of the member countries as between these and the European Community authorities (Parliament, Court and Commission). Mems.: 6 delegations (3 mems., 3 subid. mems.) and observers from U.K., Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.

Pres. Achille de GRYSE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JEAN RÉGNIER THYS (Belgium). Publs. studies and documents on particular subjects of specialized interest.

Hague Academy of International Law (*Académie de droit international de la Haye*): Peace Palace, The Hague; f. 1923 as a centre of higher studies in international law (public and private) and cognate sciences, in order to facilitate a thorough and impartial examination of questions bearing on international juridical relations.
Admin. Council: The Directors of the Carnegie Foundation, The Hague; Curatorium: Pres. F. CASTBERG; Sec.-Gen. R. J. DUPUY; mems. R. AGO, H. C. BATIFFOL, P. CORTINA MAURI, Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE, J. N. HYDE, E. JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, M. LACHS, Jonkheer H. F. VAN PANHUYS, P. RUEGGER, S. TSURUOKA, G. TUNKIN, A. VERDROSS, CH. DE VISSCHER, K. YASSEEN.

Hague Conference on Private International Law (*Conférence de la Haye de droit international privé*): Javastraat 2c, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for the unification of the rules of private international law; Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Pres. of Sessions L. I. DE WINTER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. H. VAN HOOGSTRATEN. Publs. *Actes* and *Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de Droit international*): 82 avc. du Castel, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endcavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems.: limited to 60 members and 72 associates from all over the world.

Pres. GAETANO MORELLI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL DE VISSCHER (Belgium). Publs. *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international*, 52 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association: Suite 315, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organiza-

tions of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: 90 associations and 2,800 individuals in 20 countries.

Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Conference Proceedings*.

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention (1952) and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 12 States. Pres. R. SAÏD.

International African Law Association: 46 ave. de l'Arbâle, Brussels 17, Belgium; f. 1959 to unite those professionally concerned with law and legal problems in contemporary Africa; assist African governments, especially in the fields of harmonization and unification of laws.

Pres. Chief Justice KEBE M'BAYE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. VANDERLINDEN. Publ. *Journal of African Law*.

International Association for Penal Law (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5e; f. 1924. Objects: To promote co-operation between those who, in different countries, are engaged in the study or practice of criminal law, to study crime, its causes and its cure, and to further the theoretical and practical development of international penal law; 1,140 mems.

Pres. Prof. GRAVEN (Rector, Geneva University); Gen. Sec. PIERRE BOUZAT, Hon. Dean of the Faculty of Law, 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (twice a year).

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*): Mühlebachstrasse/Kirchenweg 5, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. Mems.: National groups, industrial organisations and individuals in 73 countries.

Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO, Jr. (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*): 49 ave. Jupiter, Brussels 19, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law, etc. Has consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems. in 59 countries.

Hon. Pres. D. N. PRITT, Q.C. (U.K.); Pres. PIERRE COT (France); Sec.-Gen. JOE NORDMANN (France); Treas. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (German Democratic Republic); Publs. *Bulletin d'information* (quarterly), *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Law Libraries: D-355 Marburg Savignyhaus, Universitätsstr. 6, Germany; f. 1959 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the documentation of legal works; 350 mems. (personal and institutional).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

Pres. Prof. HANS G. LESER; Sec.-Treas. Dr. GERHARD J. DAHLMANN. Publ. *Bulletin* (approximately three times a year).

International Association of Lawyers (*Union internationale des Avocats*): Palais de Justice, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1927 to promote the independence and freedom of lawyers, and defend their ethical and material interests on an international level; to contribute to the development of international order based on law. Group mems. 44, corresponding mems. 660.

Pres. JOSÉ LUIS DEL VALLE ITTURIAGA (Spain); Sec.-Gen. L. JANSON (Belgium). Publs. *Information* (quarterly), *Bulletin* (bi-annually).

International Association of Legal Science (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*): c/o Pfizer, 55 rue du Moulin à Papier, 1160 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 40 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. Prof. V. TCHIKVADZE (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. Premier Président K. M'BAYE (Senegal) and Prof. A. MALMSTRÖM (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. V. O. REINIKAINEN (Finland); Dir. of Scientific Work Prof. X. BLANC-JOUVAN (France).

International Association of Youth Magistrates: Tribunal de la Jeunesse, Palais de Justice (Extension), 13 rue des Quatre Bras, 1000 Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1930 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings. Last Congress: Geneva, 1970.

Pres. G. FÉDOU (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. VAN OPSTALL Schiedamsdijk, 180 Rotterdam (Netherlands).

International Bar Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1947. A non-political federation of national bar associations and law societies. Aims: to discuss problems of professional organization and status; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity and definition in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law among peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to co-operate with international juridical organizations having similar purposes. Mems.: 63 member organizations in 48 countries.

Pres. Sir DENYS T. HICKS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L. (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. GERALD J. McMAHON (U.S.A.). Publs. Conference Reports, bound books published biennially, *International Bar Journal* (twice-yearly), *Professional Ethics*.

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*): 2 Quai du Cheval-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion, 67 Sections in 54 countries. Has Consultative Status with UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, and is on ILO's Special List of NGO's.

Pres. T. S. FERNANDO (Ceylon); Sec.-Gen. NIALL MACDERMOT (U.K.). Publs. *The Rule of Law and Human Rights*, *The Review*, special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Senckenberganlage 31, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950.

Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documentation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. O. OĞUZOĞLU (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. S. SMITTS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Copyright Society (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht E.V.—INTERGU*): D-8 Munich 2, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse 28, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954. The Society aims to enquire scientifically into the natural rights of the author and to put the knowledge obtained to practical application all over the world, in particular in the fields of legislation. Mems.: 304 individuals and 45 corresponding organizations and personalities.

Pres. Dr. ERICH SCHULZE. Publs. *Schriftenreihe*, Yearbook 1964.

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*): 26 rue Armengaud, 92 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 38 stations. Thirty-ninth session of General Assembly was held in 1970 in Brussels. Mems.: official bodies of 105 countries.

Pres. P. DICKOFF (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. NEPOTE (France). Publs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Quarterly List of Selected Articles, Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau (*Bureau international des tarifs douaniers*): rue de l'Association, 38, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1890, to translate and publish all customs tariffs in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Mems.: 80.

Pres. H. E. ROBERT VAES (Belgium); Dir. ROGER MARCHANT; Deputy Dir. J. P. LOTH. Publs. *International Customs Journal*, *Annual Report*.

International Federation for European Law—FIDE: Palais de Justice, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1961 to advance studies on European law among members of the European Community by co-ordinating activities of member societies and by organizing regular colloquies on topical problems of European law. Mems.: 6 national associations.

Pres. Dr. BODO BÖRNER.

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (*Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police*): c/o Prévention Routière, 91 Linas-Montlhéry, France; f. 1950 to unite policemen of different nationalities, adopting the general principle that prevention should prevail over repression, and that the citizen should be convinced of the protective role of the police; seeks to develop methods, and studies problems of traffic police. Mems.: 16 national groups and individuals of 48 different nationalities.

Pres. WILLY MAEBE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Gen. P. VILLETORTE (France). Publ. *International Police Chronicle* (every 3 months—French and English).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(LAW)

International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations: Grotianum, Erding via Munich, Germany; f. 1945 for the study and popularization of international law. Mems.: in 40 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS K. E. L. KELLER.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*): Via Panisperna 28, 6,00184, Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other bodies; meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; documentation centre; Library of 190,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 43 countries.

Pres. ERNESTO EULA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MARIO MATTEUCCI (Italy). Pubs. *Yearbook: Unification of Law, Uniform Law Cases* (quarterly), *Digest of Legal Activities of International Organizations and other Institutions*, *News Bulletin of Information concerning the Unification of Law* (quarterly).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*): 25 rue de la Charité, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; runs a special project for schools and institutes of public administration (improvement of development administration). Mems.: governments of 46 countries, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative Status with UN and UNESCO.

Pres. NIKOLA STJEPANOVIC (Yugoslavia); Dir.-Gen. JACQUES STASSEN (Belgium); Treas. CHARLES WATHOUR (Belgium). Pubs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports.

International Institute of Law of the French-speaking Countries (*Institut international de droit d'expression française—IDEF*): B.P. 26-07 Paris, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN; Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) (*Institut International de Droit Spatial*): 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Working Groups on legal problems of space. Mems.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Pres. Dr. EUGENE PEPIN (France); Vice-Pres. Mrs. E. GALLOWAY (U.S.A.), Dr. G. P. ZHUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Pubs. *Annual Worldwide Bibliography of Space Law*, *Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law*, *Survey of Teaching of Space Law in the World*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*): Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, 6 Oranjestraat, The Hague; f. 1918. Object: To supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof.

Governing Board: Chair. C. R. C. WIJCKERHELD BJDOM, LL.D.; Sec. Jhr. TH. K. M. J. VAN SASSE VAN YSSELT, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association: 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, E.C.4; f. 1873. Object: The study and advancement of International Law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. 40 regional branches, over 4,000 members.

Pres. Prof. M. Bos (Netherlands); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. S. EDWARDS. Pubs. Reports of conferences (54). Pubs. various.

International Legal Aid Association: 14 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1960 to expand existing facilities for legal aid and to form new systems for legal assistance; 300 mems.

Pres. JOHN S. TENNANT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Treas. W. O. CARTER (U.K.). Publ. *The International Legal Aid Directory*, etc.

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*): 33 rue Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations for the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of ship-owners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Mems.: national associations in 29 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. LILAR (Belgium); Vice-Pres. G. MILLER (U.K.), J. GIVARE (France), B. KOVICH (Yugoslavia), A. BOAL (U.S.A.), K. PINEUS (Sweden), I. SHII (Japan), C. VAN DEN BOSCH (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. L. VAN VARENBERGH (Belgium). Pubs. *Reports of the International Conference on Maritime Law*.

International Penal Law Association (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France; f. 1924 to establish collaboration between those from different countries who are working in penal law, studying criminology, and promoting the theoretical and practical development of an international penal law; 500 mems.

Pros. PIERRE BOUZAT; Sec.-Gen. BOGDAN ZLATARIC. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (bi-annual).

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (*Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*): c/o Dr. P. Allewijn, Bestuur Gevangeniswezen Koninginnegracht 19, The Hague; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents by publications, seminars, etc. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to three persons from each country).

Pres. JEAN DUPRÉEL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PIER ALLEWIJN (Netherlands); Treas. FRANÇOIS CLERC (Switzerland).

International Police Association—IPA: Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Nr. Basingstoke, Hants., England; f. 1950. Aims to establish the exchange of professional information, create ties of friendship between all sections of police service, organize group travel studies, etc. Mems.: 70,000.

Pres. G. A. HOLMQUIST (Norway); Sec.-Gen. H. V. D. HALLETT (U.K.). Pubs. *Police World* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of the Police*.

International Society for Labour Law and Social Legislation (*Société Internationale de Droit du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*): 4 place du Molard, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to encourage collaboration between jurists in the field of labour law and social security law. Mems.: 1,000 members from 45 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(Law)

Pres. FOLKE SCHMIDT (Sweden); Gen. Sec. ALEXANDRE BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Treas. EDWIN R. TEPLÉ (U.S.A.).

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino*): Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1950 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 35 countries.

Pres. PEDRO MARIO HEGOBURU (Uruguay). Publ. *Revista Internacional del Notariado* (bi-annual).

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA): c/o Faculty of Law, University of N.S.W., Kensington 2033, Australia; f. August 1966 to promote the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law within the region, to advance the standard of legal education, and the interests of the legal profession, to promote uniformity within the region in appropriate fields of law. Mems.: 45 assocns. in 21 countries; 1,800 individual mems.

Pres. S. H. SOELISTIO (Vice-Speaker, Indonesian House of Representatives); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. H. WOOTEN, Q.C.; Exec. Officer S. HAUSMAN. Publ. *Lawasia* (journal, twice a year).

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*): Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1899 to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international difficulties which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of difficulties by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. Works side by side with the International Court of Justice. The governments of 71 countries are members. Sec.-Gen. Baron E. O. VAN BOETZELAER (Netherlands).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*): 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international organizations, to undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Mems.: 169 in 43 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. F. FENAU (Belgium). Publs. *International Associations* (monthly), *International Congress Calendar* (annually), *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*,

Yearbook of International Organizations, *International Congresses 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings* (monthly and annually), *Select Bibliography on International Organization*, *International Initiative*, *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* (1962-69).

World Peace through Law Center—WPTLC (*Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit*): 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; Washington Office: 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to mobilize the international legal profession through voluntary co-operation between members of the legal profession throughout the world, to establish legal rules and institutions for world peace, and to co-ordinate the development of international law as the foundation for the establishment and maintenance of world law and order; acts as an information centre for the international legal profession, using computerized microfilm system; sponsors regional and world conferences on World Peace through Law, to promote projects and research to advance the development of international law and to co-ordinate internationally the computerization of law. Mems.: over 5,000 lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 128 countries. World Conferences: Athens, 1963; Washington, 1965; Geneva, 1967; Bangkok, 1969; Belgrade, 1971.

Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Judge MICHEL COTRAN (Cameroon), Lic. FERNANDO FOURNIER (Costa Rica), ALBERT BRUNOIS (France), Judge SANSEON KRAICHTTI (Thailand); Sec.-Treas. Judge WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. (vacant). Publs. *The World Jurist* (English, French and Spanish, bi-monthly), *Cahiers Trimestriels* (quarterly in French), *Research Reports*, *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations* (directory), *World Law Directory* (annual), *Law and Computer Technology* (monthly), *Conference Reports*.

World Association of Judges (WAJ) (*Association mondiale de Juges*): 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1966, under the sponsorship of the World Peace through Law Center, to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking jurists of all countries.

Hon. Chair. EARL WARREN (U.S.A.); Sec. Justice MARIEELLES GEYSER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly).

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*): Secretariat: Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France (see Chapter).

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*): c/o Prof. B. VOLARIC, Predstojnik Zavoda za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta, Rijeka, Yugoslavia; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Pres. Prof. J. MILCINSKI; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. GROMOV, Prof. J. RAEKALIO, Prof. W. SPANN; Treas. and Editor Prof. ARMAND ANDRÉ (Belgium). Publ. *Acta Medicinae legalis et socialis* (quarterly).

International Academy of Pathology (*Académie internationale de pathologie*): Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington D.C. 20305, U.S.A.

Chair. Prof. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (U.K.); Sec.-Treas. Dr. F. K. MOSTOFI (U.S.A.).

International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (*Association internationale de prophylaxie de la cécité*): c/o 1013 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1927. Objects: (a) to study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; (b) to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; (c) to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Pres. G. VON BAHR, M.D. (Sweden); Gen. Sec. W. J. HOLMES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Allergology (*Association internationale d'allergologie*): 1390 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 109, Canada; f. 1945. Object: To further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Next Congress: Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 1973. Membership: 39 national societies. Pres. Dr. M. SAMTER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. ARBESMAN (U.S.A.).

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*): Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Md. 21224, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to promote contacts between people interested in the study of gerontology and to organize meetings and congresses. Mems.: 37 national societies and groups in 31 countries. Pres. Dr. N. W. SHOCK (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. J. LORENZE (U.S.A.); Treas. Dr. R. ANDRES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS) (*Association internationale des sociétés de microbiologie*): 64 Fuller St., Ottawa, K1Y 3R8H, Canada; f. 1930; mems.: 47 national microbiological societies. Pres. Dr. V. M. ZHDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. Sir ASHLEY MILES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. N. E. GIBBONS.

International Cardiovascular Society (*Société Internationale Cardiovasculaire*): 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02111, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research in the diagnosis and therapy of cardiovascular diseases and to exchange ideas on an international basis. Eleventh Biennial Congress, Barcelona, 1973.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALLAN D. CALLOW (U.S.A.).

International Committee of Dermatology (*Comité international de dermatologie*): Hadassah University Hospital, P.O.B. 499, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1957 to promote

contacts between dermatologists, to represent their interests at the international level and generally to advance their work. Member societies in 50 countries. Chair. Prof. JOSÉ GAY-PRIETO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. FELIX SAGHER (Israel).

International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès International de Médecine Tropicale et de Paludisme*): Secretariat: Ninth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, P.O.B. 1373, Athens, Greece; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases. Next Congress: Oct. 1973.

Pres. of the Ninth Congress Prof. G. MERIKAS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. PAPAVALASSIOU (Greece).

International Dental Federation (*Fédération Dentaire Internationale*): f. 1900. Mems.: 73 national dental assns. in 66 countries and 5 affiliate associations.

Pres. Dr. H. HILLENBRAND (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. LEATHERMAN, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. Publ. *International Dental Journal and News Letter* (quarterly).

International Diabetes Federation (*Fédération internationale du diabète*): Dinkelziekenhuis, Losser (O) Netherlands; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 41 member associations.

Pres. Prof. F. G. YOUNG (U.K.); Sec. Dr. JAC. J. WITTE (Netherlands); Treas. P. J. SCHARRINGA (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

International Epidemiological Association (*Association Internationale d'Epidémiologie*): c/o Prof. M. M. HENDERSON, Department of Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, U.S.A.; f. 1954. Publ. *International Journal of Epidemiology* (quarterly).

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (*Fédération internationale d'électronique médicale et de techniques biologiques*): Secretariat: Institute of Medical Physics TNO, 45 Da Costakade, Utrecht, Netherlands.

Sec.-Gen. J. KUIPER (Netherlands).

International Federation of Anatomists (*Fédération internationale des anatomistes*): 45 rue des Sts. Pères, 75 Paris 6e, France; f. 1955.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. DELMAS.

International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Ophthalmologie*): f. 1953.

Sec. Prof. Dr. JULES FRANÇOIS, 15 Place de Smet de Naeyer, Ghent, Belgium.

International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Societies (*Fédération internationale d'otolaryngologie*): Kojimachi Mansion, 3-5 chome, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1965; mems. in 49 countries; Int. Congresses every four years; Next Congress: Venice, 1973.

Pres. A. BUSTAMANTE GURRÍA (Mexico); Exec. Dir. J. ONO (Japan).

International Federation of Physical Medicine (*Fédération Internationale de Médecine Physique*): Rehab. Center Eindhoven, 96 Kempensebaan, Eindhoven, Netherlands; f. 1952. Object: to link national societies, the organization of conferences and the dissemination of information to developing countries. Next conference: Barcelona, 1972.

Sec. A. P. M. VAN GESTEL, M.D.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Federation of Sports Medicine (*Fédération internationale de Médecine Sportive*): c/o Prof. GIUSEPPE LA CAVA, President, via Flaminia Nuova 270, 00191 Rome, Italy; f. 1928. Aims: to promote research into the physiological and pathological effects of physical exercise and sports on the human body; to work for the prevention and treatment of athletics injuries and diseases, and the use of sports as a form of therapy.

Pres. Prof. G. LA CAVA (Italy). Publ. *Journal of Sports Medicine and Fitness* (quarterly).

International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Electro-encéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique*): f. 1949. Object: To attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electroencephalography and clinical neuro-physiology in all the countries of the world; 36 mem. organizations (nat. societies).

Pres. Dr. COSIMO AJMONE MARSAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. R. ELLINGSON, 602 South 44th Ave., Omaha, Neb. 68105, U.S.A. Publ. *The EEG Journal* (monthly).

International League Against Rheumatism (*Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme*): f. 1928. Objects: To promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organizations.

Pres. P. HERRERA RAMOS (Uruguay); Sec.-Treas. Prof. FLORIAN DELBARRE, 15 rue Gay-Lussac, Paris 5e, France. Publs. *Revue de la Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme* (also in English, Spanish), *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Reumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.

International Leprosy Association (*Société internationale de la lèpre*): 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy from which about 15 million people in the world are suffering. Tenth Congress, Bergen (Norway), August 1973.

Pres. Dr. J. CONVIT; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases* (quarterly).

International Paediatric Association (*Association Internationale de Pédiatrie*): Institute of Child Health, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, N.S.W. 2050, Australia; f. 1910.

Pres. Dr. IHSAN DOGRAMACI (Turkey); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THOMAS STAPLETON (Australia); Treas. Dr. NILO HALLMAN (Finland).

International Rhinologic Society (*Société internationale de Rhinologie*): 1515 Pacific, Evercrtt, Washington, U.S.A.

Pres. K. H. HINDERER; Pres.-Elect. G. GUILLEN; Sec. Dr. G. H. DRUMHELLER.

International Society of Art and Psychopathology (*Société internationale de psychopathologie de l'expression*): Centre Psychiatrique St. Anne, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e; f. 1959 to bring together the various specialists interested in the problems of expression and artistic activities in connection with psychiatric, sociological and psychological research, as well as in the use of methods applied to other fields than that of mental illness. Mems.: 625.

Pres. Prof. Agr. VOLMAT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. ROSOLATO (France); Treas. Dr. C. SIMATOS (France). Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).

International Society of Audiology (*Société Internationale d'Audiologie*): 73 Challes, France; f. 1952; 450 individual mcm.

Gen. Sec. P. TRENQUE, M.D.

International Society of Blood Transfusion (*Société Internationale de Transfusion Sanguine*): 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mems.: about 850 in 64 countries.

Pres. T. J. GREENWALT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. J. P. SOULIER (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.

International Society of Cardiology (*Société internationale de cardiologie*): Case Postal 127, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland; f. 1950. Aims to stimulate the development of cardiology in its theoretical and practical aspects and to encourage contacts and the exchange of material between its affiliated societies and the foundation of new societies in countries where they do not already exist; organizes world congresses every four years; official relations with WHO; groups affiliated in 40 countries.

Pres. FERNAND COLLIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. WALTER SCHWEIZER (Switzerland). Publs. *ICF News in Brief* (ten times a year), *Annual Report*.

International Society of Criminology (*Société internationale de criminologie*): rue de Mondori, 75 Paris 1er, France; f. 1934. Object: To promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,200 mems.

Pres. H. TREVOR GIBBENS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. PAUL CORNIL (Belgium), ISRAËL DRAPKIN (Israel), NOËL MAILLOUX (Canada), LEONIDIO RIBEIRO (Argentina); Gen. Sec. GEORGES FULLY (France). Publ. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).

International Society of Geographical Pathology (ISGP) (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*): Kantonsspital, Schmelzbergstr. 10, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environments in which they occur. Mems.: national and regional committees in 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. I. RANNIE (U.K.); Co.-Pres. Prof. HURT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Haematology (*Société internationale d'hématologie*): c/o Prof. H. Braunsteiner, Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Innsbruck, Austria; f. 1946. Objects: To promote and foster the exchange and diffusion of information and ideas relating to blood and blood-forming tissues throughout the world; to provide a forum for discussion of haematologic problems on an international scale and to encourage scientific investigation of these problems; to promote the advancement of haematology and its recognition as a branch of the biological sciences; to attempt to standardize on an international scale haematologic methods and nomenclature; to promote a better understanding of the scientific basic principles of haematology among practitioners of haematology and physicians in general, and to foster better understanding of and greater interest in clinical haematologic problems among scientific investigators in the field of haematology; amalgamated 1966 with European Society of Haematology; 1,063 mems.

Sec.-Gen. (European Division) Prof. H. BRAUNSTEINER (Austria); (Asia-Pacific Division) Dr. S. HIBINO (Japan); Inter-American Division) Dr. T. ARENDS (Venezuela). Publs. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Congress Proceedings* (biennially).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*): Nestlé Hospital, CH-1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1948. Object: To encourage research and education in internal medicine; 3,000 mems. in 54 countries.

Pres. Dr. RICHARD A. KERN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. PHILIPPE C. FREI (Switzerland).

International Society of Neuropathology (*Société internationale de neuropathologie*): The National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, London, WC1 3BG, England.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARION C. SMITH (U.K.).

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1929. Objects: To contribute to the progress of science by the study of questions pertaining to orthopaedic surgery and traumatology. Congresses are convened every three years. 51 member countries, 1,720 members.

Pres. ROBERT MERLE D'AUBIGNE (France); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *Publication des Congrès*.

International Society of Radiology (*Société Internationale de Radiologie*): c/o Radio-Diagnostic Dept., Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1953. Objects: To co-ordinate the progress of medical radiology; to provide financial support for the four permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units and Measurements, (c) on Stage-Grouping of Cancer, (d) Radiological Education and Information; to undertake work referred to it by member societies. These Commissions meet during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals.

Pres. Prof. K. TSUKAMOTO (Japan); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. GÓMEZ LÓPEZ; Hon. Sec.-Treas. Prof. ERIC SAMUEL (U.K.).

International Society of Surgery (*Société internationale de chirurgie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1902.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. VAN GEERTRUYDEN (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie* (bi-monthly), *Comptes rendus des congrès* (every second year).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*): f. 1921. Object: To study all questions relating to the history of medical and related sciences, and to organize international congresses.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU (22 rue Durand, 34 Montpellier, France). Publs. *Bulletin* and *Actes des congrès*.

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*): 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the American Cancer Society Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships which are designed to enable experienced investigators from any country in the world to work in collaboration with, or under the direction of, outstanding scientists in another country. Mems.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 74 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. U. GARDNER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. M. TAYLOR (Canada). Publs. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Journal of Cancer* (bi-monthly), *UICC Monographs*.

International Union against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses (*Union internationale contre le péril vénérien et les tréponématoses*): Institut A. Fournier, 25 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14e; f. 1923. Mems. in 48 countries; has consultative status with WHO.

Pres. Prof. G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. NICOL, Lydia Dept., St. Thomas' Hospital, London, S.E.1, England.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*): 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1920. Object: To co-ordinate the efforts of anti-tuberculosis associations, establish contact with other health organizations and to promote scientific conferences regarding tuberculosis. Mems. in 88 countries.

Exec. Dir. JOHS. HOLM, DR.MED. Publs. *Bulletin, Proceedings of International Conferences*, review "T".

International Union for Health Education (*Union Internationale d'Education pour la Santé*): Secretariat: c/o 20 rue Greuze, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and techniques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Mems.: in 48 countries.

Pres. Mme. A. B. DE SUSTAITA SEEGER (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. LOUIS PAUL AUJOUAT (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*): 4 rue Pasquier, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958.

Pres. P. ORBAN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. GERSON (France). Publ. *Angéiologie* (every two months).

International Union of Biochemistry (*see under Other International Organizations*: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) (*Union Internationale des Sciences de la Nutrition*): c/o Prof. J. C. SOMOGYI, Institut für Nutrition Research, Seestrasse 72, 8803 Rüschlikon-Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. ROINE (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. C. SOMOGYI (Switzerland).

International Union of Physiological Sciences (*see under Other International Organizations*: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Railway Medical Services (*Union Internationale des Services Médicaux des Chemins de Fer*): c/o Sec.-Gen. Dr. KRADOLFER, Bollwerk 10, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: Railway administrations in 32 countries.

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union Internationale Thérapeutique*): Faculté St. Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, Paris 12e, France; f. 1934; 500 mems. from 22 countries. Gen.-Sec. Prof. J. LOEPER.

Medical Women's International Association (*Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins*): f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Mems.: national associations in 32 countries and individuals.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

PTCS. DR. LEONE HELLSTEDT (Sweden); Hon. Sec. Dr. **MARTHA KYRLE**, Weihburggasse 10-12, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

Permanent International Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology (*Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée*): c/o The Secretary, Dr. L. GROLLET, 4 rue Théodule-Ribot, Paris 17e, France; f. 1912; to study social maladies of man, animals, and plants. Mems.: national committees.

Pres. **LEON BINET** (France). Publ. *Revue de Pathologie Comparée*.

Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (*Société Internationale pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés*): 219 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1922; 104 mem. orgs. in 61 countries.

Pres. **JEAN REGNIERS** (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. **NORMAN ACTON**, Publ. *International Rehabilitation Review* (quarterly in English, French, Japanese and Spanish).

World Association of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Societies (formerly International Society of Clinical Pathology): f. 1948. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 23 national associations.

Pres. Dr. **J. J. ANDUJAR** (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. **B. L. DELLA VIDA** (Via L. Magalotti 15, Rome, Italy).

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la Santé Mentale*): Department of Psychiatry, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica; f. 1948. Objects: To promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 164 mem. associations in 54 countries and 3 dependencies.

Pres. Prof. **M. BEAUBRUN**; Admin.-Sec. Mrs. **Knight**. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération Mondiale de Neurologie*): Institute of Neurology, Queen Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1955 as International Neurological Congress, present title adopted 1957. Aims to assemble at the same time and place members of various congresses associated with neurology, and organize co-operation of neurological researchers. Organizes Congress every four years. Mems.: 10,000 in 59 countries. Pres. **MACDONALD CRITCHLEY**, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. **HENRY MILLER**, M.D. Publ. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*, *Journal für Hirnforschung*, *Journal de Génétique Humaine*.

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*): c/o Spitalgasse 23, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1955; Aims: to make available the highest standards of anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Last Congress: London, 1968. Mems.: Societies in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. **FRANCIS F. FOLDES** (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. Dr. **O. MAYRHOFER** (Austria).

World Medical Association (*Association Médicale Mondiale*): 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10019, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. September 1947. Objects: To promote closer ties among the national medical organizations and among the doctors of the world by personal contact and all other means available; to maintain the honour and interests of the medical profession; to study and report on the professional problems which confront the medical profession in the different countries; to organize an exchange of information on matters of interest to the medical profession; to establish relations with, and to present the views of, the medical profession to the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and other appropriate bodies; to assist all peoples of the world to attain the highest possible levels of health. The unit of membership is the national medical association: that is, the professional organization which is most fully representative of the profession in any country or territory. At present, 62 national medical associations are members.

Pres. Dr. **A. F. W. PEART** (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. **ALBERTO Z. ROMUALDEZ**; Treas. Dr. **H. J. SEWERING** (Germany). Publ. *World Medical Journal*, *International News Items*, *International Medical Directory*.

World Psychiatric Association (*Association Mondiale de Psychiatrie*): The Maudsley Hospital, London, S.E.5, England; f. 1961 at the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. Aims at the exchange, in all languages, of information concerning the problems of mental illness; the strengthening of relations between psychiatrists in all countries; the establishment of working relations with WHO, UNESCO and other international organizations; the organization of World Psychiatric Congresses and of regional and inter-regional scientific meetings. Mems.: 70 national societies totalling 50-60,000 individual psychiatrists. Gen. Sec. Dr. **D. LEIGH**.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

American College of Chest Physicians: 112 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1935.

Pres. **DAVID P. BOYD**; Exec. Dir. **ALFRED SOFFER**, M.D. Publ. *Chest*.

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology: 1013 Bishop Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. **W. J. HOLMES**.

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*): 178 ave. W. Churchill, Brussels 18, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Pres. **P. LUCKL** (Czechoslovakia); Sec. **H. DENOLIN** (Belgium).

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*): 79 rue Saint-Laurent, Liège, Belgium; f. 1921.

Pres. Gén.-Maj. Méd. **EDGARD EVRAUD** (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Gén. Méd. **J. VONCKEN** (Belgium). Publ. *Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées*.

International Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions (*Centre Internationale de Documentation concernant les Expressions Plastiques—CIDEP, Fondation Singer-Polignac*): Clinique de la Faculté, 1 rue Cabanis, Paris 14e, France; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

Dir. Dr. C. WIART. Publ. Catalogue of acquisitions of the library (twice a year).

International Society of Clinical Electrorétinographie (*Société Internationale d'Electrorétinographie Clinique*): c/o Dr. H. E. HUNKES, 180 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam 1, Netherlands; f. 1958; publ. *Bibliographic Service and Newsletter*.

International Society of Hydatid Disease (*Société Internationale d'Hydatidologie*): c/o Prof. A. FERRO, Sec.-Gen., Lavalle 636, Azul, Argentina; f. 1941. Publ. *Archivos Internacionales de la Hidatidosis*.

World Veterinary Association (*Association Mondiale Vétérinaire*): c/o Dr. M. LEUENBERGER, Office Vétérinaire Cantonal, Institut d'Hygiène, Quai de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: member organizations in 53 countries and 10 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. W. I. B. BEVERIDGE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. A. D. TRETIAKOV (U.S.S.R.), Dr. S. F. SCHEIDY, Prof. Dr. J. F. FIGUEROA (Peru); Sec.-Treas. Prof. Dr. M. LEUENBERGER. Publ. *Catalogue of Veterinary Films and Films of Veterinary Interest* (2nd ed. 1966), *News Items/News Letters*.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association: National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1929 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 30 countries. Pres. DONALD G. M. NELSON, M.D. (Canada); Exec. Vice-Pres. MERRILL H. GOODWIN, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aerospace Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation: c/o P.O.B. 234, Greenhills Post Office, Rizal, Philippines; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Mems.: 12 national associations. Next congress: Djakarta, Indonesia, 1974.

Pres. W. ALAN GRAINGER (Australia); Sec.-Gen. F. M. HERBOSA (Philippines). Publ. *APDF APRO Newsletter*.

Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria (*Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering*): 2A Avenida 0-61, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800.

Pres. HUMBERTO OLIVERO (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. DANILO ARIS P. (Guatemala). Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology (ASNEMGE) (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-entérologie*): Lange Lozanastraat 222, B2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge. Members in 28 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. Z. KOJECKY (Czechoslovakia); Sec. Dr. L. O. STANDAERT (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (*Union Médicale Balkanique*): 10 rue Progresul, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of

public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses, the next being held in Bucharest, Romania. Mems.: doctors and other specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. Șr. UILCU (Romania); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. POPESCU BUZEU (Romania). Publ. *Archives de l'Union Médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year).

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum: Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002, Basle; f. 1954; an international group for the study of scientific and clinical problems in allergy and related branches of medicine and immunology. The Collegium aims to promote the humble spirit of scientific enquiry, friendly co-operation, good fellowship and professional relationships in the field of allergy. Mems.: 152 from 27 countries.

Pres. D. HARLEY; Hon. Sec. P. KALLOS; Sec.-Treas. A. CERLETTI. Publ. *International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology*.

European Association against Poliomyelitis (*Association européenne contre la poliomyélite*): 30 Blvd. Général Jacques, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions concerned with poliomyelitis and other virus diseases, and promote collaboration between all societies connected with the disease. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. N. CAJAL (Romania); Sec.-Gen. P. RECHT (Belgium).

European Association for the Study of the Liver: Hôpital Beaujon, F-92-Clichy, France; f. 1966. Aims: to promote the communication of research in Europe on hepatology by arranging annual meetings and other relevant activities. Mems.: c. 300.

Pres. Dr. BARBARA BILLING (U.K.); Sec. Dr. J.-P. BENHAMOU (France). Publ. *Abstract of Communications* (annually).

European Association of Social Medicine (*Union Européenne de Médecine Sociale*): 21 rue Murillo, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. BRENNMAN (Holland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX: 4 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957; studies risks of long-term build-up of toxicity.

Gen. Sec. Prof. R. TRUHAUT (France). Publ. *Reports of Meetings*.

European Dialysis and Transplant Association: c/o Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin 1, Ireland; f. 1965 to encourage and to report advances in the field of haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplantation and related subjects; 9th Congress, Florence, Italy, June 1972. Mems.: 650.

Pres. Prof. L. MIGONE (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. M. CARMODY. Publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

European League against Rheumatism (*Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme*): 5 ave. Tivoli, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1947 to co-ordinate research and treatment of rheumatic complaints conducted by national societies. Members in 27 countries.

Pres. S. DE SÈZE (France); Sec.-Gen. A. JUNG (Switzerland); Sec. H. SZULZ (Postfach 155, CH-4000 Basel 16, Switzerland); Treas. D. GROSS (Switzerland).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

European League for Mental Hygiene (*Ligue européenne d'hygiène mentale*): 11 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to act as a link between national associations; organise congresses on mental health, etc. Mems.: Nat. leagues in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom. Pres. Prof. H. EHRLHARDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. A. LAMARCHE (France).

European Organisation for Caries Research (*Organisme européenne de recherches sur la carie*): 18 Passage du Terraillet, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. Mems.: research workers in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. Pres. Prof. Dr. R. NAUJORS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. R. HELD (Switzerland).

European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*): 64 Wimpole St., London, W1M 8AL, England; f. 1907 to advance the science of orthodontics and its relations with the collateral arts and sciences. 1,029 members in 41 countries. Pres. Prof. O. SLAGSVOLD; Sec. Prof. D. P. WALTHER (U.K.); Hon. Treas. H. E. WILSON (U.K.).

European Union for Child Psychiatry (*Union européenne de pédopsychiatries*): 6 Chemin des Pêcheurs, Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to develop contacts between specialists in child psychiatry, exchange information on research and control training of specialists. Members in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. Gen.-Sec. Prof. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. (Switzerland); Chair. Prof. A. HNSJO (Sweden).

European Union of Specialist Physicians (*Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes*): 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1958 to watch the interests of specialist physicians. Mems.: 2 representatives each from Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. Pres. Dr. P. POUYAUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. DELUNE (Belgium).

Eurotransplant Foundation (*Stichting Eurotransplant*): c/o Dept. of Immunohaematology, University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1968; co-ordinates the exchange of organs for transplantations between about 70 European Hospitals in Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland; keeps register of almost 1,000 patients with all necessary information for matching with suitable donors in the shortest possible time (10 minutes); organizes transport of the organ and the transplantation. Co-operating clinics: 73, and collaboration with similar organizations in Scandinavian countries, U.K. and France. Chair. Prof. Dr. J. J. VAN ROOD; Admin. Dir. Drs. H. M. A. SCHIPPERS. Publ. *Leukocyte Typing and Kidney Transplantation in Unrelated Donor-Recipient Pairs*.

Federación Odontológica de Centro America y Panamá (*Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama*): Apdo. Postal 4115, Panama; f. 1957. Objects: To link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national

societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries. Twelfth Congress to be held in San Salvador, November 1972. Pres. Dr. AUGUSTIN ARANGO N.; Secs. Dr. ALFREDO H. BEGUIDO (Panama), Dr. OMAR RODRIGUEZ S; Treas. Dr. RAÚL ORILLAC A. Publ. *Congresses*.

Federation of the European Dental Industry (FIDE) (*Fédération de l'Industrie Dentaire en Europe*): 6 Blvd. des Sablons, Neuilly sur Seine, Seine, France; to promote the interests of the dental industry. Mems.: national associations in France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Pres. and Chair. MARCEL MICHALKE (France); Vice-Pres. Consul Dr. HERBERT RAUTER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (*Instituto de Nutrición de América y Panamá*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science and its application in member countries. Administered by Pan American Health Organization—PAHO—and World Health Organization—WHO. Mems.: 6 countries. Publs. *Annual Report*, scientific articles, quarterly bulletin. Dir. M. BÉHAR, M.D., M.P.H.

Interamerican Society of Psychology—SIP (*Sociedad interamericana de psicología*): c/o Dr. LUIZ NATALICIO, Box 88, UTEP, El Paso, Texas 79968, U.S.A.; f. 1951. Aims: to provide means of communication between behavioural scientists in North and South America, to help in promoting cross-cultural research, exchange scholars and information, hold congresses. The Thirtieth Inter-American Congress of Psychology will be held in Panama in December 1971. Mems.: 900. Pres. ROBERT B. MALMO, PH.D. (Canada); Sec.-Gen. LUIZ NATALICIO, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Boletín de Noticias*, Proceedings of Congresses.

International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (*Académie internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952. Aims: to bring together exponents of the study of pharmaceutical history. Mems.: 52 members in 32 countries. Pres. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YOU; Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands). Publ. *Acta Pharmaciae Historiae* (irregularly).

International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine aéronautique et spatiale*): 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels 1; f. 1959 to facilitate international co-operation in research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 115 members in 31 countries. Pres. Dr. G. E. WIGHT (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRÉ ALLARD (Belgium).

International Academy of Cytology: 1050 Ch. Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, Quebec, Canada; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 230. Pres. ENMERICH VON HAAM, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER MEISELS, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Anatomical Congress: c/o Prof. Dr. D. A. Jdanov, Marx-Prospect 18, Moscow/K-9, U.S.S.R.; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology in the fields of gross and microscopical anatomy, histology, cytology, etc. Last Congress: Leningrad, August 1970. Pres. Prof. D. A. JDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. G. PRIVES (U.S.S.R.).

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International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie infantile et des professions affiliées*): 3 ave. du Président Wilson, Paris 16c, France; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 23 countries.

Pres. E. JAMES ANTHONY, M.D.; Sec.-Gen. A. J. SOLNIT, M.D.; Treas. R. S. LOURIE, M.D. Publ. *International Yearbook of Child Psychiatry*.

International Association for Dental Research: 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings. Mems.: 3,600 (900 in 50 countries outside North America).

Pres. Dr. FRANK J. ORLAND; Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR R. FRECHETTE. Publ. *The Journal of Dental Research*.

International Association for the Study of the Liver: Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1958 for the informal exchange of scientific data on the liver; 200 mems.

Pres. Prof. J. CAROLI (France); Sec. Prof. N. TYGSTRUP (Denmark).

International Association of Agricultural Medicine (*Association Internationale de Médecine Agricole*): Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, Tours 37, France; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 200.

Pres. Prof. MACUC (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. VACHER (France).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*): rue César Franck 47, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 3,176 in 92 countries. Past Pres. Prof. M. S. VITELES (U.S.A.); Pres. Prof. G. WESTERLUND (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. L. HEARNshaw (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. R. PIRET (Belgium). Publ. *International Review of Applied Psychology* (every 6 months).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association Internationale d'Asthmologie—INTERASMA*): 6 rue de la Concorde, Toulouse, France; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; mems. in 47 countries.

Pres. P. ERIKSSON-LIHR (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Cl. THÉRON (France).

International Association of Biological Standardization: Institut d'Hygiène, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955; Aims: the organization's object is to connect producers and controllers of immunobiological products (sera, vaccines, etc.) for the study and the development of methods of standardization. Through the IAMS it can support international organizations (WHO, IOE, FAO, etc.) in their efforts to solve problems of standardization. Mems.: 380.

Pres. Dr. F. T. PERKINS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. C. HULSE (U.K.); Treas. Prof. R. H. REGAMEY (Switzerland). Publs. *Proceedings of International Meetings and Symposia*.

International Association of Oral Surgeons: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1963 to advance the science and art of Oral Surgery; 900 mems.

Pres. Dr. JORGEN RUD (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Sir TERENCE WARD (U.K.).

International Brain Research Organization (IBRO): 7 Place Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960; affiliated with UNESCO as an international scientific research and educational body for all fields concerning the brain. Mems.: about 800.

Exec. Sec. Prof. H. H. JASPER; Treas. J. M. POSTERNAK.

International Bronchoesophagological Society: 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialties. Mems.: 450 in 45 countries. 14th International Congress: Lausanne, Switzerland, May 1973.

Pres. Prof. PIERRE MOUNIER-KUHN; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS; Pres. of Congress Prof. J. P. TAILLENS, Clinique ORL, Hôpital Cantonal, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (*Confédération Internationale Catholique des Institutions Hospitalières*): van Schaek Mathonsingel 4, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations; corresponding members: 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses. Pres. Prof. Dr. A. PRIMIS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ELEONORA LIPPITS, M.D. (Netherlands). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Cell Research Organisation (*Organisation Internationale de Recherche sur la Cellule*): c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes every year four to six international laboratory courses on modern topics of cell and molecular biology for young research scientists in important research centres all over the world; sponsors exchange of scientists; 200 mems.

Chair. Prof. H. PASSOW (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Chair. Prof. D. MAZIA (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Dr. E. WOLLMAN (France); Treas. Dr. J. HAREL (France).

International Center of Information on Antibiotics: 32 Blvd. de la Constitution, Liège, Belgium; f. 1961 to gather information on antibiotics and strains producing them; to establish contact with discoverers of antibiotics with a view to obtaining samples and filing information; to establish contact with the curators of culture collections in order to publish a catalogue of the producing strains, and with research workers in order to avoid duplication of investigations and confusion in the scientific literature; to spread information by means of a bulletin. 3,000 corresponding members.

Dir. Prof. M. WELSCH; Senior Scientist in Charge Dr. L. DELCAMBE. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregular).

International Chiropractors Association: 741 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mems.: 7 national associations and individuals totalling 4,628 in 8 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM S. DAY; Sec.-Treas. Dr. R. TYRRELL DENNISTON. Publs. *International Review of Chiropractic* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly).

International College of Surgeons, The (*Le Collège International de Chirurgiens*): 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc. Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery, to create a common bond among the surgeons of all

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nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems. in 76 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. ESTEBAN D. ROCCA (Peru); Corporate Sec. Dr. HAROLD O. HALLSTRAND; Int. Excc. Sec. Dr. VIRGIL T. DE VAULT. 140 mems. of Board of Governors. Pubs. *International Surgery* (monthly), *International Surgery Bulletin* (monthly).

International Commission for Optics: Laboratoire d'Optique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Besançon, La Bouloie, 25 Besançon, France; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics. Mems.: national committees from 20 countries.
Pres. Prof. H. H. HOPKINS; Sec. Treas. Prof. J. C. VIÉNOT.

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP): f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation protection; committees on Radiation Effects, Internal and External Exposure, Application of Recommendations. Mems.: about 50.

Chair. Dr. C. G. STEWART (Canada); Vice-Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada), Clifton Ave., Sutton, Surrey, England. Pubs. on various aspects of radiation protection.

International Committee for Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB): Faculté de Médecine, 7 rue Héger-Bordet, Brussels 7, Belgium; f. 1958 to standardize methods, techniques and apparatus used in human biology; to plan standardized biological surveys. Mems.: 250 from 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. MARTIN (Belgium). Publ. *International Journal of Human Biology* (bi-monthly).

International Committee of Catholic Nurses (Comité international catholique des infirmières et assistantes médico-sociales—CICIAMS): rue Joseph II 32, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928 to group professional catholic nursing associations; to represent Christian thought in the general professional field at international level; to co-operate in the general development of the profession and to promote social welfare. 46 full mems., 20 corresponding mems.

Pres. Mrs. M. ORDOÑEZ; Gen. Sec. Miss GH. VAN MASSENHOVE. Pubs. *CICIAMS-Nouvelles*, *CICIAMS-News* (quarterly).

International Congress of Radiology (Congrès International de Radiologie): f. 1925. Objects: To develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences, exchanging and discussing their ideas, and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are three permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Protection, (b) on Radiological Units, (c) on Staging of Cancer; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at three-yearly intervals. Last Congress Evian, France, April 1970.

International Council for Group Psychotherapy: P.O. Box 311, Beacon, N.Y. 12508, U.S.A.; f. 1954 to facilitate relations between individuals and organizations interested in group psychotherapy. Mems.: 138 individuals in 46 countries.

Pres. J. L. MORENO, M.D.; Sec. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *International Handbook of Group Psychotherapy* (quarterly).

International Council of Botanic Medicine: 11 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal 129, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mems.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—ICN (Conseil international des infirmières—CII): 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national nursing associations may share their common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1973 congress will be held in Mexico.

Pres. Miss MARGRETHE KRUSE (Denmark); Excc. Dir. Miss ADELE HERWITZ. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (quarterly) in English, with summaries in French, German and Spanish, *ICN Calling* newsletter in English, French, German and Spanish (10 times a year).

International Council of Psychologists: 206 Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to promote psychology as a science and a profession throughout the world.

Pres. DORIS TWITCHELL ALLEN, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Pres.-Elect VICTOR D. SANUA, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Sec. PATRICIA CAUTLEY, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Treas. BERNARD F. REISS, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Pubs. *ICWP Tenth Anniversary Handbook* (1951), *Twenty-fifth Anniversary History* (1967), *The International Psychologist* (quarterly periodical), *International Understanding* (1963–1968, vols. 1–6).

International Cystic Fibrosis Association: 202 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to disseminate current information on cystic fibrosis in those areas of the world where the disease occurs and to stimulate participation of scientific and medical researchers to the end that the disease will be resolved. Conducts annual medical symposia. Mems.: 23 national organizations.

Pres. GEORGE N. BARRIE, JR. (U.S.A.); Chair. Scientific/Medical Advisory Committee Prof. ETTORE ROSSI (Switzerland).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy (Internationale Gesellschaft für Ärztliche Psychotherapie): Dolderstrasse 107, 8032 Zurich, Switzerland; to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organize international congresses. Mems.: 3,000 psychotherapists from 28 countries, 18 societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. P.-B. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. K. FRIEZ (Switzerland). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation for Public Health (Fédération Internationale pour la Santé Publique): 1 place Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1959; collects and diffuses documentation and information on health, hygiene, therapeutics, alimentation, air, water, etc.; promotes research, exchanges, comparison of experiments; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 12 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. LOUIS POLLEN (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. MARIO MANCINI (Italy).

International Federation of Clinical Chemistry: Hôpital Cantonal, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to promote the science and practice of clinical chemistry, and the international exchange of scientists, students and technologists; to develop agreement on nomenclature, standard materials and reference methods; to consider and recommend norms for education and training; to sponsor international congresses and meetings. Mems.: 26 national societies, 16,000 individuals.

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Pres. Prof. M. RUBIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. E. WERLE (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. L. HARTMANN (France); Sec. Dr. J. FREI (Switzerland). Publ. *News-Letter* (thrice a year).

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*): Maternité, rue Alcide Jentzer, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organises international congresses. Membership: National societies in 74 countries.

Pres. of Bureau Sir JOHN PEEL (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. DE WATTEVILLE (Switzerland). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies: Stubcnring 6/4/9A, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1967 to co-ordinate and further the work of national multiple sclerosis organizations throughout the world, to stimulate and encourage scientific research in this and related neurological diseases, to aid individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of these diseases, to collect and disseminate information and to provide counsel and active help in furthering the development of voluntary national multiple sclerosis organizations.

Pres. F. C. WISER, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. a.i. R. A. BETTS. Publ. *International Newsletter* (quarterly in English, French, German).

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations—IFPMA: Nordstrasse 15, P.O.B. 328, 8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1968. Aims: the exchange of information and international co-operation in all questions of interest to the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the field of health legislation, science and research in order to contribute to the advancement of the health and welfare of the peoples of the world; development of ethical principles and practices and co-operation with national and international organizations, governmental and non-governmental. Mems.: the pharmaceutical manufacturers associations of the EEC, EFTA, the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Latin America, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and Spain.

Pres. Dr. H. HARMS; Excc. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. EGLI.

International Federation of Surgical Colleges (*Fédération Internationale des Collèges de Chirurgie*): c/o Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1958 to improve the standard of surgery, maintain close relations between surgical colleges throughout the world and encourage education, training and research. Mems.: 42 national colleges or societies. Last Meeting: Moscow, August 1971.

Pres. Prof. Sir JOHN BRUCE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. WALTER MACKENZIE (Canada), Prof. FRITZ LINDER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Treas. R. S. JOHNSON-GILBERT (U.K.). Publs. *News Bulletin*, *Interchange Bulletin*, *Surgical Education and Training*.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du climatisme*): 5 Hätternweg, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; f. 1947. 21 member countries.

Pres. Dr. G. EBRARD; Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. KASPAR.

International Fertility Association: Parquillo Meliton Porras 161, Miraflores, Lima, Peru; f. 1951 to study problems of fertility and sterility in their broad implications, to stimulate social awareness and scientific investigation thereof. Mems.: 1,700 individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. AXEL INGELMAN-SUNDBERG (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. JORGE ASCENZO CABELLO (Peru). Publ. *International Journal of Fertility*.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians: 22 Nottingham Place, London, W1M 4AT, England; f. 1951 to promote the science, maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. W. B. FLUHARTY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. P. HAMBLIN (U.K.); Sec. M. G. AIRD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic League (*Ligue Homéopathique Internationale*): c/o Dr. J. P. Chiron, 2 Sq. Moncey, Paris 9e, France; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 225 individuals, 10 groups (2,200 members) representing 19 countries. Publ. *Aeta Homoeopathica*.

Pres. Dr. F. LAMASSON (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. P. CHIRON (France).

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*): 24 Nutford Place, London, W1H 6AN; f. 1947. Objects: To maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and practice; to set up international study committees and to publish reports of their work; to organize international hospital congresses, regional hospital conferences, study tours and study courses in hospital work; to publish an international hospital journal in English and French; 4 categories of members: national hospital organizations; professional organizations, regional groups of hospitals, individual hospitals; individual members; industrial members.

Pres. Prof. A. GRÖNWALL (Sweden); Treas. Dr. G. W. GRAHAM (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. D. G. HARRINGTON HAWES. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly; English and French).

International League Against Epilepsy (*Ligue internationale contre l'épilepsie*): c/o Ursula Klinick, Wassenaar, Netherlands; f. 1909 to collect and disseminate information concerning epilepsy and foster co-operation with other international institutions in similar fields. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 25 countries.

Pres. H. GASTAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. MAGNUS (Netherlands). Publ. *Epilepsia* (quarterly).

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*): Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the provisions of the Narcotics Treaties by Governments. Entered into operation in March 1968, replacing the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (*Comité central permanent des stupéfiants*) and Drug Supervisory Body (*Organe de contrôle des stupéfiants*). The INCB is composed of eleven experts.

Pres. Sir HARRY GREENFIELD (U.K.); Sec. JOSEPH DITTERT (Switzerland). Publ. Report on the Board's work to the Economic and Social Council of the UN and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs, and advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

International Optometric and Optical League: 65 Brook St., London, W1Y 2DT; f. 1928. Aims to co-ordinate efforts to provide a good standard of ophthalmic optical (optometric) care throughout the world; in pursuance of this object the League is active in providing a forum for exchange of ideas between different countries; a large part of its work is concerned with optometric education, and advice upon standards of qualification. The League also interests itself in legislation in relation to optometry throughout the world. Mems.: 22 countries.

Pres. G. A. WHEATCROFT (U.K.); Sec. G. M. DUNN (U.K.) Publs. *Reports*, various documents of guidance.

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International Organization Against Trachoma (*Organisation Internationale contre le trachome*): 50 ave. Albert Camus, 86 Chatelleraut, France; f. 1929 by the International Congress of Ophthalmology for the research and study of trachomatous conjunctivitis (trachoma).

Pres. Prof. G. B. BIETTI (Rome); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. PAGES (France). Publ. *International Review of Trachoma* (quarterly).

International Organization for Medical Physics: c/o Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON, Dept. of Radiology, University Hospitals, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to organize international co-operation in medical physics, to promote communication between the various branches of medical physics and allied subjects, to contribute to the advancement of medical physics in all its aspects and to advise on the formation of National Committees for Medical Physics in those countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Committees of Medical Physics in 9 countries.

Pres. J. S. LAUGHLIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. I. MAGNUSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON (U.S.A.).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*): Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. The national pharmaceutical organizations of 49 countries are Ordinary Members, and approx. 3,000 individual pharmacists are Associate Members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; General Assembly: Brussels 1958, Copenhagen 1960, Vienna 1962, Amsterdam 1964, Madrid 1966, Hamburg 1968, Geneva 1970.

Pres. Dr. J. H. M. WINTERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. F. KOK (Netherlands). Publ. *Journal Mondial de Pharmacie*.

International Psycho-Analytical Association: 601 E 32nd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60616, U.S.A.; f. 1908 to hold meetings to define and promulgate the theory and teaching of psychoanalysis, to act as a forum for scientific discussions, to control and regulate training and to contribute to the interdisciplinary area which is common to the behavioural sciences. 3,100 members.

Pres. Dr. LEO RANGELL; Sec. Dr. FRANCES GITELSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* (4 issues per year).

International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research (*Comité scientifique international de recherches sur la trypanosomiase*): Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Box 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: To review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by the organisations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (ISCEH): Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Pha 2, Ke Karlova 11, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research, discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operate relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons

using hypnosis and set up standards for professional training and adequacy. Affiliated to the World Federation of Mental Health.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D. (130 rue de la Pompe, Paris 16e, France); Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAI (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Research on Civilization Diseases and Vital Substances (*Société internationale pour la recherche sur les maladies de civilisation et les substances vitales*): 61 Bismarckstrasse, Hannover-Kirchrode, Germany; f. 1954 to conduct research into the improvement of foodstuffs by ensuring retention of their natural properties; to combat the use of chemical products; prohibit harmful additives; organizes an annual International Convention on Civilization Diseases, Nutrition, Environment and living conditions. Member societies and individuals in 75 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. A. SCHWEIGART (Germany). Publ. *Vitalstoffe-Zivilisationskrankheiten* (Vital substances, Diseases of Civilization; every 2 months).

International Society of Acupuncture (*Société internationale d'acupuncture*): 112 ave. de la République, 93 Aubervilliers, France; f. 1943 to develop knowledge of acupuncture in the world. Mems.: national societies and individuals in 44 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. L. DE TYMOWSKI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHATZ. Publ. *Revue d'acupuncture* (quarterly).

International Society of Cybernetic Medicine (*Société Internationale de Médecine Cybernétique—SIMC*): 348 Via Roma, 80134 Naples, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to promote international co-operation in the use of cybernetic methods in the biological and medical sciences; organizes congresses; individual and collective members in various countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MASTURZO (Italy); Sec. Dr. P. BATTARRA (Italy). Publ. *Cybernetic Medicine* (quarterly).

International Society of Developmental Biologists: Hubrecht Laboratory, Uppsalalaan 1, Universiteitscentrum "De Uithof", Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1911 as *International Institute of Embryology*. Objects: To promote the study of developmental biology and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems.: 500.

Pres. Prof. A. MONROY (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. R. DE HAAN; Dir. Prof. P. D. NIEUWKOOP. Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).

International Society of Lymphology: P.O.B. 128, 8028 Zürich-Fluntern, Switzerland; f. 1966 to further progress in lymphology through personal contact and exchange of ideas among members. 380 mems. in 38 countries.

Pres. J. A. GRUWEZ (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. RÜTTIMANN (Switzerland). Publ. *Lymphology* (quarterly).

International Society of Medical Hydrology (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*): via Rovereto 11, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.

Pres. Prof. VICTOR OTT (Germany); Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).

International Society of Tropical Dermatology: 19 East 80th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: about 1,500 in 85 countries. Third World Congress to be held in São Paulo, Brazil, 1973.

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- Pres. Prof. JOHN C. BELISARIO (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FREDERICK REISS (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Dermatology* (quarterly in English, French, Spanish, Italian and German).
- International Union of Psychological Science:** c/o Prof. EUGENE H. JACOBSON, Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 37 countries.
- Pres. ROGER W. RUSSELL (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. ALEXANDER LURIA (U.S.S.R.), JOSEPH NUTTIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. EUGENE H. JACOBSON (U.S.A.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. GERHARD NIELSEN (Denmark). Publ. *International Journal of Psychology* (quarterly), *International Directory of Psychologists* (irregular).
- Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology:** San Lucar 1554, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthisiology; organizes Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.
- Pres. Prof. CARLOS MALLORQUIN (Paraguay); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FERNANDO D. GÓMEZ (Uruguay). Publ. *Boletín Soc. Tisiología* (quarterly).
- Middle East Neurosurgical Society:** Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD, Neurosurgical Department, Orient Hospital, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1958 to promote clinical advances and scientific research among its members and to spread knowledge of neurosurgery and related fields among all members of the medical profession in the Middle East. Mems.: 40 in 9 countries.
- Pres. Dr. OMAR JUM'A; Sec. Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD.
- Organization for Co-operation and Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases** (*Organisation de Coopération et de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies—OCCGE*): B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; f. 1960. Mems.: governments of Dahomey, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.
- Pres. Dr. BÉNITIÉNI FOFANA (Mali); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHEICK SOW.
- Organization for Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa** (*Organisation de Coordination pour la Lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale—OCEAC*): B.P. 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo People's Republic, Gabon. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance on a regional scale.
- Pres. Dr. J. BAZOUM; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LABUSQUIÈRE.
- Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology:** Secretariats: 211 North Meramec, St. Louis, Missouri 63105, U.S.A.; Agustinas 1141, Santiago, Chile; Box 1189, Panama 1, R.P.; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.
- Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama); Pres. Dr. A. EDWARD MAUMENEE (U.S.A.).
- Pan American Cancer Cytology Society:** P.O.B. 1517, Miami, Florida 33138, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to develop, promote and extend the use of cytologic diagnosis, training and research; organizes periodic congresses and other meetings; next Congress to be held at Salzburg, Austria, 1973.
- Pres. Dr. HELMUT FEGERL; Corresp. Sec. WALTER H. THAIN, C.T., M.T.; Treas. CARL T. JAVERT, M.D. Publ. *Cancer Cytology* (bi-annual).
- Pan-American Medical Association:** 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims to promote the interchange of medical knowledge and research among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, to grant scholarships to doctors in the American nations and send doctors to seminars on the latest medical developments; to strengthen through the medical profession bonds of friendship among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Holds inter-American congresses.
- Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH J. ELLER, M.D.
- Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance Inc.:** Dr. Carmen Troche de Mejía, 54 Antonio, Humacao, Puerto Rico; f. 1947 to bring medical women in the Americas into association for medical public welfare work, to improve treatment methods and general conditions. Mems.: active retired, honorary individual mems. and group mems. in 15 countries.
- Pres. Dr. CARMEN TROCHE DE MEJÍA (Puerto Rico). Publ. *Newsletter, Proceedings of Congresses*.
- Pan-Pacific Surgical Association:** Room 236, Alexander Young Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 2,652 regular, associate and senior mems. from 44 countries. Twelfth Congress: March 1972, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Officers: a new President and Secretary-General were to be elected in March 1972.
- Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health** (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*): via S. Barnaba 8, Milan, Italy; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 581 from 57 countries.
- Pres. Prof. LEO NORO (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Treas. Prof. E. C. VIGLIANI (Italy).
- Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis:** c/o Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Office National de la Recherche et du Développement, P.O.B. 1697, Kinshasa, Zaïre; f. 1949 to collect and publish documentary material and facilitate interchange of research workers and experts. Mems.: OAU countries (see chapter).
- Dir. Prof. V. A. DEGROOTE. Publ. *O.N.R.D.*
- Réunion Européenne de Chimie Thérapeutique** (*European Meeting on Medicinal Chemistry*): 49 Square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; organized jointly by the Société Chimique de Belgique and the Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique with the co-operation of organizations in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Last Meeting: Sept. 1970, Brussels.
- Chair. Dr. FL. MARTIN (Belgium).
- Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología** (*Interamerican Society of Cardiology*): Ave. Cuauhtémoc 300, México City, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 3,215 in 17 countries.
- Pres. (1968-72) Dr. AUGUSTO MISPIRETA; Sec.-Treas. Dr. SAMUEL ZAJARIAS.
- Society of Haematology and Blood-Transfusion of African and Near Eastern Countries:** Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965 for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific research in the field of haematology.
- Pres. Dr. SY BABA (Ivory Coast); Vice-Pres. Dr. BENABDJY (Algeria); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALI BOUJNAH (Tunisia).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH)

World Confederation for Physical Therapy: Brigay House, 20-22 Mortimer St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of information between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Ireland, India, Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A.; provisionally approved: Argentina, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Spain, Turkey.

Sec.-Gen. Miss E. M. MCKAY. Pubs. *Bulletin* (three times a year).

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies: University of Tokyo, Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1955 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. Mems.: 37 societies representing 50 countries.

Pres. K. SANO.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists: 29 Sherbrooke Ave., Glasgow, S1, Scotland; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. There are national professional associations of occupational therapists in 23 countries, with a total membership of approximately 10,000.

Pres. Mrs. M. THELMA CARDWELL; Hon. Sec.-Treas. CAROLINE HENDERSON. Pubs. (not periodicals) *Proceedings of international congresses held in 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970; The Functions of Occupational Therapy, Recommended Minimum Standards for the Education of Occupational Therapists, Organisation of an Occupational Therapy Department, The Organisation of a Professional Association for Occupational Therapists, A Code of Ethics for Occupational Therapists.*

World Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History (*Union mondiale des sociétés d'histoire pharmaceutique*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952 to promote research and dissemination of knowledge on the history of pharmacy. Member societies totalling over 4,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. E. VIROLO (Italy); Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands); Treas. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YU (Spain).

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

African Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CACMI (*Comité Africain pour la Coordination des Moyens d'Information*): Accra, Ghana.

Sec. KOFI BATSA (Ghana); f. 1965 to harmonize the activities of the three major journalists' unions in Africa.

Pan-African Union of Journalists—PAJU: Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to promote the welfare and training of African journalists.

Sec.-Gen. KOFI BATSA (Ghana).

Union of African News Agencies (UANA): Algérie Presse Service, 7 bd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; meets annually; has proposed the creation of a Pan-African News Agency within aegis of OAU.

Pres. MOHAMED BOUZID (Algeria).

Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (*Union des Organisations Nationales de Radio et Télévision de l'Afrique*): 15 Bd. de la République, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, including monitoring and frequency allocation, among African countries. Mems.: 18.

Pres. M. MOUTONGO-BLACK (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED EL BASSIOUNI (Senegal).

African Postal and Telecommunications Union: P.O. Box 593, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1935. Aims: To improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. Mems.: 11 countries. Dir. Postmaster-General (South Africa).

African Postal Union—AfPU (*Union postale Africaine*): 5 26th July St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961 to improve postal services between member states, to secure collaboration between them and to create other useful services. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Egypt.

Dir. ABDEL AZIZ SHAKER (Egypt). Publ. *African Posta Union Review* (quarterly).

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse (*European Alliance of Press Agencies*): Agence Belga, rue de la Science 6, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957; 23 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests.

Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG; Sec. WILLY VAEREWIJCK.

Asian Broadcasting Union: Headquarters: ABU Secretariat, NHK Bldg., 2-3 Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes. Eighth General Assembly, October 1971, Manila, Philippines. Mems.: 58 mems. in 41 countries.

Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA (Japan); Vice-Pres. DOL BIN RAMLI (Malaysia), T. S. DUCKMANTON (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Sir CHARLES MOSES, C.B.E. (Box 4103, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia); Hon. Deputy Sec.-Gen. ICHIRO MATSUI (Japan). Publ. *ABU Newsletter* (monthly in English), *ABU Technical Review* (bi-monthly in English).

Asian-Oceanic Postal Union: Post Office Bldg., Manila, Philippines D-406; f. 1962; to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of postal services. Mems.: Australia, Republic of China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand.

Acting Dir. GODOFREDO B. SENIRES; Acting First Sec. ANTONIO S. NAVARRO. Pubs. *AOPU Annual Report, Brochure on the Exchange of Postal Officials.*

Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (DISTRIPRESS): CH-8002 Zurich, Beethovenstrasse 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to assist in the promotion of the freedom of the press throughout

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

the world, supporting and aiding UNESCO in promoting the free flow of ideas. Organizes meetings to promote the exchange of information and experience among members. 191 mems.

Pres. JOHN SOMERWIL (Netherlands); First Vice-Pres. ANTHONY GRIFFIN (U.K.); Man. Dr. PAUL KÜNG (Switzerland). Publ. *Distribress News* (four to six times a year).

Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión—AIR (*Inter-American Association of Broadcasters—IAAB; Associação Interamericana de Radiodifusão—AIR*): Suite 925, Ingraham Bldg., 25 S.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131, U.S.A.; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression. Mems.: National Associations of Broadcasters of all countries of North, Central and South America.

Pres. HERBERT E. EVANS; Dir.-Gen. RAMÓN L. BONACHEA. Publ. *Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

Association of European Journalists (*Association des journalistes européens*): Via Adelaide Ristori 8, Rome, Italy; f. 1963. Objects: to participate actively in the development of a European consciousness; promote deeper knowledge of European problems and secure appreciation by the general public of the work of European institutions; facilitate members' access to sources of European information. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. CHARLES REBUFFAT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. MARCELLO PALUMBO (Italy).

European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (*Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications—CEPT*): c/o Headquarters PTT, 12 Kortenaerkade, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959. Objects: to strengthen relations between member Administrations and to harmonize and improve their technical services. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations (*Fédération des Associations Européennes de Rédacteurs de Journaux d'Entreprises*): c/o H.M. BOSLAND, Unilever N.V., P.O.B. 760, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1955; 12 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals, and of industrial communications as a whole. Next Congress: Paris, 1973.

Sec.-Gen. H. M. BOSLAND.

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organisations (*IAFWNO*): Apartado 6715, Panama City, Panama; f. 1960 to promote the establishment of trade unions in the Western hemisphere; to defend professional and economic interest of organised newspapermen, with regard to working conditions and professional ethics; to strengthen co-operation among newspapermen's organizations. Mems.: 29 organizations in 24 countries.

Chairmen CHARLES A. PERLIK, Jr., JAIME HUMEREZ S.; Sec. LEONARDO DE MORAIS.

Inter-American Press Association (*Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa—Sociedade Interamericana de Imprensa*): 667 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to

foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 1,024.

Pres. (1971-72) JOHN WATKINS; Sec. RAYMOND E. DIX. Publ. *IAPA News* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Broadcasters Society (*Société Internationale de la Radio et Télévision*): Zwaluwlaan 78, P.O.B. 128, Bussum (NH), Netherlands; f. 1964. Objects: to provide a working fellowship between all persons and organizations everywhere concerned with the use of radio and television and with the role of these media in society; to give information and render services *inter alia* with regard to the exchange of information and materials; to promote and co-ordinate study, research and training. 2,200 mems. in 103 countries.

Pres. (Vacant); Treas. and Exec. Dir. T. D. R. THOMASON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERTHE A. BEYDALS (Netherlands). Publs. *Broadcasters' Bulletin* (monthly), reference works, reports on broadcasting in selected countries.

International Catholic Union of the Press (*Union catholique internationale de la Presse*): 43 rue Saint-Augustin, Paris 2e, France; f. 1936 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Eighth Congress was held in West Berlin in 1968. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and Periodicals.

Pres. JEAN GÉLAMUR (France); Sec.-Gen. Mgr. JESÚS IRIBARREN (Spain). Publ. *Journalistes Catholiques*.

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulations: Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1, India; f. 1963 to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and experience between member organizations; to work towards greater standardization and uniformity in the reporting of circulations; to encourage the establishment of audit bureaux of circulation where these do not exist and to co-operate with national and international advertising associations. Mems.: 22 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. S. D. KUMAR (India). Publs. *Circulating Auditing around the World* (bi-annually), *ad hoc* reports.

International Federation of Journalists (*Fédération internationale des journalistes*): 14 rue Duquesnoy, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to safeguard the freedom of the Press and of journalists and to uphold the standards of the profession, to promote contacts between national organizations; organizes seminars on professional training in the developing countries; issues an international Press card for professional journalists. Consultative status with UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 62,000 journalists belonging to national unions in 23 countries. Pres. K. G. MICHAEL (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. T. BOGAERTS (Belgium). Publs. *IFJ Information* (quarterly), *Direct Line* (monthly).

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (*Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications*): 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER (France); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES BOURQUIN (Switzerland); Treas.-Gen. Baron DE THYSEBAERT (Belgium); Dir. MICHEL DE SAINT PIERRE (France). Publs. *FIEJ Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English), *FIEJ—DOC* (dossiers of documentation in French and English), *FIEJ—Notes* (monthly in German, French and English).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies (*Fédération internationale des bureaux d'extraits de presses—FIBEP*): Streulistrasso 19, P.O.B. 8030, Zurich 7; f. 1953 to improve the standing of the profession, prevent infringements, illegal practices and unfair competition; and to develop business and friendly relations among press cuttings agencies throughout the world. 54 mems.

Pres. PAUL MORGAN (U.K.); Gen. Sec. ALEX HENNE (Switzerland). Publ. *FIBEP World Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press (FIPRESCI): 6 via Somaini, Lugano, Switzerland; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press; organizes study groups. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 47 countries.

Pres. BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. VINICIO BERETTA (Switzerland).

International Federation of the Periodical Press (*Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*): 68A Wigmore St., London, W.1; f. 1925 to protect the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: national groups in 23 countries.

Pres. D. LJUNGGREN (Sweden); Deputy Pres. S. C. H. COEBERGH (Netherlands); Dir. LORD MOUNTEVANS.

International Film and Television Council—IFTC (*Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision*): H.Q. via Santa Susanna 17, Rome, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 37 international film and television organizations; associate: 13 national bodies of international scope. Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Hon. Sec. Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Publs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Maritime Radio Committee (*Comité international radio-maritime—CIIRM*): Administrative Secretariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, Pier Head House, Narrow St., London, E14 8DQ; f. 1928. An international consultative committee for the purpose of studying and developing means of improving marine wireless communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organizations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 40 mems.

Pres. R. E. SIMONDS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. A. F. REYROLLE (France); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTANHETA (Belgium).

International Newspaper and Colour Association (INCA): INCA-FIEJ Research Institute, Washingtonplatz 1, 61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1961. Objects: to develop methods, machines and techniques for the newspaper industry; to evaluate standard specifications for raw materials for use in newspaper production; to investigate economy and quality improvements for newspaper printing and publishing. Mems.: 120 full mems., 30 trade associate mems., 5 affiliated mems.

Pres. W. PLUYGERS (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. B. DALIN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. A. F. KUTZNER. Publ. *Newspaper Techniques*.

International Organisation of Journalists (*Organisation internationale des journalistes*): Päršská 9, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the freedom of the press and of journalists and to promote their material

welfare. Activities include the maintenance of an international training centre and international recreations centres for journalists. Consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 108 countries.

Chair. JEAN MAURICE HERMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. Jiří KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in English, French, Russian, and Spanish), *Interpressgraphik* (quarterly), *Interpressmagazin* (quarterly), *Information Bulletin* (twice monthly).

International Press Telecommunications Council (*Comité International des Télécommunications de Presse*): Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1965 to safeguard and promote the interests of the Press on all matters relating to telecommunications; keeps its members informed of current and future telecommunications developments. The Committee meets at least once a year and maintains four technical sub-committees. Mems.: 13 Press Associations.

Chair. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYEN; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA): Kyoda News Service, 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 to promote co-operation among the national news agencies of Asia in such fields as news services, features and photographs, pooling of correspondents, telecommunications, services and the reduction of passport and frontier formalities for journalists. Mems.: 12 agencies in Ceylon, Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan and Philippines.

Pres. Brig.-Gen. HARSONO (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. S. IWANAGA (Japan).

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (*Unión Postal de las Américas y España*): Calle Buenos Aires 495, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries.

Dir. RENA L. DOCAMPO (Uruguay); Sec. PEDRO GILI (Argentina).

Press Foundation of Asia: P.O.B. 1843, Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; an independent, non-profit making organization governed by its newspaper members; acts as a professional forum for about 300 newspapers in Asia; aims to reduce cost of newspapers to potential readers, to improve editorial and management techniques through research and training programmes and to encourage the growth of the Asian press. Mems.: 300 newspapers.

Chair. and Treas. JOAQUIN P. ROCES (Philippines); Chief Exec. AMITANHA CHOWDHURY (India); Joint Chief Exec. A. G. P. V. VITTACHI (Ceylon).

Southeast Asia Press Centre, The: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1967; organizes training courses for journalists from South-East Asia.

Chair. of Working Committee LESLIE HOFFMAN.

Union Latinoamericana de Prensa Católica (*Latin American Catholic Press Union*): Casilla 1052 Sub Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America. Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. Prof. LUIZ BELTRAO (Brazil); Gen. Sec. Dr. CÉSAR LUIS AGUIAR (Uruguay). Publ. *Periodistas Católicos* (twice monthly).

World Association for Christian Communication—WACC (*Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne*): 7 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1968 as successor to the *World Association for Christian Broadcasting*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.)

Works to improve professional standards in religions broadcasting and other media; studies communications issues in national, regional and international forums; provides information, technical assistance and managerial advice for members; co-ordinates funding; supervises training and research. Co-sponsors Ecumeni-

cal Satellite Commission and International Christian Weeks. Mems.: 100 corporate, 350 personal.
Pres. Dr. FREDERICK R. WILSON; Exee. Dir. Dr. PHILIP A. JOHNSON. Pubs. *WACC Journal* (quarterly in English, French and German), *Newsletter: Action* (monthly), *Medium* (quarterly in German).

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudas Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudas Israël*): 273 Green Lanes, London, N.4; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people especially by promoting the co-ordination of effort between Jews in Eastern and Western Europe. Mems.: over 200,000 in 20 countries.

Chair. Rabbi I. M. LEWIN; Hon. Sec. M. R. SPRING R (United Kingdom). Publ. *Jewish Tribune* (fortnightly).

All Africa Conference of Churches: P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among Churches and Christian Councils in Africa. Mems.: include most major non-Catholic autonomous Churches in Africa.

Gen. Sec. Canon BURGESS CARR (Liberia). Publ. *Youth Newsletter*.

Alliance Israélite Universelle (*Universal Israelite Alliance*): 45 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and moral progress of the Jews; maintains 79 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 100,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. RENÉ CASSIN (Franco); Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE WEILL (Franco). Pubs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (monthly) in French, English and Spanish, *The Alliance Review*, *Les Nouveaux Cahiers* (quarterly).

Baha'i International Community: Office of UN Representative, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia to promulgate the unity of the human race; work for the elimination of all forms of prejudice and for equality of men and women; establishes basic education schools for children; maintains adult programmes in basic literacy and community training. Mems. in 51,000 centres in 319 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Baha'i World Centre, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate Mrs. ANNAMARIE HONNOLD (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The Baha'i World* (quadrennial), *Baha'i News* (monthly), publications in over 434 languages and dialects.

Baptist World Alliance: 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A.; f. 1905 to promote unity, co-operation and service among Baptists; membership 26,526,832.

Pres. Dr. V. CARNEY HARGROVES (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT S. DENNY (U.S.A.); Associate Sec., London Office, Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING; Associate Secs., Washington Office, Dr. C. E. BRYANT, Rev. T. PATNAIK, Dr. C. W. TILLER.

Christian Peace Conference (*Conférence chrétienne pour la paix*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 9, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an international movement of theologians, clergy and laymen, and growing from their conviction of faith in a time of rising international tension: it aims to bring Christendom to recognize its share of guilt in both world wars and to dedicate itself to the service of friendship, reconciliation and peaceful co-operation of nations, to concentrate on united action for peace, and to co-ordinate peace groups in individual churches and

facilitate their effective participation in the peaceful development of society. It works through regional committees and member churches in many countries.

Pres. Prof. J. L. HREMAKKA; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. N. ONDRA. Pubs. *Christian Peace Conference* (bi-monthly in English, German and French), *Bulletin* (occasionally in English, German and Spanish).

Church of Christ, Scientist, The: First Church of Christ, Scientist, Christian Science Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1879 to organize "a Church designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". Mems.: 3,247 branch churches and societies in 58 countries and territories. Board of Dirs. CLAYTON B. CRAIG, ARTHUR P. WUTH, Mrs. LENORE D. HANKS, DAVID E. SLEEPER, DEWITT JOHN; Pres. CLEM W. COLLINS; Clcrk CHARLES H. GABRIEL; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON. Pubs. *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *The Herald of Christian Science* (French and German editions monthly, in ten other languages quarterly), *Christian Science Quarterly* (Bible lessons).

Conference of European Churches (*Conférence des Eglises Européennes*): 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences have been held in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1959, 1960 and 1962, on M.S. *Bornholm* in Kattegat 1964 (constitution adopted), in Pörschach am Wörthersee, Austria, 1967. Mems.: about 100 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 24 European countries.

Pres. Metropolitan ALEXY, Dr. EGBERT EMMEN, Metropolitan JUSTIN, Bishop ERNÉ OTILYK, Dr. TEOFILO SANTI, Präses ERNST WILM, Bishop ROGER P. WILSON, Dr. P. G. KUNST; Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS.

Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano—CELAM (*Latin American Episcopal Council*): Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. Mems.: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Pres. Most Rev. AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazil); First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. PABLO MUÑOZ V. (Ecuador); Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. MAREOS G. McGRATH (Panama); Exec. Sec. Most Rev. EDUARDO PIRONIO (Bogotá). Publ. *CELAM*.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations: 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and other international bodies directly concerned with human rights and to defend the cultural, political and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The CCJO has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO,

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UNICEF and the Council of Europe, is on the special list of NGO and co-operates with the ILO. Mems.: Jewish organizations with over 46,000 mems.

Hon. Chair. RENÉ CASSIN (France); Co-Chairmen HARRY BATSHAW, JULES BRAUNSVIG, VICTOR LUCAS; Vice-Chair. MARCEL FRANCO (U.S.A.); Deputy Vice-Chair. ALEXANDER E. SALZMAN; Sec.-Gen. MOSES MOSKOWITZ (U.S.A.).

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.

East Asia Christian Conference: 14/2 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959; Representative Assemblies held every four years to help the Churches to determine programme of co-operation in service and Christian witness. Mems.: 79 churches and 16 National Christian Councils in countries extending from West Pakistan to New Zealand.

Hon. Pres. Dr. D. G. MOSES (India); Acting Chair. Rt. Rev. CHIU BAN IT (Singapore); Gen. Sec. U. KYAW THAN (Thailand). Pubs. *Asia Focus* (quarterly), *EACC News* (fortnightly), *EACC Directory* (annual).

European Baptist Federation: 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1949 to promote fellowship and co-operation among Baptists in Europe; to further the aims and objects of the Baptist World Alliance; to stimulate and co-ordinate evangelism in Europe; to provide for consultation and planning of missionary work in Europe and stimulate and co-ordinate missionary work of European Baptists elsewhere in the world. Mems.: Baptist Unions in 23 European countries.

Pres. Rev. ANDREW D. MACRAE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING. Publ. *European Baptist* (quarterly).

Evangelical Alliance, The: 19 Draycott Place, London, SW3 2SJ; f. 1846. Objects: to promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangelization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.

Gen. Sec. GORDON LANDRETH, M.A. Pubs. *Idea* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly).

Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation (*Comité consultatif de la Société des Amis, Quakers*): Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H OAX, Great Britain; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends; to help Friends to a better understanding of their vocation in the world; to promote consultation among Friends of all countries; Service and missionary work throughout the world including several agencies. Mems.: elected representatives and individuals from 27 countries.

Chair. HEINRICH CARSTENS (Germany); Gen. Sec. WILLIAM E. BARTON. Pubs. *Friends World News* (3 times a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (fifth edition 1967), *Report of the Fourth World Conference of Friends*, 1967, *Break the New Ground*, 1969.

General Anthroposophical Society: The Goetheanum, Dornach, Switzerland; English Section, 35 Park Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1912, re-created 1923 with the late Rudolf Steiner, P.H.D., as President. The Society exists for the study of Spiritual Science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.

Presidents R. GROSSE, Prof. F. HIEBEL, Dr. G. KIRCHNER, H. WITZENMANN, Dr. HAGEN BIESANTZ, Dr. W. BERGER. Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum St., London, W.C.1.

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C.; f. 1863 to teach all nations the gospel of Jesus Christ and the commandments of God, and belief in the imminent return of Christ the second time as expressed in Revelations 14, 6-12. Mems.: 1,845,183 in 15,744 churches in 193 countries (1968).

Pres. R. H. PIERSON; Sec. C. O. FRANZ. Publ. *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* (weekly).

International Association for Religious Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté religieuse*): 40 Laan Copes van Cattenburch, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1900, present title adopted 1930. Aims to bring into closer union the liberal element in all churches, to maintain contact with free Christian groups in all lands who are attempting to unite religion and liberty. Library of 8,000 volumes. Mems.: groups and churches in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, N. Ireland, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. D. M. GREELY (U.S.A.); Treas. C. A. VAN GORCUM. Publ. *Information Service* (quarterly) in English.

International Bible Reading Association: Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4HW; f. 1882. Objects: to encourage the daily, systematic reading and study of the Bible. The work of the Association is in progress all over the world. Total membership over quarter of a million.

Pres. Rev. ANDREW WRIGHT; Gen. Sec. A. W. ANDREWS, B.A. Pubs. Bible readings and notes.

International Council of Christian Churches—ICCC: Frederiksplein 24, Amsterdam-2; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 155 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women: Beith Rothschild, 142 Hanassi Ave., Haifa, Israel; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women throughout the world. It exchanges information on community welfare activities, promotes volunteer leadership, sponsors field work in social welfare and fosters Jewish education. It has consultative status with UN, ECOSOC and with the UNICEF Executive Board. Mems.: 27 affiliates totalling 700,000 members in 21 countries.

Pres. Mrs. SHOSHANA HARELI (Israel); Sec. Mrs. LILY COHEN (Israel). Publ. *Newsletter* (3 a year; English, Spanish, Persian).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation: Prins Hendriklaan 9, Driebergen 2760, Netherlands. The British Fellowship of Reconciliation was founded December 1914 at a conference held at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, as a society of Christians of all denominations desirous of working out the way of love and reconciliation in a world of international and social strife. In 1919 the Fellowship met several similar continental groups, and a group from America, at Bilthoven, Holland, and founded the movement Towards a Christian Inter-

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national, which afterwards became the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. There are now National Fellowships in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. HANNES DE GRAAF (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. ALFRED HASSLER (U.S.A.). Pubs. national magazines and *International Newsletter*.

International Hebrew Christian Alliance, The: Memorial House, Shalom, Brockenhurst Rd., Ramsgate, Kent, England; f. 1925. Objects: to unite Hebrew Christians throughout the world, to maintain and extend the Christian faith among those of Hebrew birth and to help them and their families in need.

The Alliance is at work in Great Britain, America, Argentina, South Africa, Iran, Israel and many European countries.

Pres. HABIB YUSEFZADEH; Excc. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL. Publ. *The Hebrew Christian* (quarterly).

International Humanist and Ethical Union (*Union internationale humaniste et laïque*): 152 Oudegracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. P. VAN PRAAG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. H. B. RADEST (U.S.A.); Treas. SIDNEY H. SCHEUER (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Humanism* (quarterly).

International Muslim Union (*Union Musulmane Internationale*): Grande Mosquée de Paris, 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e, France; f. 1968. Objects: to assist the needy, defend the Muslim community, spread the knowledge of Islamic civilization and to organize Islamic worship wherever necessary. Sec.-Gen. Dr. DALIL BOUBAKEUR.

International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament: c/o 51 Fountainhall Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 2LH, Scotland; f. 1950. Aims: to promote international co-operation in Old Testament Study; holds triennial Congresses; Mems.: about 300.

Pres. Prof. G. W. ANDERSON (Scotland); Sec. Prof. J. A. EMBERTON (England). Pubs. *Vetus Testamentum* (quarterly).

International Spiritualist Federation (*Fédération spirite internationale*): 14 Fielding St., Faversham, Kent, U.K.; f. 1923 to unify all federations and individual members for the exchange of ideas relating to spiritualist philosophy and psychical research. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 47 countries.

Pres. Rev. MELVIN O. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen.-Sec. Major TOM PATTERSON (U.K.); Treas. HARRY DAWSON (U.K.). Publ. *Yours Fraternally* (quarterly).

Lutheran World Federation: 150 route de Ferny, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 83 Lutheran Churches of 48 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; a short-wave radio station in Addis Ababa; scholarly research into modern Roman Catholicism; inter-confessional dialogue with Reformed, Anglican and Orthodox churches; international news and information services. The fifth Assembly was held at Evian, France, in 1970.

Pres. Prof. MIKKO JUVA (Finland); Gen. Sec. Dr. ANDRÉ APPEL (France). Pubs. *Lutheran World* (English and German, quarterly), news bulletins in English and German (weekly).

Opus Dei (*Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei*): Villa Sacchetti 30, I-00197 Rome, Italy; f. 1928 as an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definitive vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world.

Founder and Pres. Mgr. JOSEMARÍA ESCRIVÁ DE BALAGUER.

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS (*Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIC et Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC*), B.P. 453, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 106 student and 99 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.

ICMICA—Pres. CLAUDE F. PICARD (France); Gen. Sec. JOSÉ ABREU-VALE (Brazil); IMCS—Pres. JÜRGEN NIKOLAI (Germany); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ABONO (Paraguay). Pubs. *Convergence* (every two months), *Information Service* (monthly).

Rosicrucian Order, AMORC: Rosicrucian Park, San José, Calif., U.S.A.; est. in America 1694, a nonsectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature. Mems.: lodges and chapters in 45 countries.

Imperator RALPH M. LEWIS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. CECIL A. POOLE (U.S.A.); Supreme Sec. ARTHUR C. PIEPENBRINK (U.S.A.). Publ. *Rosicrucian Digest* (in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese).

Rotary International: 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; f. 1905. Aims: to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and to promote high ethical standards in business and professions. Mems.: over 105,000 members of 15,000 Rotary Clubs in 148 countries.

Pres. E. G. BREITHOLTZ (Sweden); Gen. Sec. H. A. STEWART (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (monthly, Spanish).

Salvation Army (*Armée du Salut*): International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria St., EC4P 4EP; f. 1865. Aim: to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Considerable social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 75 countries where the Army operates.

Gen. ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN; Chancellor Commissioner FRANK FAIRBANK; Int. Sec. for British Dominions, South America, U.S.A., Commr. KAARE WESTERGAARD; Int. Sec. for Europe Lieut.-Commr. LAURIPS KNUTZEN; Int. Sec. for Asia and Africa Commissioner JOHN SWINFEN. Pubs. 123 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 2,042,723. United Kingdom pubs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musician*.

Theosophical Society: Adyar, Madras 20, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems. in 65 countries. Pres. N. SRI RAM (India); Pubs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly), *Brahmavidya*.

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Toc H: 15 Trinity Sq., London, E.C.3; f. 1915 to preserve and transmit traditions of fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage social service for the benefit of all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 20,000 in 19 countries.

Chair. Mrs. B. CORNICK; Gen. Sec. G. A. FRANCIS. Publ. *Point 3* (monthly).

United Bible Societies (*Alliance biblique universelle*): 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP; f. 1946. A fellowship of 50 Bible Societies and National Offices which are at work in 150 countries.

Pres. Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN (U.K.); Hon. Treas. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE (U.K.); Treas. C. W. BAAS (U.S.A.), and B. N. TATTERSALL (U.K.); Gen. Sec. O. BÉGUIN. Publs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *Technical and Practical Papers on Translation* (both quarterly).

United Lodge of Theosophists: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 20, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: lodges in 22 countries. Publs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement*, *The Aryan Path* (all monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201; f. 1872; is the governing agency for that body of Christian persons known as Jehovah's Witnesses. Mems.: 94 branches with 1,590,793 mems.

Pres. NATHAN HOMER KNORR; Vice-Pres. FRED W. FRANZ; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUITER. Publs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).

World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational): 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1875 to promote fellowship among Reformed Presbyterian churches. The WARC merged with International Congregational Council in August 1970. Mems.: 130 member Churches in 78 countries.

Pres. Dr. WILLIAM P. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. EDMOND PERRET. Publs. *The Reformed World* (quarterly), *Reformed Press Service* (twice monthly).

World Assembly for Moral Rearmament: Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Panchgani, India, Odawara, Japan and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

Pres. HEINRICH SCHAEFER; Sec. Dr. CONRAD VON ORELLI. Publs. *Tribune de Caux* (bi-weekly), *MRA Information Service* (bi-monthly or weekly in French, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese).

World Congress of Faiths: Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London, W.2; f. 1936. Objects: To promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, and to awaken and develop a world loyalty while allowing full play for the diversity of men, nations and faiths. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. Archdeacon CARPENTER; Hon. Organizing Sec. Miss K. E. RICHARDS. Publ. *World Faiths* (quarterly).

World Council of Christian Education: 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1889 to advance all aspects of Christian education for children, youth and adults by assisting with scholarship grants, the development of teaching materials, education consultants, and

by conferences. Mems.: 75 churches, councils, Sunday school associations, regional councils throughout the world.

Pres. Hon. CHARLES MĀLIK (Lebanon); Gen. Sec. RALPH N. MOULD (Switzerland); Deputy Gen. Sec. GÉRSON A. MEYER; Exec. Secs. ANDREW WRIGHT (U.K.), LOREN WALTERS (U.S.A.). Publ. *World Christian Education* (quarterly).

World Federation of Christian Life Communities (*Fédération mondiale des communautés de vie chrétienne*): Borgo S. Spirito 18, Case Postale 9048, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1953 as World Federation of the Sodalties of our Lady (first group founded 1563). Aims: to assure co-operation and unity among member federation and groups, to assist in the foundation of these, to promote participation of members in international life. Mems.: groups in 40 countries representing 60,000 individuals.

Pres. ROLAND CALCAT (France); Sec. HILDEGARD EHRTMANN (Germany). Publ. *Progressio* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centres: 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1947 to exchange ideas between national organizations and foster the Jewish Community Centre Movement where feasible. Mems.: national bodies in 17 countries.

Pres. I. E. MILLSTONE; Dir. ASHER TARMON (U.S.A.).

World Fellowship of Buddhists, The: 41 Phra Atit St., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote among members strict observance and practice of the teachings of the Buddha; to secure unity, solidarity and brotherhood among Buddhists; to propagate the sublime doctrine of the Buddha; to organise and carry out activities in the field of social, educational, cultural and other humanitarian services; to work for securing peace and harmony among men and happiness for all beings and to collaborate with other organizations working to the same ends. Regional centres in 33 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Vice-Pres. Ven. U. THITILA MAHATHERA AGGAMAHABANDITA (Burma), D. T. DEVENDRA (Ceylon), MAX GLASHOFF (Germany), Abbot OTANI (Japan), HAN SANG LEE (Korea), KHOO LEONG HUN (Malaysia), Prof. C. H. JUGDER (Mongolia), Ven. GOMCHEN CHODA LAMA (Sikkim), Miss PITT CHIN HUI (Singapore), H.E. SANYA DHARMASAKTI (Thailand), SUNAO MIYABARA (U.S.A.), Prof. S. D. DYLYKOV (U.S.S.R.); Mems. Exec. Council STANLEY WILLIAM (Ceylon), Rev. NENKAI INADA (Japan), TEH THEAN CHOO (Malaysia), SUNAO MIYABARA (U.S.A.); Hon. Gen. Sec. AIEM SANGKHAVASI; Hon. Treas. Miss AMPHAI YAENGESORN. Publ. *WFB Review* (bi-monthly).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès Juif Mondial*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1936. It is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, communities and organisations throughout the world. Aims: to assure the survival and to foster the unity of the Jewish people. Mems.: Jewish communities in over 63 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. GOLDMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHART M. RIEGNER. Publs. *World Jewry* (bi-monthly, London), *L'Information Juive* (monthly, Paris), *Jewish Journal of Sociology* (bi-annual, London), *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel).

World Methodist Council: Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, 28745, U.S.A.; Geneva Office: Ecumenical Centre, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1881. Aims: to unite the various denominations of Wesleyan tradition and to circulate information about Methodism. Mems.: about 39,500,000.

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Chair. Bishop P. A. TAYLOR JR. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. LEE F. TUTTLE (U.S.A.); Geneva Sec. Rev. H. B. SHERLOCK (Switzerland). Publ. *World Parish* (9 times a year).

World Sephardi Federation: New House, 67-68 Hatten Garden, London, E.C.1; f. 1951 to strengthen the unity of Jewry and Judaism among Sephardim, to defend and foster religious and cultural activities of all Sephardi Communities and preserve their spiritual heritage, to provide moral and material assistance where necessary and to co-operate with other similar organizations. Mems.: 50 communities and organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. DENZIL SEBAG-MONTEFIORE; Admin. Dir. GAD BEN-MEIR. Publ. *Kol Sepharad* (bi monthly).

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1895. Object: to proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian faith over their whole life. Includes 67 national Student Christian Movements, and 34 national correspondents. Chair. Dr. RICHARD SHAULL; Gen. Sec. RISTO LEHTONEN. Pubs. *Federation Books* (2 to 4 a year), *WSCF Newsletter* (6 a year).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour le judaïsme libéral*): 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 109 Whitfield St., London, W.1; f. 1926; Promotes and co-ordinates efforts of Reform, Liberal and Progressive congregations throughout the world; supports new congregations; assigns and employs rabbis; sponsors seminaries and schools; organizes international conferences; maintains a youth section. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 20 countries.

Pres. Rabbi Dr. BERNARD J. BAMBERGER (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Rabbi W. A. ROSETHALL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Conference Reports, News and Views* (approx. two-monthly), *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*): 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Education Programme for Women (1971-74) is being carried out in all parts of the world. Total membership, 36,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. Mlle. BELLOSILLO; Exec. Sec. Mme. VICTORY. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly in four languages).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU (*Conseil international des unions scientifiques*): Via Cornelio Celso 7, 00161 Rome, Italy (see separate chapter).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*): c/o Space Research Laboratory of the Astronomical Institute, 21 Beneluxlaan, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1919. Object: to facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 46 countries are affiliated, there are 2,590 individual members. Its next General Assembly will be held in 1973 in Sydney, Australia.

Pres. Prof. Dr. B. STRÖMGREN (Denmark); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands). Pubs. *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union*.

International Geographical Union (IGU) (*Union géographique internationale*): f. 1923. Objects: To encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 75 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. S. LESZCZYCKI (Poland); Sec.-Treas. Prof. CHAUNCEY D. HARRIS, Dept. of Geography, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637, U.S.A. Publ. *Bulletin* (half-yearly).

International Mathematical Union: Auravägen 21, Box 41, 18251 Djursholm 1, Sweden; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in New York. Objects: to promote international co-operation in mathematics; to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied or educational; 42 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (India); Vice-Pres. ADRIAN ALBERT (U.S.A.), Prof. L. S. PONTRJAGIN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. OTTO FROSTMAN (Sweden).

International Union of Radio Science (*Union radio-scientifique internationale*): 7 Place Emile Dancos, 1180 Brussels; f. 1919. Objects: (a) to encourage and organize scientific research in radio science, particularly where international co-operation is required, and to stimulate the discussion and publication of the results of such research; (b) to promote the development of uniform methods of measurement on an international basis, and the intercomparison and standardization of the measuring instruments used in radio science. There are 37 national committees.

Pres. Prof. W. DIEMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS (U.K.). Pubs. *Proceedings of General Assemblies of the URSI, URSI Information Bulletin, Progress in Radio Science*.

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Biophysical Laboratory, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1961. Aims: to organize international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: 31 adhering bodies.

Pres. J. KENDREW (U.K.); Vice-Pres. F. LYNNEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Hon. Vice-Pres. A. KATCHALSKY (Israel); Sec.-Gen. Prof. A. K. SOLOMON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics*.

International Union of Biochemistry (*Union internationale de biochimie*): c/o Case Western Reserve University, 2109 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to encourage the continuance of a series of International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to promote international co-ordination of research, discussion and publication, (c) to organize a permanent co-

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operation between the societies representing biochemistry in the adherent countries, and (d) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its international aspects. Thirty member countries. The next meeting of the Union will be held in Stockholm in 1973.

Pres. Prof. A. H. THEORELL (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Prof. H. HELLER (Poland); Treas. Prof. E. C. SLATER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. G. WOOD (U.S.A.).

International Union of Biological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences biologiques*): f. 1919. Object: The promotion of international co-operation in biology. Forty countries are represented.

Pres. Prof. D. S. FARNER, Dept. of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98105, U.S.A.; Sec.-Gen. Prof. K. FAEGRI, Botanisk Museum, Bergen, Norway; Treas. Prof. Dr. KARL EGLE (Germany).

International Union of Crystallography (*Union internationale de cristallographie*): f. 1947. Objects: To promote international co-operation in crystallography; to contribute to the advancement of crystallography in its widest sense, including related topics concerning the non-crystalline states; to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences; members in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. GUINIER (France); Gen. Sec. and Treas. Prof. D. W. J. CRUICKSHANK, Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester, M60 1QD, England; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. N. KING, 13 White Friars, Chester, CH1 1NZ, England. Pubs. *Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (about one volume per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Molecular Structures and Dimensions*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Early Papers on Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals*, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Index of Crystallographic Supplies*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (*Union géodésique et géophysique internationale*): Geophysics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; f. 1919. Objects: To promote the study of problems relating to the form and physics of the earth; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research into, and investigation of, those problems of geodesy and geophysics which require international co-operation; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. The Union is a federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 69 mem. countries.

Pres. J. COULOMB (France); Vice-Pres. L. CONSTANTINESCU (Romania); Gen. Sec. G. D. GARLAND (Canada). Pubs. *IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of*

Geodesy (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences géologiques*): Rijks Geologische Dienst, P.O.B. 379, Haarlem, Netherlands; f. 1961 as an offshoot of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 60 countries.

Pres. K. C. DUNHAM (U.K.); Vice-Pres. F. GONZÁLEZ BONORINO (Argentina), R. L. LAFFITTE (France), T. B. NOLAN (U.S.A.), E. RÜHLE (Poland), V. I. SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.), R. W. WILLETT (New Zealand); Sec.-Gen. S. VAN DER HEIDE (Netherlands); Assoc. Sec. J. PETRANEK (Czechoslovakia); Treas. W. V. ENGELHARDT (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Geological Newsletter*, Reviews.

International Union of Physiological Sciences: Dept. of Physiology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to encourage the series of International Congresses of Physiological Sciences; to promote further congresses; to take all action which will contribute to the development of physiological sciences; mems. national or regional physiological societies of 40 countries. Next Congress: New Delhi 1974.

Pres. Y. ZOTTERMAN (Sweden); Vice-Pres. K. LISSÁK (Hungary), H. RAHN (U.S.A.); Sec. W. HUNSPERGER (Switzerland); Treas. E. NEIL (U.S.A.). Publ. *IUPS Newsletter*.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) (*Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée*): c/o IUPAC Secretariat, Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford, OX4 3YF, England; f. 1920. Object: to organize permanent co-operation between chemical associations in the member countries, to study topics of international importance requiring regularization, standardization or codification, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chemistry and to contribute to the advancement of all aspects of chemistry. Forty-four member countries.

Pres. Prof. J. BÉNARD (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. W. GALLAY (Canada); Treas. Prof. O. HORN (Germany). Pubs. *Comptes Rendus* (biennial), *Information Bulletin* (three per year), *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (four vols. per year).

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (*Union internationale de physique pure et appliquée*): Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RS; f. 1922. Object: to promote and encourage international co-operation in physics. Thirty-six countries are affiliated. Pres. R. F. BACHER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. C. C. BUTLER.

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (*Union internationale d'histoire et de philosophie des sciences*): 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1956. Object: To act as a clearing-house for research into the history and philosophy of science and to assist directly the activities of UNESCO in this field. Mem.: 27 countries, 3 scientific associations. Last Congress on the History of Science: Moscow, 1971.

Council: Pres. Prof. I. B. COHEN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. KÖRNER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. TATON (France). Pubs. *Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences*, *Journal of Symbolic Logic*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (*Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée*): c/o Technical University of Denmark, Building 404, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark. The Union was created by a decision of the International Committee for the Congresses of Applied Mechanics at its meeting in Paris during the Sixth Congress, in September 1946. It formally came into existence on April 1st, 1947. The object of the Union is to form a link between persons and organizations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or in related sciences; to organize international congresses of theoretical and

applied mechanics, through a standing Congress Committee, and to organize other international meetings for subjects falling within this field; and to engage in other activities meant to promote the development of mechanics as a science; 27 mem. countries. The Union is directed by its General Assembly, which is composed of representatives of the organizations adhering to the Union and of elected members.

Pres. Prof. W. T. KOITER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. Prof. M. ROY (France); Sec. Prof. F. NORDSON (Denmark). *Publs. Annual Report.*

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO ICSU

Association for the Taxonomic Study of Tropical African Flora (*Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale—AETFAT*): Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, 192 route de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to facilitate co-operation and liaison between botanists engaged in the study of the flora of Tropical Africa. Mems.: 550 botanists in 65 countries; maintains a library in Brussels. Sec.-Gen. Prof. JACQUES MIEGE (Switzerland). *Publs. AETFAT Index* (annual), *AETFAT Bulletin* (annual).

Association of African Geological Surveys (*Association des Services Géologiques Africains*): 74 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15c, France; f. 1929. Aims: synthesis of the geological knowledge of Africa and neighbouring countries; encouragement of research in geological and allied sciences for the benefit of Africa; dissemination of scientific knowledge. Mems.: about 60 (Official Geological Surveys, public and private organizations). Pres. J. E. CUDJOE (Ghana); Sec.-Gen. J. LOMBARD. *Publs. maps and studies.*

Biometric Society (*Société internationale de biométrie, Internationale Biometrische Gesellschaft*): Laboratorium für Biometrie, Eidg. Technische Hochschule, CH-8006, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1947; an international society for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques; the Society has 12 regional organizations and 8 national groups, is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute and the World Health Organisation, and constitutes the Section of Biometry of the International Union of Biological Sciences; over 3,000 members in more than 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. P. ARMITAGE (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dr. B. SCHNEIDER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. H. THÖNI (Switzerland). *Publ. Biometrics* (quarterly).

Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galápagos Isles (*Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1959 to organize and maintain the "Charles Darwin" research station, which the Ecuador Government has authorized to be established in the Galápagos Archipelago on the occasion of the centenary of the announcement of the theory of evolution. Mems.: 53. Pres. of Honour Sir JULIAN HUXLEY, F.R.S. (United Kingdom); Pres. Dr. JEAN DORST (France); Vice-Pres. Dr. LUIS JARAMILLO (Ecuador); Sees. Capt. THOMAS E. BARLOW (U.K.), Dr. D. CHALLINOR (U.S.A.), Dr. T. SIMKIN (U.S.A.). *Publ. Noticias de Galápagos* (twice a year).

European Association for the Exchange of Technical Literature in the Field of Metallurgy (*Association Européenne pour l'Echange de la Littérature Technique dans le Domaine de la Sidérurgie*): 1A Place des Bains,

Luxembourg; f. 1959 to promote translation and exchange of technical literature in metallurgy especially from the U.S.S.R. and the Far East for the benefit of industry, research institutes etc., in the European Community. Mem. institutes in 5 countries.

Pres. G. BAUHOFF (Germany); Vice-Pres. G. DELAUNAY (France). *Publs. Lists of translations* (monthly), *bibliographical index-cards.*

European Association of Exploration Geophysicists: 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between exploration geophysicists, disseminate information to members, arrange regular meetings. 2,400 members in 86 countries throughout the world.

Pres. C. AYNARD (France); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HOOGEVEEN (Netherlands). *Publ. Geophysical Prospecting* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

European Atomic Energy Society: c/o Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire CEN-SCK, Av. E. Plasky 144, 1040 Brussels; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Vienna 8, Austria; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Society, London, to encourage co-operation in atomic energy research. Mems.: National Atomic Energy Commissions in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Sir JOHN HILL (U.K.); Exec. Vice-Pres. J. GOENS (Belgium).

European Atomic Forum (FORATOM): 26 rue de Clichy, Paris, France; f. 1960 to co-ordinate atomic research in European countries; holds periodic conferences; mems.: atomic "forums" in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. M. HALVARD LIANDER; Sec.-Gen. FRANCOIS TORRESI.

European Conference on Satellite Communications (*Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites—CETS*): f. 1963: (See under Science: European Space Conference.)

European Federation for the Protection of Waters (EFPW) (*Fédération européenne pour la protection des eaux—FEPE, Föderation Europäischer Gewässerschutz—FEG*): Kürbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956; to protect European and international waters from pollution; mems. national sections in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland; corresponding sections in Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. Dr. O. JAAG (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. H. E. VOGEL (Switzerland). *Publ. Information Bulletin* (irregularly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

European Molecular Biology Organization (EMBO) (*Organisation européenne de biologie moléculaire*): c/o University of Brussels, 67 Paardestraat, St.-Genesius-Rode, Belgium; f. 1964; Objects: to promote collaboration in the field of molecular biology; to establish fellowships for training and research; to establish a European Laboratory of Molecular Biology where a majority of the disciplines comprising the subject will be represented. Mems.: approximately 200.

Chair. Prof. N. K. JERNE (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. C. KENDREW (U.K.).

European Space Conference: 114 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92-Neuilly, France; Secretariat also services the *European Conference on Satellite Communications (CETS)* q.v. See also chapters on ELDO and ESRO above.

European Translations Centre (*Centre européenne des traductions*): 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands; f. 1960; is composed of the centre at Delft, national translation centres and numerous co-operating organizations throughout the world. The main centre is a clearing house for scientific and technical translations prepared from languages difficult of access for the West; some 600,000 articles and an annual increase of 50,000; national centres are responsible for collecting, announcing and providing translations which occur within their own country.

Pres. Madame N. DE MAMANTOFF (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. L. POLAK (Netherlands). Pubs. *World Index of Scientific Translations* (monthly), *List of Translations Notified to E.T.C.* (monthly), bulletins issued by national centres.

European Union for the Scientific Study of Glass (*Union scientifique continentale du verre*): 10 blvd. Defontaine, Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1950 to organize and co-ordinate research in glass and allied products and to promote scientific co-operation. Mems.: institutions and individuals in Benelux, the French Community, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. PAUL ACLOQUE (France); Sec. P. MIGEOTTE (Belgium).

Federation of European Biochemical Societies: f. 1964 to promote the science of biochemistry by arranging and encouraging meetings of European biochemists, by disseminating information about meetings, lectures, fellowships, etc., by engaging in publication on a regular or occasional basis. Mems.: 14,000 in 21 European Biochemical Societies in 24 countries.

Chair. Prof. T. K. NIKOLOV (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. Prof. H. R. V. ARNSTEIN, Dept. of Biochemistry, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, England; Treas. Prof. S. P. DATTA, Department of Biochemistry, University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England. Pubs. *European Journal of Biochemistry*, *FEBS Letters*, *Symposia*, proceedings of meetings.

Foundation for International Scientific Co-ordination (*Fondation "pour la science", Centre international de synthèse*): 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e, France; f. 1924.

Founder HENRI BERR; Pres. JULIEN CAHN; Gen. Sec. PAUL CHALUS (France). Pubs. *Revue de Synthèse*, *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences et de leurs applications*, *Semaines de Synthèse*, *L'Évolution de l'Humanité*.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: UNESCO, place de Fontenay, Paris 7e, France; f. 1960 "to promote scientific investigation with a view to learning more about the nature and resources of the oceans through the concerted action of its members". Mems.: 70 Governments.

Chair. Rear-Adm. W. LANGERAAR (Netherlands); Vice-Chair. Capt. O. A. AMARAL AFFONSO (Brazil), Prof. C. MORELLI (Italy); Sec. Dr. S. J. HOLT. Pubs. Summary Reports (every two years), *Reports of Executive Council* (twice a year), *IOC Technical Series* (irregular), *Bulletins*, irregular publications.

International Academy of Astronautics (IAA) (*Académie Internationale d'Astronautique*): 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; holds scientific meetings and makes scientific studies and reports, awards and prizes, including the annual Daniel and Florence Guggenheim International Astronautics Award of \$1,000; maintains, among others, committees on History of Development of Rockets and Astronautics, Space Relativity, Orbital International Laboratory (OIL), Space Rescue Studies, Manned Research on Celestial Bodies (MARECEBO), Gasdynamics of Explosions and Reactive systems, Man in Space Studies, Cost Reduction in Space Operations and Scientific-Legal Liaison Committees. Mems.: 466 from 29 countries.

Pres. C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. H. A. BJURSTEDT (Sweden), E. A. BRUN (France), A. MIKHAILOV (U.S.S.R.), F. ZWICKY (Switzerland). Pubs. *Astronautica Acta* (six a year), *Astronautical Multilingual Dictionary*, *Annual Chronology of Astronautical Events*, *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Analogue Computation (*Association internationale pour le calcul analogique*): 50 avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, Brussels 6; f. 1955 to further the study of calculus at an international level. Mems.: 47 associate mems., 300 full mems.

Pres. J. HOFFMANN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. S. BINGULAC (Yugoslavia). Pubs. *International Analogy Computation Meetings*, *Proceedings* (1955, 1956, 1961, 1964, 1967, 1970), *Proceedings of the International Association for Analogue Computation (Hybrid Computer Simulation)* (quarterly).

International Association for Earthquake Engineering: c/o International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, 3-chome, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1962. Object: to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of earthquake engineering, through exchange of knowledge, ideas and results of research and practical experience. Mems.: 26 countries; Fifth World Conference on Earthquake Engineering to be held in June 1973, Rome, Italy.

Pres. G. W. HOUSNER (U.S.A.).

International Association for Ecology—INTECOL (*Association internationale d'écologie*): c/o Institute of Biology, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7; f. 1967. Objects: to provide opportunities for communication between ecologists, to co-operate with organizations and individuals having related aims and interests, to encourage studies in the different fields of ecology, to nominate representatives of IUBS. Mems.: 114 national and international ecological societies, academies and institutes and 600 individuals.

Pres. A. D. HALSER (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. H. WHITEHEAD (U.K.).

International Association for Mathematical Geology: Laboratory of Mathematical Geology, Steklov's Mathematical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Birzhevoy proezd 6, Leningrad V-164, U.S.S.R.; f. 1968. Objects: the preparation and elaboration of mathematical models of geological processes; the introduction of mathematical methods in geological sciences and technology; assistance in the development

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

of mathematical investigations in geological sciences; the organization of international collaboration in mathematical geology through various forums and publications; educational programmes for mathematical geology. Mems.: c. 400.

Pres. Dr. A. B. VISTELIUS (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. A. REYMENT (Sweden). Publ. *Journal of the International Association for Mathematical Geology* (4 issues per year).

International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean (IAPSO): Naval Undersea Center, San Diego, Calif., U.S.A.; f. 1919 to promote the study of scientific problems relating to the oceans and interactions occurring at its boundaries, chiefly in so far as such study may be carried out by the aid of mathematics, physics and chemistry; to initiate, facilitate and co-ordinate research; to provide for discussion, comparison and publication. Mems.: 61 member states.

Pres. Prof. HENRI LACOMBE (France); Sec. Dr. E. C. LA FOND (U.S.A.). Publs. *Publications Scientifiques* (irregular), *Procès-Verbaux of General Assemblies* (every fourth year).

International Association for Plant Physiology (IAPP): Institute for Plant Biology and Physiology, University of Lausanne, Palais de Rumine, Place de la Riponne, 1005 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote the development of plant physiology at the international level through international congresses and symposia and by the publication of plant physiology matters and the promotion of co-operation between existing journals.

Pres. Prof. H. BURSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. QUISPÉL; Sec.-Treas. Prof. P. E. FLEET.

International Association for Plant Taxonomy (Association internationale pour la taxonomie végétale): Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Room 280404, Tweede Transitorium, Uithof, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1950 to promote the development of plant taxonomy and encourage contacts between people and institutes interested in this work. Mems.: Institutes and individuals in 85 countries.

Pres. Sir GEORGE TAYLOR (U.K.); Vice-Pres. R. McVAUGH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. F. A. STAFLEU (Netherlands). Publs. *Taxon* (quarterly), *Regnum vegetabile* (6 a year).

International Association of Biological Oceanography: c/o Scottish Marine Biological Association, P.O.B. 3, Oban, Argyll, Scotland; f. 1966 to promote the study of the biology of the sea.

Pres. R. I. CURRIE; Sec. Prof. Dr. G. HEMPEL.

International Association of Futuribles: International House of Futuribles, 52 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7, France; f. 1967 as International Committee of Futuribles; aims to provide a link, information clearing house, research facilities and point of contact between the groups in various countries engaged in studies of the future.

Pres. PIERRE MASSE (France); Sec.-Gen. HÉLÈNE DE JOUVENEL (France).

International Association of Geodesy (Association internationale de géodésie—AIG): 19 rue Auber, Paris 9e, France; f. 1922 to organize geodetic enterprises and carry out documentation in the field of geodesy. Mems.: national committees in 61 countries.

Pres. Dr. Y. BOULANGER (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. J. J. LEVALLOIS (France). Publ. *Bulletin géodésique, Travaux de l'AIG, Bibliographie géodésique internationale*.

International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy—IAGA (Association de géomagnétisme et d'aéronomie—AIGA): NOAA Environmental Research Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado 80302, U.S.A.; f. 1919. Aims: the study of questions relating to geomagnetism and aeronomy and the encouragement of research. Mems.: the countries which adhere to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics are eligible as members.

Pres. V. A. TROITSKAYA (U.S.S.R.); Vice-Pres. G. M. WEILL (France), J. G. ROEDERER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Dir. L. R. ALLDREDGE (U.S.A.). Publs. *Transactions of the General Assemblies* (every four years), *Bulletins and Symposia*.

International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics—IAMAP: Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada; f. 1919 to promote research, particularly in fields requiring international co-operation; constitutes a centre for discussion of the results and direction of research; permanent commissions on atmospheric ozone, radiation, the chemistry and radioactivity of the atmosphere, dynamic meteorology, polar meteorology, cloud physics, air-sea interaction, atmospheric electricity and meteorology of the upper atmosphere; general assemblies held once every four years.

Pres. Dr. S. FRITZ (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. W. L. GODSON. Publs. *Proceedings of General Assembly, IAMAP News Bulletin*.

International Association of Sedimentology (Association Internationale de Sédimentologie): c/o Prof. P. ALLEN, Dept. of Geology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AB, U.K.

Pres. Prof. Y. GUBLER (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. P. ALLEN (U.K.); Treas. Dr. J. W. A. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Sedimentology*.

International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI) (Association Internationale de Séismologie et de Physique de l'Intérieur de la Terre): c/o 5 rue René Descartes, 67-Strasbourg, France; f. 1901 to develop studies in the economic, social and scientific aspects of seismology.

Pres. Prof. J. P. ROTHÉ (France). Publs. *Travaux scientifiques, Bulletin mensuel, International Seismological Summary*.

International Association of Theoretical and Applied Limnology (Societas Internationalis Limnologiae): W. K. Kellogg Biological Station of Michigan State University, Hickory Corners, Michigan 49060, U.S.A.; f. 1922; about 2,000 mems.

Pres. WILHELM RODHE (Sweden); Gen. Sec. and Treas. ROBERT G. WETZEL (U.S.A.). Publs. *Verhandlungen der internationale Vereinigung für Limnologie, Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Vulcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI) (Association Internationale de Volcanologie et de Chimie de l'Intérieur de la Terre): c/o Istituto di Geologia Applicata, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Università, Via Eudossiana 18, Rome; f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of vulcanology.

Pres. S. GORSHKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Prof. PIERRE EVRARD (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin Volcanologique, Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World*.

International Association of Wood Anatomists (Association Internationale des Anatomistes du Bois): c/o State University of New York College of Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, U.S.A.; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation and exchange of information on the anatomy of wood. Mems.: 190 in 35 countries. Excc. Sec. Prof. Dr. W. A. CÔRÉ. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Association on Water Pollution Research: c/o National Institute for Water Research, P.O.B. 395, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1965 to encourage international communication, co-operative effort, and a maximum exchange of information on water quality management; to sponsor regular international meetings; to provide a scientific medium for the publication of research reports and to shorten the time-lag between development of research and its application. Mems.: 23 national, 100 associates, 300 individuals.

Pres. Dr. G. J. STANDER; Vice-Pres. Prof. E. KUNTZE, B. B. BERGER. *Publs. Water Research* (monthly), *Proceedings of International Conferences* (every two years).

International Astronautical Federation—IAF (*Fédération astronautique internationale*): 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 57 national astronautical societies in 36 countries. The Last Congress was held in Constance in 1970. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronauts (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).

Pres. A. JAUMOTTE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. G. E. MUELLER (U.S.A.), L. I. SEDOV (U.S.S.R.), H. G. S. MURTHY (India), L. G. NAPOLITANO (Italy); Gen. Counsel V. KOPAL (Czechoslovakia), C. S. DRAPER (U.S.A.) Pres. of IAA, and E. PÉPIN (France) Pres. of IISL; Exec. Sec. H. VAN GELDER. *Publs. Proceedings of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.

International Bureau of Differential Anthropology (*Bureau international d'anthropologie différentielle*): Institut d'Anatomie, Ecole de Médecine de l'Université, 20 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1950 to encourage scientific research on differential anthropology and gain a better knowledge of the possibilities of progress in this field; maintains a library and documentation centre. Members in 19 countries.

Gen. Sec. Prof. J. A. BAUMAN (Switzerland). *Publ. Anthropologie différentielle et sciences des types constitutionnels humains* (irregular).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (*Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*): Pavillon de Breteuil, 92 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: International unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in Physics. Forty-one member states.

Pres. J. M. OTERO (Spain); Vice-Pres. J. V. DUNWORTH (U.K.); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. JEAN TERRIEN (France). *Publs. Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the seven Comités Consultatifs* (every few years for each committee), *Comptes Rendus de la Conférence Générale* (every 6 years or less), *Recueil de Travaux*.

International Cartographic Association (*Association cartographique internationale*): Bachlaan 39, Hilversum, Netherlands; f. 1959. Aims: the advancement, instigation and co-ordination of cartographic research involving co-operation between different nations. Particularly concerned with furtherance of training in cartography, study of source material, compilation, graphic design, drawing, scribing and reproduction techniques of maps; organizes international conferences, symposia, meetings, exhibitions. Mems.: 45 nations.

Pres. (1968-72) Prof. Dr. K. A. SALICHTCHEV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Treas. Prof. Dr. F. J. ORMELING (Netherlands). *Publs. International Cartographic Yearbook, IGU Bulletin* (bi-annually).

International Commission for Physics Education: f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Sec. Dr. W. C. KELLY, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (*Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée—CIESM*): Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea, the study of physical and chemical oceanography, fauna and flora, and marine biology; includes 12 scientific committees; 600 scientists, 17 member countries.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). *Publs. Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des réunions de la CIESM, Iconographie, Faune et Flore de la Méditerranée, Bulletin de Liaison des Laboratoires* (half-yearly).

International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements—ICRU: 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 1016, Washington, D.C. 20014, U.S.A.; f. 1925 at the First International Congress of Radiology (London), to develop internationally acceptable recommendations regarding: (1) quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, (2) procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, (3) physical data needed in the application of these procedures. Makes recommendations on quantities and units for radiation protection (see below, International Radiation Protection Association). Mems.: from about 18 countries.

Chair. H. O. WYCKOFF; Vice-Chair. A. ALLISY; Sec. K. LIDÉN; Technical Sec. W. R. NEY. *Publs. Reports*.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Commission internationale de la nomenclature zoologique*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1895; the Commission is a standing organ of the International Congresses, of which it is the official advisor on all matters relating to zoological nomenclature; the Commission has been granted judicial powers to determine all matters relating to the interpretation of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* and also plenary powers to suspend the operation of the Code where the strict application of the Code would lead to confusion and instability of nomenclature; the Commission is responsible also for maintaining and developing the *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes of Names in Zoology*.

Pres. (acting) L. B. HOLTHUIS (Netherlands); Sec. R. V. MELVILLE (U.K.). *Publs. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1953.

International Committee of Photobiology: c/o Horticultural Research Laboratories, Shinfield Grange, Shinfield, Berkshire, England; f. 1928; stimulation of scientific research concerning the physics, chemistry and climatology of non-ionising radiations (ultra-violet, visible and infra-red) in relation to their biological effects and their applications in biology and medicine; 18 national committees represented.

Pres. G. PORTER, F.R.S. (U.K.); Sec. DAPHNE VINCE (U.K.). *Publ. Congress Proceedings*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

International Council for Bird Preservation: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1922; promotes international conventions for the preservation of birds and stimulates international action over the prevention of oil pollution at sea; works for the protection of migratory birds, rare birds and birds in Antarctica and Oceania and for the establishment of bird reserves; attacks the use of pesticides toxic to birds; national sections in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. S. DILLON RIPLEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. DORST (France), Dr. Y. YAMASHINA (Japan). Pubs. *Bulletin, President's Letter*.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Conseil international pour l'exploration de la mer*): Charlottenlund Slot, 2920 Charlottenlund, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1902. Objects: Concerted biological and hydrographical investigations for the promotion of a planned exploitation of the resources of the sea. Area of interest: The Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and primarily the North Atlantic. Library of 15,000 vols. Membership: Governments of 17 countries. Gen. Sec. HANS TAMBS-LYCHE. Pubs. *Journal du Conseil, Rapports et Procès-Verbaux, Bulletin Statistique, Statistical Newsletter, ICES Oceanographic Data Lists and Inventories, Annales Biologiques, Co-operative Research Reports, Fiches d'Identification du Zooplancton* etc.

International Council of the Aeronautical Sciences: c/o American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to encourage free interchange of information on all phases of mechanical flight. Holds biennial Congresses. Next Congress: Amsterdam 1972. Mems.: national associations in 27 countries.

Chair. Exec. Board Dr. J. J. GREEN (Canada); Excc. Sec. ROBERT R. DEXTER (U.S.A.).

International Federation of Operational Research Societies: c/o 62 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; f. 1959. Aims: the development of operational research as a unified science and its advancement in all nations of the world. Mems.: about 20,000 and 26 national research societies. Pres. Dr. ARNE JENSEN (Denmark); Sec. Mrs. MARGARET KINNAIRD, Operational Research Society, 62 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England. Publ. *International Abstracts in Operational Research*.

International Federation of Societies for Electron Microscopy (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Microscopie Electronique*): c/o Institut de Recherches Scientifiques sur le Cancer, 16 Avenue Vaillant-Couturier, Villejuif (Seine), France; f. 1955. Mems.: representative organizations of 19 countries.

Pres. Prof. V. E. COSSLETT (England); Sec. Prof. W. BERNHARD.

International Food Information Service: Editorial Office, CBDST, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, England; formed in 1968 by the Institut für Dokumentationswesen (Frankfurt), the Institute of Food Technologists (Chicago), the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the Centrum voor Landbouwpublikaties en Landbouwdocumentatie for the collection and dissemination of scientific and technological information on foods and their processing.

Editor, E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Pubs. *Food Science and Technology Abstract* (monthly).

International Foundation of the High-Altitude Research Station, Jungfrauoch (*Fondation internationale de la station scientifique du Jungfrauoch*): 5 Sidlerstrasse, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1931. An international research centre which enables scientists from many

scientific fields to carry out experiments at high altitudes. Seven countries contribute to support the station: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. A. VON MURALT; Dir. Dr. H. DEBRUNNER.

International Geological Congress (*Congrès géologique international*): 24th Congress, 601 Booth St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada; f. 1878 to contribute to the advancement of investigations relating to the study of the Earth, considered from theoretical and practical points of view; the Congress is held every four years; the next session will be held in Montreal, Canada in 1972; 6,000 members.

Pres. Prof. R. E. FOLINSBEE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. E. ARMSTRONG (Canada). Pubs. *Technical Section Reports, Field Excursion Guidebooks*.

The International Glaciological Society: Lensfield Rd., Cambridge, CB2 1ER; f. 1936 to stimulate interest in and encourage research into the scientific and technical problems of snow and ice in all countries; 900 mems.

Pres. Dr. V. SCHYTT (Sweden); Vice-Pres. Dr. J. W. GLEN (U.K.), Dr. M. DE QUERVAIN (Switzerland); Dr. W. F. WEEKES (U.S.A.); Sec. Mrs. H. RICHARDSON. Pubs. *Journal of Glaciology* (3 times a year), *Ice* (News Bulletin—3 times a year).

International Hydrographic Organization (*Organisation Hydrographique Internationale*): Ave. Président J. F. Kennedy, Monte Carlo, Monaco; f. 1921. Objects: To establish a close and permanent association among the hydrographic offices of its member governments; to co-ordinate the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking; to extend and facilitate the application of oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of navigators. Next conference: 1972. Forty-three member states.

Directing Cttee.: Pres. Ingénieur Hydrographe Général G. CHATEL (France); Dir. Capt. V. A. MORRET (U.S.A.), Capt. I. V. TEGNER (Denmark). Pubs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHO Yearbook, Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences, Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut International du Froid*): 177 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 51 countries and 850 associates.

Dir. M. ANQUEZ (France). Pubs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Proceedings of Meetings, International Codes and Recommendations*, etc.

International Institute of Theoretical Sciences (*Institut international des sciences théoriques*): 221 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1944.

Dir. S. I. DOCKX. Publ. *Archives* (irregular).

International Isostatic Institute (*Institut isostatique international*): Pasilankatu 43, 00240 Helsinki, Finland; f. 1936 at the Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Objects: to carry out a systematic and uniform topographic isostatic reduction

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

of gravity measurement made throughout the world and to study the geoid and isostatic structure of the earth's crust.

Dir. Prof. W. A. HEISKANEN (Finland). All publications are financed by the Finnish Academy of Sciences.

International Mineralogical Association: Dept. of Mineralogy and Petrology, University of Cambridge, England; f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the science of mineralogy. Mems.: national societies in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., U.S.A.

Pres. C. E. TILLEY (Great Britain); Sec. A. PREISINGER (Austria).

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*): 11 rue Turgot, Paris 9e, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 36 countries.

Pres. M. A. J. VAN MALE (Netherlands); Dir. M. COSTA-MAGNA (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Ornithological Congress: c/o P.O.B. 84, Lynham, A.C.T., Australia; f. 1884; congress of professional and amateur biologists studying birds. The next Congress will be in 1974, Canberra, Australia; about 1,000 members expected from over 30 countries. Pres. Prof. F. SALOMONSEN; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. H. VOOS.

International Palaeontological Union (*Union internationale de Paléontologie*): Dept. of Geology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; f. 1933; affiliated to the International Union of Geological Sciences and the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. Prof. B. BOUČEK (U.S.A.).

International Phycological Society: c/o Dept. of Botany, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.; f. 1961 to promote the development of phycology (the study of seaweeds), the distribution of information, and international co-operation in the field. Mems.: about 850.

Sec. RICHARD E. NORRIS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Phycologia* (quarterly).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*): International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899); Object: To make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the polar motion; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. S. YUMI. Publ. *Monthly Notes, Annual Reports*.

International Primatological Society: Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Tulane University, Covington, Louisiana 70433, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to promote primatological science in all fields; affiliated to the Primate Society of Great Britain. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Dr. D. STARCK (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. O. HOFER (U.S.A.).

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA: f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world

concerned with protection against ionising radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. Next International Congress: Washington, U.S.A., September 1973/1974. Mems.: approx. 5,000 individual founding Members and Associates from 15 founding Associate Societies.

Pres. Dr. W. G. MARLEY (U.K.); Excc. Officer Dr. JOHN R. HORAN, P.O.B. 2108, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, U.S.A.

International Scientific Film Association—ISFA (*Association internationale du cinéma scientifique—AICS*): 38 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1946. Aims: to raise the standard of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook; to promote understanding and co-operation between members; to facilitate the exchange of films and information. Mems.: organizations representing 25 countries.

Pres. JAN JACOB (Poland); Vice-Pres. A. KOLLANYI (Hungary), Prof. A. STEFANELLI (Italy), A. ZGOUZIDI (U.S.S.R.); Hon. Sec. PHEBM JANSSEN (Netherlands); Hon. Treas. I. BOSTAN (Romania); Excc. Sec. Mrs. S. DUVAL. Publ. *Research Film*.

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinéma-thèque Scientifique Internationale*): 31 rue Vautier, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and technical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific film. Mems.: 49.

Pres. J. W. VAROSSIEAU (Netherlands); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly), Catalogue of Films Deposited, *The Pioneers of the Scientific Cinema* (series).

International Society for Cell Biology (*Société internationale de biologie cellulaire*): f. 1947.

Pres. Prof. M. CHEVREMONT; Sec. Dr. R. ROBINEAUX, Hôpital St. Antoine, Paris 12e, France; Treas. Prof. M. HARRIS.

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM) (*Société Internationale de Mycologie Humaine et Animale*): Department of Medical Mycology, University of Glasgow, Anderson College, 56 Dumbarton Rd., Glasgow, W.1; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi living on man and animals. Mems. 573 from 66 countries.

Pres. Dr. L. AJELLO (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. C. GENTLES (U.K.).

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches*): Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, Lisbon 5, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: about 600.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

Pres. LEONARD A. OBERT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RICARDO OLIVEIRA. Publ. *News* (quarterly), *Rock Mechanics* (quarterly).

International Society for Stereology: Department of Anatomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.; f. 1961; an interdisciplinary society gathering scientists from metallurgy, geology, mineralogy and biology to exchange ideas on three-dimensional interpretation of two-dimensional samples (sections, projections) of their material by means of stereological principles. Mems.: 450.

Pres. Dr. E. E. UNDERWOOD, sc.D.; Sec. ANNA-MARY CARPENTER.

International Society for Tropical Ecology: c/o Botany Dept., Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India; f. 1960 to promote and develop the science of ecology in the tropics in the service of man; to publish a journal to aid ecologists in the tropics in communication of their findings; and to hold symposia from time to time to summarize the state of knowledge in particular or general fields of tropical ecology. 500 members.

Pres. Dr. F. R. FOSBERG (U.S.A.); Editor Prof. R. MISRA. Publ. *Tropical Ecology* (twice a year).

International Society of Biometeorology: Hofbrouckerlaan 54, Oegstgeest (Leiden), Netherlands; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 600 individuals, nationals of 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. O. HAUFFE (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. W. TROMP (Netherlands). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Society of Electrochemistry—ISE (*Société Internationale d'Electrochimie—SIE*): Battelle, Centre de Recherche de Genève, 7, route de Drize, 1227 Carouge-Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: 720 in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. H. GERISCHER (Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. TANNENBERGER (Switzerland); Treas. Dr. N. KONOPIK (Austria). Publ. *Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio-électriques—CISPR*): Secretariat: British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1934 to promote international agreement on methods of, and limits for, interference to sound and television broadcasting services. Collaboration with CCIR on matters of mutual interest. Mems.: 41 National Committees and 8 member bodies.

Sec. P. BINGLEY (U.K.).

International Speleological Congresses (*Congrès Internationaux de Spéléologie*): c/o Prof. FRANCO ANELLI, University of Bari, Palazzo Ateneo, Bari, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: over 200 individuals.

Pres. (Vacant); Sec.-Gen. FRANCO ANELLI.

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*): Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1885; the International Statistical Institute is an autonomous society devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and their application throughout the world; 6 hon. mems.; 478 ordinary mems.; 130 ex-officio mems.; 29 affiliated organizations; administers among others statistical education centres in Calcutta and Beirut in co-operation with UNESCO. Pres. P. J. BJERVE; Sec.-Gen. J. C. W. VERSTEGE (Netherlands); Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. Publ. *Review of the International Statistical Institute* (3 issues per year), *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International*

Statistics of Large Towns (5 series), *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly), *International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns* (biennial).

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'heure*): 61 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 14e, France; f. 1912 to determine Universal Time (or G.M.T.) and the co-ordinates of the terrestrial pole; to maintain international atomic time; to co-ordinate time signals emissions. Mems.: Observatories and Laboratories of Standards in 26 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. Publ. *Annual Report, Circulars*.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (*Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources*): 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1948 to facilitate co-operation between governments and national and international organizations in the field of conservation, to promote ecological research and to disseminate information on principles and techniques of conservation; promotes the perpetuation of wild nature and renewable natural resources; develops environmental conservation education programmes and their international integration; promotes the strengthening of conservation legislation and its enforcement; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre. Mems.: governments of 29 countries, more than 225 government departments and national associations in 74 countries and nine international associations, many hundreds of individual members.

Pres. H. J. COOLIDGE (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gén. GERARDO BUNOWSKI (Venezuela). Publ. *IUCN Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report, Red Data Book* (four loose-leaf volumes dealing with endangered species), *Proceedings of the triennial General Assemblies, Technical Papers of the Technical Meetings, Occasional Papers*.

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude des Insectes Sociaux*): Laboratoire d'Evolution des Etres Organisés, 105 boulevard Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1951. Mems.: over 400 individuals from 24 countries.

Pres. C. G. BUTLER; Sec. Prof. J. LECOMTE. Publ. *Insectes sociaux*.

International Union for Quaternary Research (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude de Quaternaire*): 191 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1928; eighth Congress was held in Paris in 1969.

Sec.-Treas. EDWARD A. FRANCIS (U.K.).

International Union of Food Science and Technology: f. 1970 as successor to *International Committee of Food Science and Technology*; sponsors international symposia and congresses relating to research and education in the field of food science and technology. Fourth Congress will be held in Spain in 1974. Mems.: 20 national groups.

Pres. Dr. G. F. STEWART, Department of Food Science and Technology, University of California, Davis, Calif. 95616, U.S.A.

International Wildfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau International de Recherches sur la Sauvagine*): c/o Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, GL2 7BX, England; f. 1947 to promote research on and conservation of wildfowl; 21 mem. countries.

Hon. Dir. Dr. G. V. T. MATTHEWS. Publ. *Bulletin* (six-monthly) and special volumes.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA): Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; mems.: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SCIENCE)

- Chair. of Board Prof. PEKKA JAUHO; Dir. Prof. BENGT STRÖMGREN.
- Oceanographic Institute** (*Institut océanographique*): 195 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1906.
- Dir. Prof. A. GOUGHENHEIM; Sec. H. MARIOTTE. *Publs. Annales, Bulletin*.
- Pacific Science Association**: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, P.O.B. 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses. *Mems.*: institutional representatives from 53 areas.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. IAN MCT. COWAN; Admin. Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. *Publs. Information Bulletin* (6 issues a year).
- Pan-American Institute of Geography and History**: Ex-Arzoispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1929; membership the nations of the Organization of American States and Canada; for the stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic, geographic and related work in the Western hemisphere.
- Pres. Dr. Arch. C. GERLACH (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Eng. CARLOS A. FORRAY ROJAS (Chile). *Publs. Revista de Historia de América, Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana, Revista Geográfica, Revista Cartográfica, Folklóre Americano, Bibliographical Bulletin of American Oceanography and Geophysics, Boletín Aéreo*.
- Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOSA)**: PIOSEA Secretariat, PCSIR, Block No. 95, Pak. Secretariat, Karachi 3, Pakistan; f. 1951 to study the scientific problems of the countries in and around the Indian Ocean, especially those which relate to the lives of scientific institutions in 14 countries.
- Pres. Dr. S. SIDDIQUI; Sec.-Gen. A. HAMID CHOTANI, T.G.A.
- Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Entomology** (*Comité permanent du congrès international d'entomologie*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between periodic congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.
- Pres. Dr. S. TUXEN (Denmark); Sec. Dr. P. FREEMAN (U.K.). *Publ. Proceedings* (after each Congress).
- Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Food** (*Bureau international permanent de chimie analytique pour les matières destinées à l'alimentation de l'homme et des animaux*): 18 avenue de Villars, Paris 7e, France; f. 1912 to verify the scientific procedure for determining the nature and quantity of the main constituents of food for human and animal consumption, to compare the methods used and see that common steps are taken to prevent adulteration; conducts special commissions on antibiotics, antiseptics, etc. Eight member governments: Argentina, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Mexico, Portugal, Uruguay.
- Dir.-Gen. EMILE DURIER (France). *Publs. Annales des falsifications et de l'expertise chimique, Comptes Rendus des Symposia sur les substances étrangères dans les aliments* (annual).
- Permanent International Committee for Genetics Congresses** (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de génétique*): The Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS); 18 members.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. S. J. GEERTS, Genetisch Laboratorium, Faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sec. Prof. K. YAMASHITA, Biological Laboratory, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs** (*Conférences pugwash sur la science et les problèmes internationaux*): 8 Asmara Rd., London, N.W.2; f. 1957. Object: to organize international conferences of scientists to discuss problems arising from development of science, particularly the dangers to mankind from weapons of mass destruction. *Mems.*: national Pugwash groups in 22 countries.
- Pres. HANNS ALSVEN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROTBLAT (U.K.). *Publs. Pugwash Newsletter* (quarterly), conference proceedings (annual).
- Rehovot Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States**: Weizmann Institute of Science, P.O.B. 150, Rehovot, Israel; f. 1960 to stress the importance of science and technology in the development of new states by organizing conferences, and issuing publications; co-operates with other existing governmental and non-governmental offices in the field. *Mems. of Governing Body*: 54 scientists and statesmen.
- Chair. ABBA EBAN (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Israel) Sec.-Gen. Dr. AMOS MANOR. *Publs. Proceedings, Papers, Reports, etc.*
- Tables of Selected Constants** (*Tables de constantes sélectionnées*): Faculté des Sciences, Tour 13, 9 quai St. Bernard, Paris 5e; f. 1909. Object: to publish all the constants and numerical data concerning the pure and applied physico-chemical sciences.
- Comité de Direction: Pres. Prof. G. AMAT (France).
- World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS**: 2 East 63rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1960 to provide a forum for discussion of important topics by distinguished scientists, and for the interchange of knowledge and information; acts as an advisory body to international organizations. Founded a disseminated World University. *Mems.*: 300 fellows.
- Hon. Pres. (vacant); American Division: Pres. BORIS PREGEL (U.S.A.). *Publs. WAAS Series* (one volume about every two years), *WAAS Newsletter* (3-4 issues a year).
- World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics**: c/o Dr. J. ROSE, College of Technology, Blackburn, BB2 1LH, England; f. 1969 to act as clearing-house for all societies concerned with cybernetics and allied subjects, to aim for the recognition of cybernetics as a bona fide science by standardizing nomenclature and other means. *Mems.*: national and international organizations in 42 countries.
- Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE (U.K.); Dir. Ext. Affairs T. C. HELVEY (U.S.A.). *Publs. Proceedings of the International Congress of Cybernetics, Progress of Cybernetics*.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies—ICPHS (*Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 110 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICPHS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. R. SYME (New Zealand); Vice-Pres. F. N'SOUGAN AGBLEMAGNON (Togo), I. H. BATALVI (Pakistan), I. BERNAL (Mexico), E. CONDURACHIE (Romania), E. T. SALMON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. R. SYME (New Zealand); Trcas. S. J. DE LAET; Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMESSON. Publs. *Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (*Union académique internationale*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels; f. 1919. Object: to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academie institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. G. VERBEKE (Belgium); Admin. Sec. J. LAVALLEYE, Académie Royale de Belgique, Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels. Publs. *Dictionnaires of International Law and Medieval Latin*, *Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae*, *Concordance et indices de la tradition Musulmane*, *Historical Documents concerning Japan*, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum*, etc.

International Association for the History of Religions (*Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions*): f. 1950 by the 7th International Congress for the Study of the History of Religions. Object: to promote the study of the history of religions through the international collaboration of all scholars whose research has a bearing on the subject, to organise congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Sixteen member countries. IAHR is a constituent member of the Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines of UNESCO.

Pres. M. SIMON (France); Sec.-Gen. F. BRANDON, Department of Comparative Religion, University of Manchester, Manchester, England.

International Committee for the History of Art (*Comité international d'histoire de l'art*): c/o Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 rue Micholet, 75 Paris, France; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: Collaboration in the scientific study of the history of art. National Committees in 28 countries. International congress every 5 years, and 2 colloquia between congresses.

Pres. Prof. Dr. LAJOS VAYER (Hungary); Sec. Prof. JACQUES THUILLIER (France). Publs. *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (annually), *Bulletin du CIHA* (quarterly), *Corpus internationaux des peintures murales et des vitraux du Moyen Age*.

International Committee of Historical Sciences (*Comité international des sciences historiques*): Union Bank of Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 46 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Academician A. A. GOUBER (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France), 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e; Treas. J.-C. BIAUDET ("La Folie", Chexbres, Vaud, Switzerland). Publs. Congress Reports, *Bulletin d'Information* (1953-68), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-64), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies*, *Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme*, *Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat*, *Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux*, *Guia de las Personas que cultivan la Historia de America*, *Repertorium der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder*, *Historica Nordica*.

International Congress of Africanists (*Congrès International des Africanistes*): c/o Présence Africaine, Paris, France; f. 1960. Objects: to organize and co-ordinate research in African Studies on an international basis, to promote co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives, and to encourage Africans to express themselves in all fields of human endeavour. The second Congress was held in 1967 at Dakar, Senegal.

Pres. ALIOUNE DIOP; Excc. Sec. Prof. ALASSANE N'DAW, Faculty of Arts, University of Senegal, Dakar, Senegal. Publ. *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Africanists* (in English and French).

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (*Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes*): St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England; f. 1928 as the *International Committee on Modern Literary History*; changed to its present form in 1951. Objects: to establish permanent contact between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. Twelve member associations, with members in 82 countries. Congress every three years.

Pres. (1969-72) PAUL BÖCKMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. S. C. ASTON (U.K.). Publs. *Acta of the Triennial Congresses*.

International Federation of Societies of Philosophy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*): f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. Thirty-eight member countries.

Pres. LEO GABRIEL (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ MERCIER, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3012 Berne, Switzerland. Publs. *An international bibliography of philosophy*, *Chroniques de Philosophie*; *Proceedings of the International Congress of Philosophy* (every 5 years), etc.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies (*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*): c/o Mlle J. Ernst, 11 ave. René Coty, Paris 14e, France; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Objects: To encourage research concerning the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome; to group the main national associations so engaged; to ensure collaboration with relevant international organizations. Mem.: 51 Societies in 32 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law.

Pres. Prof. M. DURRY (France); Sec. Milo J. ERNST (Switzerland). Pubs. *L'Année Philologique*, *Fasti Archaeologici*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, *Lustrum*.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: To promote musicological research, to encourage study in this field and to co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,300 members in forty countries.

Pres. KURT VON FISCHER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. DRAGOTIN CVETKO (Yugoslavia), EDUARD REESER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ERNST MOHR (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Repertory of Music Sources*, *International Repertory of Music Literature*, *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, etc.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*): c/o University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., Canada; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to foster co-operation among anthropological and ethnological institutions. Sixty member countries (151 societies or institutes).

Pres. Prof. Dr. SOL TAX (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. L. KRADER (Canada). Publ. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *African Abstracts*, etc.

International Union of Orientalists (*Union internationale des orientalistes*): Universität München, Ostasiatisches Seminar, 8 Munich 22, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: To promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Pres. H. C. L. BERG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BAZIN (France). Pubs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcicae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*): Mocsgaard, Højbjerg, Denmark; f. 1931. Object: To promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. Eighty-seven member countries.

Pres. L. BALOUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. KLINDT-JENSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Archaeologia urbium*, etc.

Permanent International Committee of Linguists (*Comité international permanent des linguistes*): 40 Sint Annastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: To

work for the advancement of linguistics throughout the world and to encourage international co-operation in this field. Forty member countries.

Pres. EINAR HAUGEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTINE MOHRMANN (Netherlands). Pubs. *Linguistic Bibliography*, *Dictionaries of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses*, etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa International Inc.: 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60604, U.S.A.; f. 1917. Object: to issue planned programmes of civic-service projects, ranging from vocational services to youth and older women to programmes on ecology and drug abuse, every two years to be carried out by professional and executive women in Altrusa's clubs. Mem.: 18,000 in 550 clubs in 13 countries.

Pres. ETHEL JONES BOYLE; Exec. Dir. DOROTHY E. KUEHLHORN. Publ. *International Altrusan* (monthly, Sept.-June).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problems—AWR: P.O.B. 34 706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 by fusion of European Association for the Study of Refugee Problems and AWR (originally f. 1954) to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mem.: 475.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO-HENRI COURSIER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THEODOR VEITER (Austria). Publ. *Integration* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (*Latin American Center for Research in Social Sciences*): Rua D. Mariana 138, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957 to undertake social science research in Latin America; to co-operate with international organizations; to provide a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DIÉGUES, Jr.; Sec. (a.i.) CARLOS ALBERTO DE MEDINA. Pubs. *Bibliografia* (bi-monthly), *América Latina* (quarterly).

Congress of Arab and Islamic Studies (*Congres des études arabes et islamiques*): c/o Prof. F. M. Pareja; Limite 5, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1962; Congresses: Cordoba 1962, Cambridge 1964, Ravello 1966, Coimbra 1968, Brussels 1970, Visby-Stockholm 1972. Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing: 4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country planning. Sub-regional offices at Tokyo (JASOPH) and at Bandung (Regional Housing Centre). Mem.: 77 organizations and 120 individuals in 13 countries.

Pres. DATO ONG KEE HUI (Malaysia); Sec.-Gen. C. S. CHANDRASEKHARA (India). Pubs. *EAOPH News and Notes* (monthly), *Town and Country Planning* (bibliography), conference reports.

English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth: Dartmouth House, 37 Charles St., Berkely Square, London, W1X 8AB; f. 1918. Object: to promote British-American-Commonwealth friendship. Mem.: 39,070. Chair. Sir JOHN BENN, Bt.; Sec. C. COLBECK, O.N.E. Publ. *Concorde* (quarterly).

European Centre for Population Studies (*Centre européen d'études de population*): Pauwenlaan 17, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1953 to conduct research and provide information on European population problems. Mem.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Great

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, U.S.A., Canada, Chile, Mauritius.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER (Netherlands).

European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (*Centre Européen de Coordination de Recherche et de Documentation en Sciences Sociales*): Franz Josefs Kai 3, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1963 to promote and facilitate the undertaking of comparative research projects in the field of social sciences; co-ordinates the execution of these projects by various institutes belonging to different European and overseas countries; distributes documentation pertaining to the research projects and publishes the results. Mems.: 12 Directors, 13 in the Secretariat; 153 institutes from 35 European and overseas countries participate in the research projects sponsored by the Centre.

Pres. ADAM SCHAFF; Dir. RICCARDO PETRELLA.

European Cultural Foundation (*Fondation européenne de la culture*): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954. Object: to promote cultural, scientific and educational activities which are multi-national and of European inspiration. Mems.: societies and individuals in 19 countries.

Pres. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS; Sec.-Gen. G. SLUIZER (Netherlands). Publ. *Annual Report, Education and Culture* (3 times a year).

European Society for Rural Sociology (*Société européenne de sociologie rurale*): Nussallee 21, Bonn, Germany; f. 1957 to further research in, and co-ordination of, rural sociology and provide a centre for documentation of information. Mems.: 440 individuals, institutions and associations in 21 European countries and 16 countries outside Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. O. GRANDE (Norway); Sec. Prof. Dr. H. KÖTTER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sociologia Ruralis* (quarterly).

European Union of Arabic and Islamic Scholars (*Union Européenne d'Arabisants et d'Islamisants*): Limite 5, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1970 to organize a Congress of Arabic and Islamic Studies. Mems.: about 120.
Sec. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Experiment in International Living: Putney, Vermont 05346, U.S.A.; a non-profit educational exchange institution; f. 1932 to create mutual understanding and respect among people of different nations, thereby furthering international understanding. Mems.: 100,000 in 100 countries of six continents.

Founder DONALD B. WATT; Pres. and Sec.-Gen. F. GORDON BOYCE (U.S.A.).

School for International Training: Brattleboro, Vermont 05301, U.S.A.: f. 1962 and conducted by The Experiment in International Living; provides programmes of English language instruction for students teachers and professional men and women from abroad; foreign language study for Americans going abroad; courses in preparation for international careers.

Dir. Dr. JOHN A. WALLACE.

French Cultural Union (*Union culturelle et technique de langue française—UCTF*): 47 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e; f. 1954. Object: to promote and co-ordinate friendly relations between French-speaking countries, groups and individuals and others interested in French culture as well as to foster cultural and technical co-operation between them. Mems.: 627.

Pres. JOËL SERIEYX; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GROS. Publ. *Lisez et Choisissez* (3 times a year).

Federation for the Respect of Man and Humanity (*Fédération pour le respect de l'homme et de l'humanité—FRH*): 20 rue Lafitte, Paris 9e; f. 1964. Object: to co-operate in studies affecting the evolution of mankind and to contribute to the diffusion of information which would increase man's awareness of his responsibilities. Mems.: 1,100.

Pres. JOSEPH FORAY; Vice-Pres. N'SOUGAN AGBLEMANON; Vice-Pres./Treas. GEORGES GUERON. Publ. *Bulletin of the Centre for the Study of the Non-Occidental World and Bulletin of the Centre for the Study of the General Results of the New Technologies*.

Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (*Latin American Institute of International Relations*): 23 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1965; workshops for literary and fine arts groups, study groups on key social problems, annual assembly.

Dir. LUIS MERCIER VEGA. Publ. *Aportes* (quarterly).

Inter-American Institute of Municipal and Institutional History (*Instituto Interamericano de Historia Municipal e Institucional*): Leonor Perez 251, Havana, Cuba; f. 1943 to develop knowledge and stimulate study of the history of municipalities and local entities of America. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 25 countries.
Gen. Sec. JOSE L. FRANCO (Cuba). Publ. *Cuadernos* (quarterly).

International African Institute: St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BJ; f. 1926 to promote the study of African peoples, their languages, cultures and social life in their traditional and modern settings, through publication and provision of a documentation and information service.

Chair. Sir ARTHUR SMITH; Admin. Dir. Prof. DARYLL FORDE. Publ. *Africa, African Abstracts* (quarterly), *International African Bibliography*.

International Association for the Development of Libraries in Africa: B.P. 375, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1957 to promote the establishment in Africa of national libraries, public and school libraries and research libraries for universities, institutes and laboratories.

Sec. EMMANUEL K. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*): Petit-Chêne 18B, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1957 to disseminate information on teaching and research in mass media, to establish a documentation and research service, to promote contacts between national organizations, and to encourage the improvement of training for journalism. Member organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. JACQUES BOURGUIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. VLADIMIR KLIMES, Rimska 44, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy: Casella Postale 157, 10100 Turin, Italy; f. 1909 for scientific research in philosophy of law and social philosophy at an international level; holds Congresses and conferences; over 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. A. PASSERIN D'ENTREVES (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO G. LOSANO. Publ. *Archiv für Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie* (quarterly).

International Association for Social Progress (IASP) (*Association internationale pour le progrès social*): 47 rue Louvrex, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1924; conducts research on social questions and stimulates public opinion in favour of social reforms. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. A. L. BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. MODESTE HEUSEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (periodical).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (*Association Internationale des Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Agricoles*): c/o Library, Tropical Products Institute, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, England; f. 1955. Objects: To promote, internationally and nationally, agricultural library science and documentation, as well as the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists. The Association has 500 members, representing 65 countries, and is affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the *Fédération Internationale de Documentation*.

Pres. P. ARIES (France); Sec. Treas. H. E. THRUPP (U.K.). Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *World Directory of Agricultural Libraries and Documentation Centres*, *Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer for Agricultural Libraries*.

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers (IAD): 74 rue des Sts-Pères, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Publ. *Documentation: accelerated training*.

International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries—INTAMEL: c/o Westminster City Libraries, Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5PS, England; f. 1967 to encourage international co-operation between large city libraries, and in particular the exchange of books, staff and information and participation in the work of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Pres. H. C. CAMPBELL (Canada); Vice-Pres. J. EYSEN (Federal Republic of Germany), E. CASTAGNA (U.S.A.), J. C. MEHTA (India), R. PAGETTI (Italy), L. TYNNEL (Sweden); Treas. K. C. HARRISON (Westminster, U.K., above address).

International Association of Papyrologists (*Association internationale de Papyrologues*): Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to promote international collaboration in papyrology through the organization of international congresses, publication of reference material and any other appropriate means. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Prof. ERIC G. TURNER (U.K.); Sec. Prof. JEAN BINGEN (Belgium).

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*): c/o Loughborough University of Technology Library, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and conduct research on library problems. Mems.: 104 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANTHONY J. EVANS (U.K.); Sec. Dr. B. J. ENRIGHT (U.K.). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Audio-Visual Technical Centre (*Centre Technique Audio-Visuel International*): Lamorinièrestraat 236, B-2000 Antwerp; f. 1960 to promote audio-visual media, at the service of educational, cultural, economical, professional and social activities; reference library of more than 30,000 books and documents. Board of Directors composed of 48 members, representing 18 countries.

First Pres. JOHN MADDISON (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. FOURMOY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. KING (U.S.A.), Dr. H. SCHALLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Ir. A. SALESSE-LAVERGNE (France); Treas. Ir. E. A. BAL (Belgium);

Dir. K. SIMONS (Belgium). Publs. *Bibliographical References, Studies and Reports*, News-Letter, AV-Agenda.

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre International de Documentation Economique et Sociale Africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, Brussels 1000, Belgium; f. 1961 to establish international co-ordination of economic and social documentation concerning Africa and to facilitate research; 89 member institutions from 39 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical Index-cards* (2,500 per year), *Bulletin of information on current research on human sciences concerning Africa* (twice a year), *Bibliographical Enquiries*.

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Pres. GYÖRGY RÓZSA (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Publs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *Confluence* (surveys of research; irregular), occasional reports, etc.

International Congress of Orientalists: Australian National University Post Office, via Canberra City, ACT 2601, Australia; f. 1873; the Congress is a gathering of scholars, meeting in one country or another at intervals of three or four years; as a body, the Congress is entirely non-political, and is open to all those interested in the study of man in Asia. Mems.: c. 750.

Pres. Prof. A. L. BASHAM; Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. R. C. DE CRESPIGNY. Publ. *Proceedings* (published in the year after the meeting).

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*): 2 place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 450 from 75 countries.

Pres. LUIS SANCHEZ BELDA (Spain); Gen. Secs. GIOVANNI ANTONELLI (Italy), MORRIS RIEGER (U.S.A.); Treas. BERNARD MAHIEU (France); Exec. Sec. CHARLES KECSKEMETI (France). Publ. *Archivum* (annual).

International Ergonomics Association (*Association internationale d'ergonomie*): Clausiusstrasse 25, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1957 to bring together organizations and persons interested in the scientific study of human work and its environment; to establish international contacts among those specializing in this field, promote the knowledge of these sciences, co-operate with employers' associations and trade unions in order to encourage the practical application of ergonomic sciences in industries, and promote scientific research by qualified persons in this field. Mems.: 8 Federated Societies, 35 corresponding mems., 4 hon. mems., 1 affiliated and 1 subscribing mem.

Pres. H. P. RUFFELL SMITH (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. GRANDJEAN (Switzerland); Treas. Prof. A. WISNER (France). Publ. *Ergonomics* (bi-monthly).

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*): 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to bring together at the international level and to co-ordinate the activities of organizations and individuals concerned with documentation; to promote the development of documentation through international co-operation; 51 National

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members, 3 International Associates, and 2 Associate members, some 250 Affiliates; *Study Committees for*: Universal Decimal Classification; Research on the theoretical basis of information; Classification research; Theory of machine techniques and systems; Operational machine techniques and systems; Linguistics in documentation; Information for industry; Education and training; Developing countries, and regional Commissions for Latin America, and for Asia and Oceania.

Pres. R. E. MCBURNEY; Sec.-Gen. W. VAN DER BRUGGHE (acting). Pubs. *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *Universal Decimal Classification* (in 22 languages), *Index Bibliographicus*, *Photocopies from Abroad*, *Library and Documentation Journals*, *Document Reproduction Surveys*, *FID Yearbook*, *Studies on Classification*, *Bibliography of Directories of Science Information Sources*, *National Lists of Technical Journals for Industry*, *Guide to the UDC*, *Annual Report*, *Linguistics in Documentation—Current Abstracts*, *Guides to Special Libraries*, *Documentation Centres and Reproduction Services in Latin America*, *Abstracting Services*, *National technical information services*, *worldwide directory*, *Communication of Scientific and Technical Information for Industry*, *Manuel pratique de reproduction documentaire et de sélection*, *A Guide to the World's Training Facilities in Documentation and Information Work*, *Theoretical Problems of Informatics*, etc.

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*): Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to promote throughout the world the study and practice of housing, city and regional planning, to secure higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities and a better distribution of the population.

Pres. V. RUD NIELSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Bulletin* (monthly, excl. July and August), *Congress Reports*, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Institutes for Socio-religious Research: 116 Vlamingenstraat, 3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 26 countries.

Pres. Dr. ALBRECHT BECKEL (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Canon Fr. HOUTART (Belgium). Publ. *Social Compass* (4 times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Library Associations—IFLA (*Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires*): c/o Netherlands Congress Bldg., The Hague, Holland; f. 1928. Object: to promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 90 associations, representing 50 countries and 5 international associations, 270 associate members.

Pres. Dr. H. LIBEAERS, C.B.E.; Sec. Dr. MARGARET WIJNSTROOM; Treas. P. KIRKEGAARD. Pubs. *IFLA Annual*, *IFLA Directory*, *IFLA News* (English, French, German and Russian).

International Federation of Philately: 44 rue Jouffroy, F 75 Paris 17e, France; f. 1926 to promote philatelic relations and co-operation among all nations, to encourage extension of philately in general and to act in its interests internationally. Mems.: 47 national federations.

Pres. LUCIEN BERTHELOT (France); Gen. Sec. ROBERT LULLIN (Switzerland). Pubs. *Circulars*, *Reports of Congresses*.

International Federation of Vexillological Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques*): 17 Farmcrest Ave., Lexington, Mass. 02173,

U.S.A.; f. 1967 to promote through its member organizations the scientific study of the history and symbolism of flags and especially to hold International Congresses every two years and sanction international standards for scientific flag study. Mems.: 13 associations in 8 countries.

Pres. LOUIS MUHLEMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WHITNEY SMITH (U.S.A.). Pubs. *Recueil*, *The Flag Bulletin*, *Archivum Heraldicum*.

International Friendship League, Inc.: 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02108, U.S.A.; f. 1936. Aims: a clearing house for personal pen friends. Mems. 900,000 in many countries.

Chair. FRANCIS W. HATCH, Jr.; Chair. Emeritus L. G. BROOKS; Exec. Sec. Miss E. R. MACDONOUGH. Publ. *International Pen Friend* (bi-monthly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*): Museo Bicknell, 17 bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean. Library of 40,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. RAUL ZACCARI (Italy), PAUL-ALBERT-FÉVRIER (France), Prof. MARTIN ALMAGRO (Spain); Dir. Prof. NINO LAMBOGLIA (Italy).

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut International des Civilisations Différentes—INCIDI*): 11 blvd. de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years; comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. L. PIGNON (France); Vice-Pres. GASPARE AMBROSINI (Italy), D. M. GUÉYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. Comte PIERRE DE BRIEY (Belgium); Deputy Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium). Pubs. *Reports of Study Sessions*, *Civilizations* (quarterly).

International Institute of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de philosophie—IIP*): 173 bvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors; to become the world centre for documentation and information. Mems.: 70 philosophers in 32 countries.

Pres. A. J. AYER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. G. CANGUILHEM. Publ. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community*, *Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), *Contemporary Philosophy* (4 vols.), proceedings of annual meetings.

International Institute of Sociology (*Instituto Internacional de Sociología*): Trejo 241, Cordoba, Argentina; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 420 representing 43 countries.

Hon. Pres. C. GINI (Italy); Pres. A. POVIÑA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. F. GOVAERTS MARQUES PEREIRA (Belgium), C. C. ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.), M. NAMBA (Japan). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut International de Sociologie*.

International Numismatic Commission (*Commission internationale de numismatique*): Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, National Museum, DK-1220 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1926 to facilitate co-operation between scholars in the sphere of numismatics. Mems.: national organizations in 22 countries.

Pres. C. H. V. SUTHERLAND (U.K.), Sec. O. MÖRKHOLM (Denmark); Treas. COLIN MARTIN (Switzerland). Publ. *Comptes-Rendus de la CIN*.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES)

International Peace Research Association: Polemologisch Instituut, Ubbo Emmiussingel 19, Groningen, Netherlands; f. 1965. Strives to increase the quantity of research focused on world peace and to ensure its scientific quality; to promote the establishment of new research institutions and develop contacts and co-operation between scholars from different parts of the world and different disciplines interested in peace research. 120 individual and 25 corporate mems.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. BERT V. A. ROLING; Treas. PHILIP P. EVERTS. Pubs. *International Peace Research Newsletter* (three a year), *Studies on Peace Research* (irregular).

International Phenomenological Society: State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mem.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. V. J. MCGILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*): University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mem.: 700.

Pres. Prof. S. K. CHATTERJI (India); Sec. Prof. A. C. GIMSON (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (twice yearly).

International Planned Parenthood Federation: (see above Aid and Development).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil international des sciences sociales—CISS*): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the present day. Its major task is to promote interdisciplinary research and to collaborate with UNESCO, when asked, in the study of problems of research in the social sciences. Members from 19 states.

Pres. Prof. J. STÖTZEL (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. TSURU (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. FRIEDMAN. Publ. *Information* (6 times a year in English and French).

International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF): c/o Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Str. N. Beloiannis 25, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1964 to establish and maintain collaboration between specialists in folklore and ethnology; organizes commissions, symposia, congresses, etc.; affiliated to Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques and Conseil international de philosophie et des sciences humaines, close links with International Folk Music Council and International Council of Museums. Mem.: about 400. Pres. Prof. MIHAI POP (Romania); Vice-Pres. Prof. K. PEETERS (Belgium), Prof. J. CUISINIER (France), Prof. R. DORSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin d'Informations SIEF* (annual).

International Society for General Semantics: 540 Powell St., San Francisco 8, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mem.: 4,000 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. PAUL HUNSINGER (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société Internationale pour l'Etude de la Philosophie Médiévale—SIEPM*): Kardinaal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study

of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses, the next to be held in Spain during 1972. Mem.: 350.

Pres. RAYMOND KLIBANSKY (Canada); Sec. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*): 28 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1945, present title adopted 1949. Aims: to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mem. in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), Piazza Castello 3, 20.121 Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Publ. *Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (annually).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*): Via Daverio 7, 20122 Milan, Italy; f. 1949 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage the dissemination and exchange of information and facilities and stimulate research; research committees on Family Sociology, Sociology of Sport, Sociolinguistics, Stratification, Sociology of Work and Organization, Sociology of Science, Poverty Social Welfare and Social Policy, Sociology of New Nations, Armed Forces and Society, Mass Communication, Political Sociology, Psychiatric Sociology, Social Stratification and Mobility, Sociology of Religion, Urban Sociology, Sociology of Leisure, Sociology of Law, and Sociology of Medicine; holds World Congresses. Next Congress: Canada, 1974. Pres. Prof. REUBEN HILL (U.S.A.); Asst. Sec. GUIDO MARTINOTTI (Italy). Pubs. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *World Congresses Transactions*.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*): 5 rue Forgeur, Liège, Belgium; to advance the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. Mem.: over 950 scientists in 86 countries.

Pres. C. CHANDRASEKARAN (India); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. E. GREBENIK (U.K.); Exec. Sec. B. REMICHE (Belgium). Publ. *Le Démographe*, etc.

Lions International: 400 West 22nd St., Oak Brook, Illinois 60521, U.S.A.; f. 1917 to create a spirit of "generous consideration" among peoples of the world through a study of problems of international relationships; to promote good government, good citizenship, and an interest in civic, commercial, social and moral welfare. Next Convention: Miami Beach, Florida, June 1973. Mem.: 961,000 with over 25,400 clubs in 147 countries and geographic areas.

International Pres. (1972-73) GEORGES FRIEDRICH (France). Publ. *The Lion* (monthly, in 14 languages).

Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council: American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1960 to promote research on problems concerning the social and economic development of the land and peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Mem.: Research Centres and individuals in 19 countries. Chair. Prof. D. J. DELIVANIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. N. ZIADEH (Lebanon).

Mensa International: Post Box 988, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1946, constitution adopted 1964. Aims: social contact between members; provision of the membership as a control group for research workers in psychology and social science; identification and fostering of intelligence for the benefit of humanity. Members are individuals who score in a recognized intelligence test

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL SCIENCES, ETC., SOCIAL WELFARE)

higher than 98 per cent of people in general. 18,000 mems. world-wide.

Pres. Sir CYRIL BURT (U.K.); Vice-Pres. LANCELOT LIONEL WARE (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Capt. BOB VAN DEN BOSCH (Netherlands). Pubs. *Mensa Journal of Research* (quarterly), special supplements to journal, *Mensa News Service* (monthly), *Mensa Register*, *Poetry Mensa*.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute: Via Giulia 52, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1968 under the auspices of ECOSOC to strengthen international action in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. The Institute conducts research and organizes and supports field studies, in collaboration with the countries concerned; gathers and makes available all over the world relevant information on research studies, policies and programmes conducted in the field of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

Dir. PEIDER KÖNZ (U.S.A.).

World Association for Public Opinion Research: c/o Secretariat, Box 411, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. PHILIP HASTINGS (U.S.A.).

World Brotherhood (*Fraternité mondiale*): Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the study of inter-group and international tensions and contribute educationally towards a better understanding and co-operation between people of all races, beliefs and cultures; granted consultative status by UNESCO and by the

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Exec. Pres. S.E. ALBERT DE SMAELE (Belgium).

World Friendship Federation (*Fédération pour l'amitié mondiale*), Holbergsgade 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1958 to promote international fellowship, goodwill and understanding between peoples and nations, to co-ordinate the activities of national world friendship organisations; conducts exchanges of individuals, educational activities.

Chair. A. McTAGGART-SHORT (Great Britain); Pres. K. HELVEG PETERSEN (Denmark).

World Society of Ekistics, c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to promote knowledge and ideas concerning ekistics through research, publications and conferences; to recognize the benefits and necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the needs of human settlements; to stimulate world-wide interest in ekistics.

Pres. J. GOTTMANN; Vice-Pres. R. MATTHEW, J. GORYNSKI, V. SARABHAI, R. ALDRICH; Sec.-Gen. P. PSOMOPOULOS.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union Mondiale des Sociétés Catholiques de Philosophie*): Aignerstrasse 25, A-5026 Salzburg, Austria; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 20 countries. Pres. R. P. C. GIACON (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. P. M. ROESLE (Austria). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two copies a year).

Zonta International: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1919; executive women's service organization; international and community service projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 21,500 in 43 countries.

Pres. Miss LEOTA PEKRUL (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Mrs. MARTHA BAUMBERGER. Publ. *The Zontian* (quarterly).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*): 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Spiessen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees. Pres. J. ECKHOUD (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Mrs. T. ERNST (Germany).

Amnesty International, Turnagain Lane, Farringdon St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1961. Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women imprisoned throughout the world because their political or religious beliefs are unacceptable to their Governments; to co-ordinate the activities of 31 national sections and 1,000 local groups; to maintain a cases of prisoners of conscience. Mems.: 18,000.

Chair. SEAN MACBRIDE (Ireland); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN ENNALS (U.K.). Pubs. *AIR* (quarterly), *Annual Report*. Reports on prison conditions in various countries.

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, Vaduz, P.O.B. 34706, Liechtenstein (see Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies).

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*), 111 rue de la Poste, Brussels; f. 1925 to develop social service on the

basis of Christian doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries and to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level, the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service; 194 members (174 schools of social service, 29 professional associations of social workers) in 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. R. DIDIER (France); Gen. Delegate Mlle S. DE NAVE. Pubs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin* (4 times a year), and reports of seminars.

Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF: 203 East Cary St., Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.; f. 1938; administers to the physical, mental, emotional and spiritual needs of children of all races and creeds; operates in 55 countries assisting 125,000 children.

Pres. T. N. PARKER; Sec. W. STERLING KING; Exec. Dir. Dr. VERENT J. MILLS. Publ. *CCF Profile* (quarterly).

Comité International de Dachau (*International Dachau Committee*): 65 rue de Haerne, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1958 to perpetuate the memory of the political prisoners of Dachau; to manifest the friendship and solidarity of former prisoners whatever their beliefs or nationality; to maintain the ideals of their resistance, liberty, tolerance and respect for persons and nations; and to maintain the former concentration camp at Dachau as a museum and international memorial.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Pres. Mr. GUERISSE; Sec.-Gen. G. WALRAEVE. Publ. *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International de Dachau* (twice a year).

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service: UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work-camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 120 organizations from 60 countries.

Dir. (1972) ANNA PINDOROVA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Volunteer World* (quarterly), *Work-camps Programme* (annual), *Bulletin of Information on Long Term Voluntary Service* (monthly), *Directory of Organizations Concerned with International Voluntary Service; Vol. I: Long Term Service; Vol. II: Short Term Service*.

Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped: c/o International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, 219 E. 44 St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to assist the UN and its specialized Agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 34 organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF. Chair. NORMAN ACTON; Sec. DOROTHY WARMS.

European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration: Vital Decosterstraat 102, B 3000 Leuven, Belgium; f. 1965; functions: exchange of information, documentation, students and lecturers, discussion of problems, giving help and advice on training programmes, encouraging studies and research in hospital and health services administration; collaborates with WHO and International Hospital Federation.

Pres. Prof. J. B. STOLTE; Sec. Prof. J. E. BLANPAIN. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (Fédération Européenne pour les personnes âgées), 1816 Chailly-sur-Clarens, Switzerland; f. 1962. Functions: exchange of experience among member associations; practical co-operation among member organizations to achieve their objectives in the field of ageing; representation of the interests of members before international organizations; promotion of understanding and co-operation in matters of social welfare; to draw attention to the problems of old-age. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. ROBERTO CUZZANITI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER E. BOGARDY (Switzerland). Publ. *EURAG—Newsletter* (in English, French, German and Italian).

Federation of Asian Women's Associations—FAWA: NFWC Bldg. 962 Josefa Llanes Escoda St., Ermita, Manila, Philippines; f. 1958 to promote closer relations, and bring about joint efforts among Asians, particularly among the women, through mutual appreciation of cultural, moral and socio-economic values. Last Convention June 1970, OIawara, Japan. Mems.: 400,000.

Pres. Mrs. JULITA C. BENEDICTO (Philippines); Sec. Mrs. DOLLY Ho (Singapore). Publ. *FAWA News Bulletin* (every three months).

International Abolitionist Federation (Fédération abolitionniste internationale), 1 rue de Varembe, 1202 Geneva; f. 1875 by Josephine Butler. Object: The abolition of the organization and exploitation of the prostitution of others and the regulation of prostitution by public authorities. Affiliated organizations in Belgium, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, U.K. and U.S.A. Corresponding members in Australia, Burma, Greece, Israel, Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Spain. Next Congress: New Delhi, October 1972.

Pres. Smt. MOHINDER KAUR, Maharani of Patiala (India); Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS PIGNIER. Publ. *Revue abolitionniste* (4 times annually), *Situation abolitionniste mondiale* (every three years with annual addenda), *Congress Report* (every three years).

International Association against Noise (Association Internationale contre le Bruit—AICB): Alfred Escher-Str. 27, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to promote noise-control at an international level; to promote co-operation and the exchange of experience and prepare supranational measures; issues information. carries out research, organizes conferences, and assists national anti-noise associations. 15 mems., 2 associate mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. Ing. F. BRUCKMAYER (Austria); Gen. Sec. Dr. OTTO SCHENKER-SPRUNGLI (Switzerland). Publ. *Reports of Congresses*.

International Association for Children's International Summer Villages: 7 North Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 4AD, England; f. 1950; function is to conduct International Camps for children and young people between the ages of 11 and 21. Mems.: c. 7,500. International Pres. A. T. CRAWFORD; Sec.-Gen. W. P. MATTHEWS, Jr. Publ. *CISV News* (three times a year).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (Association Internationale d'Orientation Scolaire et Professionnelle—A.I.O.S.P.), 86 avenue du 10 Septembre, Luxembourg; f. 1951. Mems.: 20,000 from Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Scandinavia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Pres. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHILTZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of A.I.O.S.P.*

International Association for Mutual Assistance (Association Internationale de la Mutualité), 8-10 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947 to propagate and develop in all countries the principle of mutual assistance. Mems.: national and regional institutions in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. LOUIS VAN HELSHOECHT (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. PAUL AUBRY (France); Gen. Man. W. J. BOUVIER (Switzerland).

International Association for Suicide Prevention (Internationale Vereinigung für Selbstmordprophylaxe): Central Administrative Office of the Executive Secretary, Psychiatrisch Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Spitalgasse 23, A-1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1960. Aims: To establish an organization where individuals and agencies of various disciplines and professions from different countries can find a common platform for interchange of acquired experience, literature and information about suicide; disseminates information; arranges special training; encourages and carries out research; organizes the Biannual International Congress for Suicide Prevention. Mems.: 630 individuals and societies.

Pres. Prof. E. STENGEL (U.K.); Hon. Pres. Prof. ERWIN RINGEL (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. N. L. FARBEROW (U.S.A.), Rev. Father REMI MENS (Belgium); Treas. WALTER POELDINGER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Prof. ROBERT E. LITMAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Vita* (quarterly).

International Association of Schools of Social Work, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to provide international leadership and encourage high standards in social work education. Mems.: 400 schools of social work in 50 countries and 19 associations of schools.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Pres. Dr. HERMAN D. STEIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. KATHERINE A. KENDALL (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Social Work* (quarterly), *Directory of Members and Constitution*.

International Association of Workers for Maladjusted Children (*Association Internationale des Educateurs de Jeunes Inadaptés*), 66 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to promote the profession of *educateur* for maladjusted children; to provide a centre of information about child welfare and encourage co-operation between the members. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Morocco, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia and individual members in many other countries. Next Congress: Lausanne, Switzerland.

Pres. HENRI JOUBREL (France); Vice-Pres. CLAUDE PAHUD (Switzerland), GERARD VAN PELT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUYOMARCH (France). Publs. Reports on Congresses.

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons, 46 Victoria St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1899 to suppress traffic in persons and develop facilities for the welfare and protection of young persons. Mems.: Representatives from Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Ceylon, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Pres. Dame JOAN VICKERS, D.B.E., M.P. (U.K.); Vice-Pres. J. G. MANCINI (France); Gen. Sec. R. RUSSELL (United Kingdom). Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Catholic Migration Commission: 65 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951; offers migration aid programmes to those who are not in a position to secure by themselves their resettlement elsewhere; grants interest-free travel loans; is involved in migratory movements in Africa and Latin America and the social and technical problems entailed. 42 affiliated organizations throughout the world.

Pres. JAMES J. NORRIS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. STARK (Switzerland). Publs. *Migration News* (bi-monthly in English), *Migration dans le Monde* (quarterly in French), *Menschen Unterwegs* (quarterly in German), *Migration* (series in English and French).

International Children's Centre (*Centre international de l'enfance*), Château de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, Paris 16e, France; f. 1950 to encourage the study of problems affecting children, the training of specialised staff and the diffusion of information concerning the physical, mental and social development of children, to act as a co-ordinating centre devoted to childhood, medico-social and psychological problems as a whole.

Pres. of the Administrative Council Prof. ROBERT DEBRÉ (France); Vice-Pres. Prof. PAULO DE BERREDO CARNEIRO (Brazil), H. E. G. GEORGE PICOT (France); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET. Publs. *Courrier* (bi-monthly), *L'Enfant en Milieu Tropical* (in French and English), press releases concerning courses, seminars and publications.

International Christian Service for Peace (EIRENE): Maltserhof, 533 Königswinter 1, Römlinghoven, German Federal Republic; f. 1957 and aims through voluntary development service to aid people in the Third World and contribute to understanding between peoples, justice, world peace and economic development, in the spirit of Christian love. Work at present mainly in North Africa in home economies and professional training, apprenticeship programmes, hospital

work and co-operatives. Mems.: 4 Christian organizations and 4 national branches.

Gen. Sec. WILFRIED WARNECK. Publ. Newsletters for friends of EIRENE, *Field Reports* (annual), *List of Personnel Needs* (bi-annual), *Prayer Request Leaflet* (bi-annual).

International Civil Defence Organisation (*Organisation internationale de protection civile*), 28 av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland; f. 1931, present statutes 1966. Aims: to intensify and co-ordinate on a world-wide scale the development and improvement of organization, means and techniques for preventing and reducing the consequences of natural disasters in peacetime or of the use of weapons in time of conflict.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. MILAN M. BODI (Switzerland). Publs. *International Civil Defence* (monthly in English, French, Spanish and German), *Equipment Register* (twice yearly), *Monographs* (occasional).

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism, 6830 Laurel Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1953 to encourage scientific research on all forms of intoxication by drink, its physiological, mental and moral effects on the individual, and its effect on the community. Mems.: individuals in 37 countries.

Exec. Dir. ERNEST H. J. STEED. Publ. *ICPA Quarterly*.

International Council of Voluntary Agencies (*Conseil International des Agences bénévoles*): 7 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962 to provide a forum where voluntary agencies dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering and the realization of human aspirations may exchange views, accumulate and co-ordinate experience, and disseminate to governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 100 non-governmental organizations.

Pres. ALAN BRASH; Exec. Dir. CYRIL RITCHIE. Publs. *ICVA News* (6 times a year), *ICVA Documents* (occasional).

International Council of Women (*Conseil international des femmes*), 13 rue Caumartin, Paris 9e, France; f. 1888 in Washington, D.C., to bring together in international affiliation National Councils of Women from all continents for consultation and joint action in order to promote the well-being of the individual and family in society. Mems.: 65 National Councils.

Pres. Mrs. MARY CRAIG SCHULLER-McGEACHY; Sec. Mme. J. RAGUIDEAU. Publ. *Newsletter* in French and English (ten issues a year).

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: Case Postale 140, 1001 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1907, as the International Bureau against Alcoholism, to further the study of alcohol and drug dependence problems and to promote communication between all bodies and persons actively engaged in treatment, education, prevention and research; organizes congresses, symposia and seminars in different countries. Mems.: affiliated organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. RUBEN WAGNSSON (Sweden); Dir. ARCHER TONGUE, B.A. (U.K.). Publ. *Alcoholism* (twice a year).

International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services: 75 rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland; f. 1961; functions include the exchange of views and information among member agencies concerning the problems of Jewish social and welfare services including medical care, old age, welfare, child care, rehabilitation, technical assistance, vocational training, agricultural and other resettlement, economic assistance, surplus populations, refugees, migration, integration and related problems; representation of views to governments

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

and international organizations. Mems.: 6 national and international organizations.

Pres. CLAUDE KELMAN; Exec. Sec. L. D. HORWITZ.

International Council on Social Welfare: 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928 to provide an international forum for the discussion of social work, social welfare and related issues; to promote interest in social welfare; documentation and information services. Mems.: 63 countries, 21 international organizations.

Pres. CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND; Treas. LUCIEN MEHL (France). *Publs. Conference Proceedings* (biennially), *International Social Work* (quarterly), *ICSW Newsletter* (quarterly), *National Committee Bulletins*.

International Federation of Blue Cross Societies (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de la Croix-Blue*), Weiherhofstrasse, 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1877. Object: To aid the victims of intemperance and to take part in the general movement against alcoholism.

Pres. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Switzerland); Vice-Chair. and Sec. J. P. WIDMER (Switzerland); Treas. H. WILLIMANN (Switzerland). *Publ. Four-yearly report*.

International Federation of Children's Communities (*Fédération Internationale des Communautés d'Enfants—FICE*): c/o Josef Docekal, Sandleitengasse 9-13/10/8 A-1160, Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO to co-ordinate the work of national associations; to promote children's communities particularly by technical aid to under-developed countries. Mems.: national associations from Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Pres. LOUIS FRANÇOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. J. DOCEKAL (Austria). *Publs. Etudes Pédagogiques Documents, Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération Internationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail et Invalides Civils—FIMITIC*), Frobbergstrasse 4, Olten, Switzerland; f. 1953 to bring together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organizations. Mems.: national groups from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. Dr. MANFRED FINK (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. TOR-ALBERT HENNI (Norway). *Publs. Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (*Fédération internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires*): Maliebaan 45, Postbus 14029, Utrecht, The Netherlands; f. 1926; acts principally as a clearing house for information concerning the work of settlements and neighbourhood centres; as an advisory body; to encourage and facilitate the exchange of settlement and neighbourhood workers between different countries; to keep in touch with appropriate international organizations; holds conferences, some in co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: 21 national federations. Eleventh International Conference, Amsterdam, August 1972.

Pres. Mrs. MARGARET BERRY (U.S.A.); Chair of Exec. Cttee. K. M. REINOLD (U.K.); Sec. JEAN TAYLOR. *Publ. Newsletter* (occasional).

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux*): c/o Nelson C. Jackson, ACSW, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1932 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international organizations. Mems.: national associations in 40 countries.

Pres. KÄTHE RAWIEL (Germany); Hon. Pres. LITS ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. NELSON C. JACKSON (U.S.A.); Treas. HUGH SANDERS (U.K.).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*L'Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*), 28 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1953. Aims: to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organisations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organisation in any country where no such organisation exists; to promote friendship amongst former scouts and guides throughout the world. Mems.: 75,000, 27 Member States.

Chair. of Council Prof. R. KERBER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. P. CORNIL (Belgium). *Publ. The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Gypsy Council (*Komitia Lumiat Romanj*): 76 rue de Saint Antoine, 93 Montreuil Sous Bois, France; f. 1954; is working towards cultural and political unity of the 10,000,000 Romanies throughout the world; makes known difficulties and social needs through the Council of Europe, UNESCO and other international agencies.

Pres. VANKO ROUDA; Sec.-Gen. LEULEA ROUDA. *Publs. Romano Drom* (bi-monthly newspaper), *La Voix Mondiale Tzigane* (quarterly).

International Help for Children: 130 Eversholt St., London, N.W.1, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Contacts in Austria, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. OWEN BARFIELD; Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Inner Wheel: 27 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., London, W.1; f. 1967 (formerly Association of Inner Wheel Clubs, f. 1923). Aims: to link Inner Wheel Clubs throughout the world. Inner Wheel members are wives of Rotarians who aim to promote true friendship, encourage the ideals of personal service, and foster international understanding. Mems.: 46,000 in over 40 countries.

Pres. Mrs. C. W. N. SHARP (U.K.); Hon. Sec. ADELAIDE LACK (U.K.). *Publs. Directory, Constitution, Handbook, and a quarterly magazine*.

International Labour Assistance (*Entr'aide ouvrière internationale*): D 5300 Bonn, Germany, Ollenhauerstr. 3; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons, and to take action as a relief organisation in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances; organises housing loans, technical training, homes for the aged and the handicapped, holiday homes. Members in Austria.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. LOTTE LEMKE (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. ROGER PARMELAN (France), Dr. ARNE BRUGSGAARD (Norway), ROBERT RISLER (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped (*Ligue Internationale des Associations d'aide aux Handicapés Mentaux*): 12 rue Forcstière, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to promote the interests of the mentally handicapped without regard to nationality, race or creed, furthers co-operation between national bodies, organizes congresses Consultative status with UNESCO, official relations with WHO, ILO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 38 national associations in 36 countries.

Pres. Mme YVONNE POSTERNAK (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. RENÉE PORTRAY (Belgium). Publs. Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia, etc., brochures and pamphlets.

International Lifeboat Conference: c/o the Secretary, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Lifeboat House, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0EF, England, first conference held 1924, secretariat established 1928; conferences subsequently held at four-yearly intervals organized by the host country; secretariat acts as clearing-house for information; other exchanges between members occur frequently; next Conference: 1975, Finland.

Sec. Capt. NIGEL DIXON, R.N. (U.K.). Publs. Conference reports.

International Prisoners Aid Association, 426 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve and broaden prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Mems.: 28 National Federations in 26 countries and 3 individual member agencies in Canada, 2 in Australia. Pres. ALFONS WAHL (Federal German Republic); Exec. Dir. Mrs. RUTH BAKER (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter* (three times a year).

International Relief Union (*Union internationale de secours*), 12 chemin de Malombré, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: In the event of major disasters, to furnish first-aid and general assistance to the suffering population, to co-ordinate the work of relief organizations, and generally to encourage preventive measures against such disasters on an international basis. Eighteen states are members.

Sec.-Gen. L. PEDRAZZINI. Publ. *Revue pour l'étude des calamités—Bulletin de l'Union internationale de Secours*.

International Social Security Association, 154 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to improve technical and administrative methods of social security; to co-ordinate work and compare activities of members. Mems.: 220 from 92 countries; Assoc. Mems.: 70 organizations from 38 countries.

Chair. REINHOLD MELAS (Austria); Sec.-Gen. LEO WILDMAN (ILO). Publs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly, English French German), *Seguridad Social* (bi-monthly, Spanish), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (quarterly, English, French, Spanish, German), *Social Security Abstracts* (two a year, in English, French, Spanish), *African Social Security Series* (in English and French).

International Social Service (*Service Social International*): 58 rue du Stand, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1921. Objects: To aid families and individuals whose problems require services beyond the boundaries of the country in which they live and where the solution of these problems depends upon co-ordinated action on the part of social workers in two or more countries; to

study from an international standpoint the conditions and consequences of emigration in their effect on individual, family, and social life. Operates on a non-sectarian and non-political basis.

There are branches in Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A. and Venezuela; delegations in Argentina, Austria, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Vietnam; affiliated offices in Canada and Finland; and correspondents in some 100 other countries.

Pres. Lady WHEELER (U.K.); Hon. Sec. Lady COULSON (Switzerland); Treas. D. MICHELI (Switzerland); International Dir. INGRID GELINEK.

International Union for Child Welfare (*Union internationale de protection de l'enfance*), 1 rue de Varembe, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1946 as a result of the amalgamation of the Save the Children International Union (Geneva, f. 1920) with the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare (Brussels, f. 1921), with the object of promoting child welfare irrespective of all considerations of race, nationality and creed. Mems.: 100 member organizations in 51 countries.

Pres. LEONARD W. MAYO (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. P. ZUMBACH (Switzerland). Publs. *International Child Welfare Review and News Letter* (English, Spanish and French editions).

International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIAMS: 28 place St. Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually; last Congress, Brussels 1970, on the theme "Genuine Contestation". Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. Mme P. COLINI-LOMBARDI (Italy); Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (German Federal Republic); Sec.-Gen. Maître J. PFEIFFER (France); Treas. Mme J. BEER (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Rev. Fr. M. ROBINET (Belgium), Prof. MAZZONI (Italy), Dr. SCHATZMANN (Switzerland). Publs. *Bulletin de l'UIAMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).

International Union of Family Organisations (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*), 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organisations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains a documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.

Pres. PHILIPPE GARIGUE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. BERNARD LORY (France); Treas. Dr. HEINZ SIMON (Germany). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

Movimiento Familiar Cristiano (*Christian Family Movement*): Juan Benito Blanco 614, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1957 to help develop happy family life. Mems.: about 40,000 in 20 countries in Latin America.

Pres. Mr. and Mrs. F. SONEIRA; Secs. J. P. G. HEBER and M. E. ARTAGAVEYTIA DE GALLINAL. Publs. *Apuntes de Pastoral Familiar*, *Gamos* (monthly scientific bulletin), etc.

Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: 219 E. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. See also under Medicine.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(SOCIAL WELFARE)

Service Civil International (*International Voluntary Service*), Gartenhofstrasse 7, 8004 Zürich, Switzerland; brs. in thirteen countries; f. 1920. Objects: to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by inviting men and women of all nationalities, social classes and political creeds to do voluntary work together in groups for a limited period for the benefit of some community in need. The S.C.I. supports all efforts to replace military service in times of peace by an international constructive service which will encourage greater confidence between nations of the world. Mems.: 18,000.

Prs. MARC GARRET; Int. Sec. THEDY VON FELLEBERG; Asian Sec. NAVAM APPADURAI.

Society of St.-Vincent de Paul (*Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul*), 5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as child care, youth work, work with immigrants, adult literacy programmes, residential care for the sick, handicapped and elderly, social counselling and work with prisoners and the unemployed—all conducted through personal contact. Mems.: over 600,000 in 107 countries.

Pres. HENRI JACOB; Sec.-Gen. R. JAYOT; Treas. JEAN SCALBERT. Publ. *Bulletin* (monthly, in French, English and Spanish).

Women's International Zionist Organization: 38 David Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel, Box 33159; f. 1920 to foster Jewish national consciousness amongst Jewish women, and promote constructive social work for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 250,000 in 50 countries. Represented on UNICEF and ECOSOC at the UN. Affiliated to several international women's organizations.

Hon. Prs. Mrs. ROSA GINOSAR; Pres. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM; Chair. Mrs. AYA DINSTEN; Treas. Mrs. MIRIAM BEN-PORAT. Pubs. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO News in Israel* (monthly).

World Christian Temperance Federation, Weiherhofstr. 50, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1960 to draw attention to and combat the evils of intemperance, drugs and alcoholism in all parts of the world on a Christian basis.

Pres. Rev. K. GREET (U.K.); Vice-Chair. Rev. G. RINVOLD (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. H. SCHAFFNER (Basle). Publ. report every 4 years.

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (*Organisation mondiale pour la promotion sociale des aveugles*): 58 ave. Bosquet, 75 Paris 7e, France; f. 1951 to work for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness in all countries by providing the means of joint consultation of national organizations and joint action for the introduction of minimum standards of welfare; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birthplace as an international museum; publishes monographs. Members in 57 countries.

Prs. CH. HEDKVIST (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. MARCELLE COWBURN (France); Treas. JOHN C. COLLIGAN (U.K.). Publ. *WCWB Newsletter* (quarterly, in English and French).

World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) (*Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux—FMPA*): 76 Alfred Escherstrasse, CH8002 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the welfare of animals by the education of people of all nations in their responsibilities towards animals; and by the dissemination of information to increase the humane aspects of the management and slaughter of food animals, biomedical experiments on animals, control of domestic pets, control of wild animal communities. Council meets Spring and Autumn, World Congress held every 4 years; next Congress 1974. Consultative status UN, UNESCO, FAO and the Council of Europe. Mems. in over 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. HOFSTRA (Netherlands); Dir. Dr. TONY CARDING; Treas. Gen. Dr. DE JONG SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin*, technical reports.

World Federation of the Deaf—W.F.D. (*Fédération mondiale des sourds—F.M.S.*): 120 via Gregorio VII, 00165, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organize international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 46 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAROTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (*Union mondiale ORT*), 1-3 rue Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, training and generally improving of the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprentice training in 22 countries, including technical assistance programmes in co-operation with interested governments. Mems.: committees in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. WILLIAM HABER (U.S.A.); Exec. Comm. Chair. DANIEL MAYER (France); Dir.-Gen. M. A. BRAUDE (U.S.A.); Dir. V. HALPERIN (France). Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Yearbook*, *Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin*, *Information Bulletins*.

World Veterans Federation (*Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants*): 118 rue de la Faisanderie, 75 Paris 16e, France (temporary address); f. 1950 to maintain international peace and security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions, to defend the spiritual and material interests of war veterans and war victims. It promotes practical international co-operation in fields of economic development, rehabilitation of the handicapped, legislation concerning war veterans and war victims. Mems.: national organizations in 49 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 war veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM O. COOPER (U.S.A.); Treas.-Gen. V. BADINI-CONFALONIERI (Italy). Pubs. *World Veteran*, *Status of Resistants*.

TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UATI) (*Union des associations techniques internationales*), 62 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 17 international organizations.
Chair. H. E. JAEGER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. BARDoux (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*), Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. COSANDEY (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions Prof. Dr. H. VON GUNTEN, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures A. POZZI (Switzerland), for metal structures Prof. Dr. P. DUBAS (Switzerland). Pubs. *Publications* (twice a year), Congress proceedings, *Introductory Report*, *Preliminary Publication*, *Final Report* (every four years), *Proceedings of Symposia*.

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*), c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Raam 61, P.O.B. 177, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1935; 2,000 individual mems., 280 corporate mems.

Pres. T. HAYASHI (Japan); Sec. H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands). Pubs. *Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories*, *Journal of Hydraulic Research*, *Proceedings*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des irrigations et du drainage*), 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakypuri, New Delhi-21, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 62 countries.

Pres. G. PAPADOPOULOS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission Internationale des grands barrages*); 11 rue de Téhéran, Paris 8e, France.

Pres. J. GUTHRIE BROWN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. DUFFAUT.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité International des Associations Techniques de Fonderie*), Walchestrass 27, Case Postale HB 2815, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland.

Pres. F. A. A. FASDANWALLA (India); Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

International Conference on Large High-Tension Electric Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension—CIGRE*); 112 blvd. Haussmann, 75 Paris 8e, France, f. 1921. Aims: to facilitate and promote the exchange of technical knowledge and information between all countries in the general field of electrical generation and transmission at high voltages. Mems.: 3,000 members in 59 countries.

Pres. A. R. COOPER. Pubs. *Proceedings of the biennial Sessions, Electra* (twice monthly).

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automatique*), Postfach 1139, D4000 Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; f. 1957; 37 mems.

Pres. Dr. Ing. V. BROIDA; Sec. Dr. Ing. G. RUPPEL. Publ. *Automatica* (bi-monthly).

International Federation of Surveyors (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*); Kiedricherstrasse 6, 62 Wiesbaden, Germany; f. 1926; 40 national associations are affiliated. Last Congress: September 1971, Wiesbaden, German Federal Republic.

Pres. H. DRAHEIM (Germany); Sec.-Gen. R. MEYER (Germany). Pubs. *FIG Bulletin*, *FIG Multi-lingual Dictionary*, Reports of congresses.

International Gas Union (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*); 17 Grosvenor Cres., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 32 countries. Pres. G. ROBERT (France); Sec.-Gen. A. G. HIGGINS (U.K.).

International Institute of Welding (*Institut international de la soudure*), 54 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1948; 62 member societies in 34 countries. Pres. Prof. W. SOETE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.); Pubs. *Bibliographical Bulletin for Welding and Allied Processes* (quarterly), *Welding in the World* (bi-monthly), etc.

International Institution for Production Engineering Research (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*); 1 rue Montgolfier, 75 Paris 3e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research, the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quantity of work. Mems.: 110 mems. in 26 countries.

Pres. A. MORRU (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Ing. R. WEILL (France). Pubs. *Annals*.

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et des travaux de fondations*), Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, England; f. 1948; aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications and in the civil engineering applications of geology, and of rock, snow and ice mechanics, by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every 4 years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 42 national member societies.

Pres. Prof. RALPH B. PECK (U.S.A.); Sec. J. K. T. L. NASH. Publ. *Conference Proceedings*.

International Union for Electro-heat (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*), 25 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organize international Congresses on Electro-heat. Mems.: 19 countries and associate members.

Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands), R. FELIX (France); Pres. C. T. MELLING (U.K.); Gen. Delegate M. DESCARSIN (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (*Union Internationale des Transports Publics*): 19 avenue de l'Uruguay, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 350 public transport systems in 57 countries and 130 contractors supplying rolling stock, etc.

Pres. A. H. GRAINGER, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. Publ. *Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), *Compendium of Statistics*.

International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*): 12 rue Brancion, Paris 15e, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardization. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 68 countries.

Pres. J. R. WRIGHT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. R. L'HERMITE (France). Publ. *Materials and Structures—Testing and Research* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*), 43 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16e, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. R. COQUAND (France); Sec.-Gen. E. NAUD (France). Publ. *Bulletin, Technical Dictionary, Reports and Proceedings of Congresses, Reports of Technical Committees*.

World Energy Conference, The: 5 Bury St., St. James's, London, SW1Y 6AB, England; f. 1924 to link all branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Conferences every three years. Mems.: National Committees in 67 countries.

Pres. O. GROZA (Romania); Pres. of Int. Exec. Council WALKER CISLER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. E. RUTTLEY (U.K.).

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Regional Institute for School Building Research: P.O.B. 1368, Colombo, Ceylon; f. 1962, sponsored by UNESCO to make design and cost studies of school building with special reference to Asia, and to collect and disseminate technical information. Mems.: 19 Asian member states of UNESCO.

Publ. *Occasional Papers, Studies, Newsletter, Annual Report, Technical Notes* (quarterly), *Technical Papers, Digests, Abstracts*.

European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA): 114 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to study and develop, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems; and to promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment. Mems.: 16 ordinary and 7 associate.

Sec.-Gen. D. HEKIM. Publ. *EMCA Standards*.

European Convention of Construction Steelwork Associations (*Convention européenne des associations de la construction métallique*): General Secretariat, Weena

700, Rotterdam 3, Netherlands; Technical Secretariat, 20 rue Jean-Jaurès, 92 Puteaux, France; f. 1955 for the consideration of technical problems involved in metallic construction. Member organizations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. (administrative) H. B. EVERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. (technical) D. SFINTESCO (France).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique, Europäische Föderation für Chemie-Ingenieur-Wesen*): 16 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; 80 route de St.-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; 25 Theodor-Heuss-Allee, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main 97, Germany; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion, Europäische Föderation Korrosion*): General Secretariat, Paris Office: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, D6F Frankfurt am Main, Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, U.K.; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. A. ELLEFSEN (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), Dr. SHARP (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*), 1 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural ties and exchange documentation among members; study problems of training engineers and recognising and protecting their status; organise periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 18 countries.

Pres. OLE M. IRGENS (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Col. G. CLOGENSON (France).

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics (EUROCAE) (*Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile*): 16 rue de Presles, Paris 15e, France; f. 1963; the organization studies and advises on problems related to the application of electronics and electronic equipment to Civil Aviation and assists international bodies in the establishment of international standards. Mems.: 44.

Pres. A. COLPAERT; Sec. J. DAVID.

Eurospace (*Groupeement Industriel Européen d'Etudes Spatiales*): 10 rue Cognacq-Jay, Paris 7e, France; f. 1961. An Association of European firms or industrial groups to promote space projects such as telecommunications and television satellites, navigation satellites, meteorological satellites, launchers, etc. The Association also carries out studies on the legal and economic aspects of such projects. In September 1968 Eurospace founded an organization to be known as *Eurosat* (European Communications Satellite Corporation) to make preliminary studies for the development of a European network of communications satellites.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TECHNOLOGY)

Eurosat will be financed partly by governments and partly by the private sector. Mems. of Eurospace: 140 in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. JEAN DELORME; Vice-Pres. JEAN CAHEN SALVADOR; Sec.-Gen. YVES DEMERLIAC.

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIEPEC*): 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris 7^e, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. M. BONO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Publs. *Annuaire Officiel, Comptes-Rendus du Congrès FATIEPEC* (every 2 years).

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*), 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17^e, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Mems. in 35 countries. Pres. H. LORIFERNE (France); Treas. B. ENGELMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. P. DESCROIX (France). Publ. *Techniques et Sciences Municipales—l'Eau* (monthly).

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, 44 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BR; f. 1892 for the advancement of the science and practice of mining and of non-ferrous metallurgy, and for the collection and dissemination of information concerning mining and metallurgy; administers scholarships and fellowships; maintains a specialist library containing 30,000 vols. Mems.: in 72 countries.

Pres. M. J. CAHALAN, A.S.A.S.M., M.I.M.M., C.ENG.; Sec. B. W. KERRIGAN, M.A. (U.K.); Hon. Treas. R. H. MACWILLIAM (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin and Transactions of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* (monthly), *Transactions* (annual bound volume), *IMM Abstracts* (bi-monthly), special volumes of proceedings of conferences and symposia.

Instituto Latinoamericano del Fierro y el Acero (*Latin American Iron and Steel Institute*): Casilla 14303, Santiago, Chile; f. 1959 to help achieve the harmonious development of iron and steel production, manufacture and marketing in Latin America; conducts economic surveys on the steel sector; organizes technical conventions and meetings; disseminates industrial processes suited to regional conditions; prepares and maintains statistics on production, end uses, prices, etc., of raw materials and steel products within this area. Mems. 92, associate mems. 81, hon. mems. 17.

Chair. CAMILO G. SADA; Sec.-Gen. ANIBAL GOMEZ. Publs. *Revista Latinoamericana de Siderurgia* (monthly), *Iron and Steel Documentation* (monthly), *Report to Members* (about once a month), *Report—Iron Ore Mining* (about once a month), *Statistical Year Book, Directory of Latin American Iron and Steel Companies* (every two years), various technical and economic studies and reports.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics—International Computation Centre—ICC (*Bureau Intergouvernemental pour l'Informatique—Centre International de Calcul*): C.P. 10253, Viale della Civiltà del Lavoro 23, EUR,

00144, Rome, Italy; f. 1961 by international treaty. Objects: to promote research, education and utilization of information technology at government level and encourage the establishment of relevant Authorities at government level; to study the applications of computers in management, in economic and industrial planning and development; to disseminate information and organize congresses, courses and seminars on information technology. The Bureau's Research Grant Programme grants subventions for projects relating to information technology in developing countries. General Assembly meets every two years. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico and Nigeria.

Chair. Prof. E. L. APARO (Italy); Dir. Prof. F. A. BERNASCONI. Publ. *International Directory of Computer and Information Systems Services*.

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*), Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Treas. R. DETRY (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly).

International Bureau for Rock Mechanics: c/o the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, DDR-102 Berlin, Inselstr. 12; f. 1959 to organize scientific co-operation in the field of rock mechanics; working out principles for research into content, properties and similar factors in relation to minerals and mining; classifying minerals and rocks; research into the application of analytical methods in rock mechanics and examination of the instruments used. Mems.: Representatives from 25 countries.

Sec.-Gen. H. SCHMIDT. Publs. *Reports of Conférences* (annual), *News Bulletin* (bi-annual), *Encyclopaedia of Rock Mechanics* (in four languages), *Thirteen-Language Dictionary of Rock Mechanics*.

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA): Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., London SW1V 1LX, England; f. 1952. Mems. in 70 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. PH. BACKX (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Lt.-Col. EARLE (U.K.). Publ. *Monthly Journal*.

International Commission of Sugar Technology: 1 Aandorenstraat, 3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1948 to organize meetings with a view to discussing past investigations and promoting scientific and technical research work.

Pres. of Scientific Cttee. F. SCHNEIDER (Germany); Gen. Sec. J. HENRY (Belgium).

International Commission on Glass: Charleroi, Belgium; f. 1933 as a union of scientific and technical organizations dealing with glass. Annual meeting and triennial congresses; sub-committees working on science, technology, history and art of glass. 19 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. N. J. KREIDL; Hon. Sec. C. THORPE.

International Commission on Illumination (*Commission internationale de l'éclairage*): 4 ave. du Recteur Poincaré, Paris 16^e, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, reorganized as C.I.E. 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information

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between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mems.: 29 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Sec. J. MAISONNEUVE. Publs. *Comptes Rendus* of quadrennial plenary sessions, and an *International Lighting Vocabulary* in French, English, German and Russian, containing 530 terms with definitions.

International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (GEE): Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926 to define the conditions with which electrical equipment for domestic and similar general purposes should comply; to bring about uniformity between differing national regulations. Mems.: organizations from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Twenty-six publications issued.

International Committee on Aeronautical Fatigue (ICAF): c/o JÜRGE BRANGER, Libellenstrasse 65, CH 6004 Luzern, Switzerland; f. 1951. Object: collaboration on aeronautical fatigue among aeronautical bodies and laboratories by means of exchange of documents and by organizing periodical conferences. Mems.: National Centres of 10 countries.

Sec. JÜRGE BRANGER (Switzerland). Publ. over 500 ICAF Documents, circulated between members; many classified "Restricted".

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation): P.O.B. 299, 704 Weena, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mems.: national and industrial organizations in 49 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. SEBESTYÉN (Hungary); Gen. Sec. W. J. BIERENS DE HAAN (Netherlands). Publs. *Build International* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations*, *Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (available in 14 languages), *Building Research and Documentation* (1959 Congress), *Innovation in Building* (1962 Congress), *Towards Industrialized Building* (1965 Congress), *Building Cost and Quality* (1968 Congress), *Recent Developments in Building Classification*, *Bibliography on Building Documentation*, *CIB Reports nos. 1-14*, *CIB Directory of Facilities for Developing Countries*.

International Electrotechnical Commission: 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mems.: National Cttees. representing all sections of the electrical industry in 41 countries.

Gen.-Sec. C. J. STANFORD. Publs. *International Recommendations and Reports*, *IEC Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *Catalogue of Publications*.

International Federation for Information Processing: P.O.B. 311, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1960. Objects: sponsors international conferences and symposia on information processing, including mathematical, engineering and business aspects; to establish international committees to undertake special tasks falling within the spheres of action of its national member societies; to advance the interests of member societies though international co-operation in the field of information processing. Mems.: 33 national societies.

Pres. Prof. H. ZEMANEK (Austria); Vice-Pres. Prof. A. S. DOUGLAS (U.K.), Prof. E. GOTO (Japan), S. SEM-SANDBERG (Sweden); Sec. P. A. BOBILLIER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Airworthiness Technology and Engineering (IFATE): Grey Tiles, Kingston Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England; f. 1964. Objects: to encourage co-operative action among national aircraft engineering organizations to promote safe practices for the airworthiness and maintenance of air transport. An international federation of aircraft engineering societies in Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and South Africa. Last Conference: Amsterdam, March 1968.

Patron: H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Pres. GEORGE F. WEITR; Vice-Pres. PERCY E. CHORLEY, P. FRANK RIDER; Sec.-Gen. H. W. PAYNE (U.K.).

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers—F.I.S.I.T.A. (Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile): c/o J.S.A.E. Society for the Development of Automotive Industries, 16-15 Takanawa 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 14 countries.

Pres. RICHIE MAEDA; Sec. KONJI KOHDO.

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils—FIDIC), Javastraat 44, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mems.: National Associations in 21 countries, comprising some 10,000 individual members.

Pres. W. W. MOORE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. H. C. FRIJLINK (Netherlands). Publs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works* (English and French), *International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer* (English, French, Spanish and German), *Guide to the Use of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services* (English, French and Spanish).

International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) (Institut international du fer et de l'acier): 5 Place du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967. Objects: to promote the welfare and interests of the world's steel industries; to undertake research in all aspects of steel industries; to serve as a forum for exchange of knowledge and discussion of problems relating to steel industries; to collect, disseminate and maintain statistics and information; to serve as a liaison body between international and national steel organizations. Members in 29 countries.

Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA (Japan); Vice-Chair. Lord MELCHETT (U.K.), LOGAN T. JOHNSTON (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES B. BAKER (U.S.A.). Publs. *Conference Proceedings*, *Members' Directory*, *Statistical Reports*, *Bulletins*, *Tariff Handbook*.

International Organization for Standardization (Organisation internationale de normalisation), 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to reach international agreement on industrial and commercial standards, and thus to facilitate international trade as

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well as the interchange of scientific and technological data relevant to standards. Mems.: national standards institutions of 54 countries.

Pres. Dr. FRANCIS LAQUE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. SCHAYEGAN (Iran); Treas. LEOPOLD BOREL (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. OLE STUREN. Pubs. *ISO Recommendations and International Standards, ISO Memento, ISO Catalogue* (annual).

International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB): 19 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6EJ; f. 1937 to foster and organize co-operation in research and development on behalf of natural rubber. Mems.: 9 research institutes.

Secs. GEORGE MARTIN, G. DAUGY. Publ. *Summary of Activities* (annually).

International Society for Photogrammetry (Société internationale de photogrammétrie): c/o ESSA Coast and Geodetic Survey, Rockville, Md. 20852, U.S.A.; f. 1910; a non-governmental organization devoted to the development of international co-operation for the advancement of photogrammetry and its applications; 56 mems. Next Congress: Ottawa, Canada, August 1972.

Pres. Prof. Dott. Ing. L. SOLAINI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. G. C. TEWINKEL (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Photogrammetria*.

International Tin Research Council: Fraser Rd., Greenford, Middlesex, England; f. 1932 to develop world consumption of tin; engages in scientific research, technical development and aims to spread knowledge of tin throughout the world by publishing research articles, issuing handbooks, giving lectures and demonstrations, and taking part in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Chair. C. WAITE. Pubs. *Annual Report, Tin and its Uses* (quarterly) (in English, French, German, Japanese, Italian and Spanish), various studies and reports.

International Union of Heating Distributors (Union Internationale des Distributeurs de Chaleur—UNICHAL): 185 rue de Bercy, Paris 12e, France; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the result of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical, technical, scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 70 companies in 10 countries.

Pres. Dr. MEISTER (Germany); Sec. M. TREMBA (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Metal (Union Internationale du métal): Minervastrasse 55, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. GUNNAR LINDE (Sweden); Sec. MARCEL VIONNET (Switzerland).

International Water Supply Association (Association internationale des distributions d'eau), 34 Park Street, London, W.1; f. 1949 in order to establish an international body concerned with public water supply, to encourage the exchange of information concerning the technical, legal and administrative aspects of public water supplies, and to promote contacts between all those engaged in the public supply of water. Three-yearly congresses, Amsterdam (1949), Paris (1952), London (1955), Brussels (1958), Berlin (1961), Stockholm (1964), Barcelona (1966), Vienna (1969). Mems.: 40 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. KOLOMAN MEGAY (Austria); Sec.-Gen. R. S. FAIRALL (U.K.). Pubs. *Aqua* (quarterly), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

Internationaler Elektronik-Arbeitskreis e.V.—INEA (International Electronics Association): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rossmarkt 12, Federal German Republic; f. 1964 to sponsor and promote the exchange of electronic technology in co-operation with national and international associations and institutions directly or indirectly interested in the electronics industry. 35 mems.

Pres. Dr. LEO STEIPE; Treas. PAUL G. BAUDLER. Pubs. *Microelectronik* (3 issues).

World Bureau of Metal Statistics: 6 Vicarage Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3EY, England; f. 1948. Object: compilation of the most comprehensive metal statistics provided anywhere in the world. Includes statistics of production and consumption of copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, aluminium, and several other minor metals. Sec. G. S. SOMERSET (U.K.); Statistician D. B. EVANS (U.K.). Publ. *World Metal Statistics* (monthly bulletin).

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO): (Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs—FMOI): c/o Dr. G. F. Gainsborough, Savoy Place, London, W.C.2, England; f. 1968. Objects: to advance engineering as a profession in the interest of the world community; to foster co-operation between engineering organizations throughout the world; to undertake special projects through co-operation between members and in co-operation with other international bodies. Mems.: 71 national members; 4 international members.

Pres. Dr. ERIC CHOISY (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. F. GAINSBOROUGH (U.K.).

World Petroleum Congresses: 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AR; f. 1933 to provide an international congress every four years where all oil scientists and technologists can meet and discuss scientific and technical problems; Permanent Council with 18 member countries is responsible for organization of the congresses.

Sec.-Gen. D. A. HOUGH (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of Congress*.

TOURISM

Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—A.A.T.T.A., P.O.B. 5196, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1952; groups Tourist and Travel Agents operating in the Arab world to promote tourism in the region; Mems.: 250.

Pres. MOHAMMED S. GIABER; Senior Vice-Pres. SALIM KHEIREDDIN; Gen. Man. SELIM ISSA. Publ. *Arab World Tourism* (monthly).

Caribbean Travel Association, 20 East 46th Street, New York City, New York 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1949 to promote tourism within the Caribbean area. Mems.: 158 in 22 islands and territories in and adjoining the Caribbean. Pres. ERIC BERGSTROM; Vice-Pres. Mrs. C. SIMMONS; Sec.-Treas. HUGH STEVENS; Exec. Dir. H. L. HILLER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina—COTAL (*Confederation of Latin American Tourist Organizations*): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to keep the travel agents of Latin American countries in touch with each other. Mems.: 20 member states. Next Congress, Panama R.P., May 1972.

Pres. SAMUEL ROJAS; Sec.-Gen. FERNANDO BETANZOS y M. Publ. *La Revista COTAL*.

East Asia Travel Association, c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-13 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 16 tourist and travel organizations.

Pres. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR (Thailand); Sec.-Gen. YUJI IZUMI (Japan).

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*): Eigerstrasse 60, 3000 Berne 23, Switzerland; f. 1956; to represent the interests of European motel-owners; mem. 200.

Chair. Dr. J. KRIPPENDORF; Vice-Pres. M. GRIMAUD (France), Dr. KORN-MESSER (Germany).

European Travel Commission (*Commission Européenne de Tourisme*): P.O.B. 536, Dublin 8, Eire; f. 1949 to facilitate exchange of tourism information between member countries, to foster international tourism co-operation in Europe and to promote greater traffic between North America and Europe. Mems.: National Tourist Organizations of 22 European countries.

Pres. S. ACKER (Denmark); Sec. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland).

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie Internationale du Tourisme*): 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 40.

Pres. ALAIN GUILLERMOU; Sec.-Gen. JEANNE RIGAUT (Monaco); Treas. MAURICE PERRET. Publs. *Revue, Dictionnaire Touristique International* (3rd edition in French; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Swedish and Turkish).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association Internationale d'Experts Scientifiques du Tourisme—AIEST*): Weissenbühlweg 6, 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organize conventions. Mems.: 265 from 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WALTER HUNZIKER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations: Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, Bureau 209, Brussels 1000; f. 1950. Mems.: 21 organizations.

Pres. WALTER FIGDOR (Austria); Vice-Pres. RUBEN ENOCSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN IDIERS (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (10 a year).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération Internationale de Centres Touristiques*): c/o Walter Minarz, Fremdenverkehrsverband für Wien, Stadiongasse 6/8, 1016 Wien, Austria; f. 1951 to promote close co-operation between members. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland. Pres. HEINZ RENNAU.

International Ho-Re-Ga (*Union internationale d'organisations nationales d'hôteliers, restaurateurs et cafetiers*): Gottardstr. 61, Postfach 8027 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1949 to bring together national associations of hotel, restaurant and café proprietors and individual establishments to further the interests of the trade, international tourism, etc. Contributes to maintaining peace and promoting friendly relations among nations. Mems.: 24 national organizations, 1,400 individuals.

Pres. VICTOR EGGER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. T. H. OSSE (Netherlands). Publs. *International Guide of Hotels, Restaurants and Cafés* (annual).

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*): 89 Fg. St. Honoré, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Next Congress: Helsinki, Finland, spring 1972. Mems.: 55 national associations and more than 3,000 members in 92 countries.

Pres. MARCEL BOURSEAU (France); Gen. Sec. JACQUES DAVID (France). Publs. *International Hotel Review* (monthly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (biennially).

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*), 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations; keeps a documentation centre on touring; publishes maps, hotel and camping guides, etc. Mems.: 136 associations totalling over 25 million members in 75 countries.

Pres. ALEC DURIE (U.K.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. P. OSSIPOW (Switzerland).

International Union of Official Travel Organisations—IUOTO, P.O.B. 7, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member-countries. Mems.: 109 countries, 96 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. M. LONATI. Publs. *World Travel, International Travel Statistics, Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities*.

Organisation pour le développement du tourisme en Afrique: 6 rue Mesnil, Paris 16e, France; f. 1961 to publicise member states; to help co-ordinate the work of tourist

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bodies to disseminate tourist information; to study legal, administrative and other measures to increase tourism; to help members acquire equipment for developing the industry; to represent members at international meetings. Mems.: 14 member nations.

Pres. KARIM DEMBELE; Gen. Sec. YOUSSEF GUEYE. Publs. *Review, Rythmes*, brochures, etc.

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA: 228 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1952 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and islands of the Pacific. Mems.: 1,300 in 56 countries.

Exec. Dir. F. MARVIN PLAKE. Publ. *Pacific Travel News*.

Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations—UFTAA (*Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages—FUAAV*): 30 ave. Marnix, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to unite travel agents' associations, to represent the interests of travel agents at the international level, to help in international legal differences; maintains a library and issues literature on travel, etc. Mems.: national associations of travel agencies in 62 countries.

Pres. E. A. L. SUTHERLAND (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium); Treas. M. HLADE (Yugoslavia). Publ. *FUAAV/UFTAA World Magazine* (monthly).

World Association of Travel Agencies, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949 to foster the development of tourism, to help the rational organisation of tourism in all countries, to collect and disseminate information and to participate in all commercial and financial operations which will foster the development of tourism. Individual travel agencies may use the services of the world-wide network of members consisting of societies and individuals in 87 countries.

Founder Pres. DANIEL V. DEDINA (France); Pres. WALDEMAR FAST (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. and Treas. J. BOYER (U.S.A.).

World Touring and Automobile Organisation (*Organisation mondiale du tourisme et de l'automobile—OTA*), 32 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1950 to co-ordinate the work of member organisations, to safeguard their interests and to encourage the development of motor traffic and touring; conducts research on all matters concerning the development of international touring, road accident prevention and traffic engineering; organizes International Study Week in Traffic Engineering and Safety, every two years. Mems.: International Touring Alliance, International Automobile Federation.

Pres. WILFRID ANDREWS, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. H. PERLOWSKI (U.K.).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

African Groundnut Council: P.O.B. 3025, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1965. Mems.: Zaire, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan. A promotion office has been established in Geneva, Switzerland.

Chair. USMAN ABDALLAH MADANI (Sudan); Excc. Sec. DIEUMB GUEYE (Senegal).

Asian Productivity Organization: Apyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14 Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1961 to strengthen the productivity movement in the Asian region and disseminate technical knowledge. Mems.: 14 countries.

Sec.-Gen. MORISABURO SEKI. Publs. *A.P.O. News* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Association of European Jute Industries (*Association des Industries du Jute Européennes*): 33 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to study questions of common interest, disseminate information and represent the industry at international level; conducts technical, statistical and economic research. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Pres. G. VOLPI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. P. TOMMY-MARTIN (France). Publs. *Statistiques de production* (monthly), *Statistiques du commerce extérieur* (quarterly), *Annuaire statistique* (every three years, with annual supplement).

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC): Natural Rubber Bldg., 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1970; the association aims to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, to promote technical co-operation amongst members and to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. A joint Regional Marketing System for Natural Rubber has been agreed in principle. First Assembly held October 1970. Next Assembly Indonesia, 1971. Mems.: Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Sec.-Gen. (a.i.) ENCHE JAMIL JAN (Malaysia).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance: P.O.B. 1718, Western House, 8-10 Yakuba Gowan St., Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1962. Principal aims: to effect adjustment between production and consumption of cocoa, to prevent excessive price fluctuations; to protect the foreign exchange earnings of member countries; to expand and regulate consumption. Member states: Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Togo.

Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE (Nigeria).

Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1952 to act as spokesman of businessmen of Asia, the Far East and the Pacific region. Holds annual sessions, alternately at Congress of ICC and in an Asian or Far Eastern city. Mems.: ICC national committees in 11 Asian countries.

Committee for European Construction Equipment (CECE), 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1959 to further contact between manufacturers, to improve market conditions and productivity and to conduct research into techniques. Mems.: representatives from Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Pres. Dr. H. HARTMANN (Germany); Sec.-Gen. R. VANDEN EYNDEN (Belgium).

Committee of Commercial Organizations of the EEC (*Comité des Organisations Commerciales de la CEE*): 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to provide information about and to co-ordinate the projects and activities of the organizations, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before the institutions of the EEC.

Pres. R. G. SIROT (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Publs. *Bulletin* (twice monthly), *Annual Report*.

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Customs Co-operation Council (*Conseil de Coopération Douanière*), 40 rue Washington, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Functions: study of all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters, examination of the technical aspects, as well as economic factors related thereto, of Customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity; preparation of Conventions and Recommendations; ensuring uniform interpretation and application of Customs Conventions (e.g. on Valuation and Tariff Nomenclature), and conciliatory action in case of dispute; circulation of information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: Governments of 65 countries.

Chair. L. ERIKSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Chevalier G. ANNEZ DE TABOADA (Belgium). Pubs. relating to: Brussels Nomenclature, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (*Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-cométe-gaz*), 4 avenue Palmerston, Brussels 4, Belgium; member organisations: Austria, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. H. SCHELBERGER (German Federal Republic); Gen.-Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

Eurofinas: 267 Avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. A. VICTOR ADEY (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. Pubs. *Eurofinas Newsletter* (every two-three months), *Study Reports*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—

EVAF (*Association Européenne pour les Etudes de Marchés dans l'Industrie*): 2-4 King St., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. EVAF is a member of The International Marketing Federation and of the Conseil Européen pour le Marketing Industriel (CEMI). The *European Chemical Marketing Research Association* (ECMRA) is the Chemical Division of the EVAF and caters for chemical market research. The *European Technological Forecasting Association* and the *Long Range Planning Association* are also specialist Divisions of EVAF and operate on both a national and an international basis. Other specialist Divisions cover Electronics, Marketing Methodology, Engineering, Textiles, Paper, Pulp, Printing and Packaging, and Automobile Forecasting Economics. The EVAF chartered the European Educational Foundation to operate the College of Industrial Marketing in 1969. Mems.: 1,345.

Pres. Dr. L. P. FLUITMAN (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. A. LEGRAIN (Belgium). Pubs. *Newsletter* (six issues a year), *Conference Proceedings*, *Directory of Members*, *Journal of Industrial Marketing* and *Proceedings*.

European Association of Advertising Agencies, Arosastr. 27, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards

uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 200 agencies.

Pres. JOHN HOBSON (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. THOMAS C. SNEUM. Pubs. *E.A.A.A. Review* (bi-annual), *Annual Report*, *Bulletins* (irregular).

European Association of National Productivity Centres, 60 rue de la Concorde, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD is particularly close in the field of aid to developing countries. Mems.: 16 European Productivity Centres.

Pres. Z. ROMAN; Sec.-Gen. A. C. HUBERT. Pubs. *EURO productivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

European Brewery Convention, Crooswijkseingel 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. E. H. M. CLUTTEBUCK (U.K.); Secs. and Treas. Dr. F. MENDLIK (Netherlands), Dr. R. ILLIG (Germany).

European Centre of Federations of the Chemical Industry (*Centre Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique—CEFIC*), Gottfried Keller-Strasse 7, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1959 to deal with matters of common interest to members. Mems.: 12 national associations. Dir. Dr. J. EGLI (Switzerland).

European Ceramic Association (*Association Européenne de Céramique*), 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e, France; f. 1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. F. BENOIT-CATTIN (France); Sec. R. MASSON (France).

European Committee for Boilermaking and Kindred Steel Structures (*Comité européen de la chaudronnerie et de la tôlerie*), 15 rue Beaujon, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to encourage co-operation between organisations, increase productivity; compiles a multilingual Technical Lexicon of the profession, conducts technical surveys. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. F. MALHEIRO (Portugal); Gen. Sec. J. P. LE GALL (France); Treas. M. POIGNON (France).

European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (*Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole—CEMA*), 19 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. TYNDESKOV (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE (France).

European Committee of Foundry Associations (*Comité Européen des Associations de Fonderie*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the

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common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: 15 member states.

Pres. Drs. C. BLAAUW (Netherlands).

European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (*Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques*), 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organisations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. D. HERSENT (France).

European Committee of Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Manufacturers' Associations (*Comité européen des associations de fabricants de peintures et d'encres d'imprimerie*); 42 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to study questions relating to paint and printing ink industries, to take or recommend measures for their development and interests, to exchange information. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Pres. Drs. L. ROSENHOOGH VAN WELEVELD (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. A. BERTIN-MAHIEUX (France).

European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (*Comité européen des fabricants de sucre*); 41 av. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1954 to collect statistics and information, conduct research and promote co-operation between national organisations. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. LEMAIRE; Dir.-Gen. H. DE VEYRAC.

European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (*Comité européen des constructeurs de matériel textile*); Kirchenweg 4, Postfach, CH-8032 Zurich; f. 1952; arranges international textile machinery exhibitions. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. JACQUES SCHÄRER (Switzerland); Sec. C. INDERBITZIN (Switzerland).

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (*Confédération européenne des industries du bois*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to act as a liaison between national organisations, to undertake research and to defend the interests of the trade. Mems.: national federations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and European organizations in associated trades.

Pres. E. SCHMIDT (Germany); Delegate Gen. J. M. MACQUART (France).

European Council of Junior Chambers of Commerce (*Conseil européen des jeunes chambres économiques*), 52 quai Bonaparte, Liège, Belgium; f. 1952. Aims: to study the economic and social repercussions of the operation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Mems.: 20,000 individuals representing 225 Junior Chambers in 16 countries.

Pres. V. VIRKKUNEN; Treas. H. BLOCH.

European Federation for the Wholesale Clock and Watch Trade (*Fédération européenne du commerce de l'horlogerie en gros*), 156 Straatweg, Rotterdam 13, Netherlands; f. 1953 to co-ordinate the interests of wholesale watchmakers. Mems.: trade associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Pres. W. L. M. DANIELS (Netherlands); Sec. G. LIEBBAUX (France), 34 ave. de Messine, Paris, France.

European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services (*Fédération européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de services de sécurité*); 8 bis rue Falguière, Paris 15e, France; f. 1952. Aim: to prevent industrial accidents; studies on industrial safety and hygiene. Mems.: Nat. associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and five "observers".

Pres. C. BAUDET (France); Sec. LUTIER (France). Publ. *Chronicle of the F.E.A.I.C.S.* (irregular).

European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations (*Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseils en Organisation*); 233 Faubourg St. Honoré, 75 Paris 8; f. 1960 to bring management consultants together and promote a high standard of professional competence in all European countries concerned by encouraging open discussions of and co-operative research into problems of common professional interest. Mems.: 12 associations.

Pres. A. GALGANO (Italy).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board (*Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Carton Ondulé—F.E.F.C.O.*), 90 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 9e, France; f. 1952 to conduct research into problems of manufacturers and promote the development of the industry; organizes congresses and commissions and supplies information. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Mems.: 14 active, 9 corresponding, 156 sympathizing.

Pres. P. S. C. ELLIS (U.K.); Treas. R. CHEVREL (France); Sec.-Gen. W. KOLLGES (Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Multiwall Paper Sacks—EUROSAG (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de sacs en papier à grande contenance*); 20 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e, France; f. 1952 to study questions of common interest, promote co-ordination and standardization. Mems.: manufacturers in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. ROGER BORDAT (France); Sec. M. CAMERINI (Italy). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (every four months).

European Federation of Parquet Manufacturers' Unions (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de parquets*); 10 av. de Saint-Maudé, Paris 12e, France; f. 1956 to organize joint research, represent members' interests at international level and establish closer professional links between members of the industry. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. P. BUCHET (France).

European Federation of Particle Board Manufacturers (*Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Panneaux de Particules*); Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to

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develop and encourage international co-operation in the particle board industry. Mems.: 15 countries and 2 associates.

Pres. F. C. LYNAM (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K.-L. MÜLLER (Federal Germany). Pubs. *Annual Report*, technical documents.

European Federation of Productivity Services: c/o BOC Ltd., Chartridge Lodge, Nr. Chesham, Bucks., England; f. 1961; the purpose of the Federation is to promote the knowledge of the science and practice of Productivity Services throughout Europe by publicizing scientific and technical studies conducted in this sphere and by organizing conferences and congresses and establishing contact with other organizations, institutions, groups and individuals active or interested in productivity services or related subjects. Mems.: 11 National Institutes.

Pres. Dr. J. R. DE JONG; Sec. I. S. McDAVID. Pubs. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

European Federation of Purchasing—EFP: York House, Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1, England; f. 1958 to develop the practice and science of purchasing; to represent purchasing in International Affairs; to encourage new national associations in European countries. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. OVELGÖNNE (Germany); Sec.-Gen. PETER EMERY, M.P. (U.K.). Pubs. *European Purchasing* (quarterly), *European Conference Report* (biennial).

European Federation of the Fibreboard Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de panneaux de fibres*): 59 ave. Roger Vandendriessche, 1150 Brussels, f. 1954 to organize joint research, facilitate contacts; and represent the industry at the international level. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Chair. H. B. BÄSCHLIN (Switzerland); Treas. A. BRUYNICKX (Belgium).

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération européenne du commerce de la quincaillerie en gros*): 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations, to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associations from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain.

Pres. F. PIERER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. M. FOUGÈRE (France).

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*): 30 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to organize joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. I. RUNCICH (Austria); Del.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU (France).

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*): Obstgartenstrasse 28, CH-8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Chair. Dr. LORENZO RAVETTA.

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*), 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands.

Pres. A. B. CROW; Sec.-Gen. A. CHEVALIER (France).

European Fuel Merchants' Union (*Union européenne des négociants détaillants en combustibles*): 5 place Riponne, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1953 to study questions of the European retail fuel trade, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organisations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. MAURICE RÉBÉ (France); Sec.-Gen. WALTER SCHMIDT (Switzerland).

European Furniture Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*): 70 Coudenberg, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1950 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and support national and international exhibitions. Mems.: organisations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

European General Galvanizers Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*): c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improving processes and finding new uses for galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria and Portugal.

Pres. W. NIEDERSTEIN (German Federal Republic).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Sec. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE (U.K.).

European Mechanical Handling Confederation (*Fédération Européenne de la Manutention*): 10 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1953 to facilitate contact between members of the profession, conduct research, standardize methods of calculation and construction and promote standardized safety regulations. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. MÖLLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. H. PLACE (France).

European Organization for Quality Control—EQQC (*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*): P.O.B. 1976, Weena 734, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organizes annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organizations in all European countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Pres. G. BOREL (France); Sec. and Treas. Dr. J. D. N. DE FREMERY (Netherlands). Pubs. *Quality* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly), *Glossary*, *Sampling Book*, *Specifications Guide*.

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*): 92 Brompton Rd., London, SW3 1ER, England; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between centres and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. HERBERT WARNECKE (Austria); Sec.-Gen. BLAIR W. EAMES (U.K.). Pubs. *Classification Schedule and Index*, *International Directory of Associations and Organizations concerned with Packaging*, *Dictionary of Packaging Terms*, etc.

European Society for Opinion Market Research—ESOMAR (*Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing*): 17 rue Berckmans, Brussels 6, Belgium; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members about 1,500 in 33 countries.

Pres. P. H. BRENT (U.K.); Vice-Pres. J. BIGANT (France); Sec. Miss F. MONTI (Belgium). Publ. *ESOMAR Year Book*, *Members' Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *The European Marketing Research Review* (bi-annually), Congress papers and Seminars proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*), 35 rue des Renaudes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. ALBERT VERHULST; Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE BAUDUIN (France).

European Union of Independent Home Builders (*Union Européenne des Constructeurs de Logements (Secteur Privé)*): 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to serve the interests of the industry and to disseminate information. Mems.: 1,000 mems. in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. D. J. BEUKER (Netherlands); Dir. R. VANKERHOVE.

European Union of the Livestock and Meat Trade (*Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et de la Viande*): 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e, France; f. 1950.

Pres. M. GOETSCHER; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries: rue Mozart, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: 18 Chambers of Commerce in 18 countries.

Pres. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-WAZZAN; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Hemispheric Insurance Conference: Edificio Cruz Azul, Tercer Piso, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1946 to develop and assist the services of private insurance companies in the Americas. Mems.: national companies in 21 countries.

Pres. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER.

Inter-African Coffee Organization: 45 ave. de Wagram, Paris 17e, France; f. 1960. Mems.: 16 coffee-producing countries in Africa.

Pres. SADOU AYATOU (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES KONAN BANNY (Ivory Coast).

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, 140 West 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. A. MARTINEZ DE HOZ, Jr. (Argentina); Vice-Chair. DONALD B. STRAUS (U.S.A.); Dir.-Gen. Prof. C. A. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil); Counsel CHARLES R. NORBERG (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production, Misiones 1400, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1941 to represent and counsel private economic enterprises throughout the Americas and to serve as a source of information, liaison and co-ordination. Mems.: enterprises in 22 countries.

Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr. (Venezuela); Gen. Sec. CARLOS ONS COTELO (Uruguay). Pubs. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly), *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), pamphlets.

Inter-American Hotel Association: P.O.B. 4649, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1941 to promote goodwill; to exchange information about hotel administration, and travel in the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national associations or individual hotels in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO (Mexico); Pres. FRANKLIN MOORE (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss HELEN M. MORROW (U.S.A.).

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (*Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs du cuivre—CIPEC*): Tour Nobel CEDEX No. 3, 92 Paris-La Defense, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Peru, Zaire, Zambia.

Excc. Dir. SACHA GUERONIK.

International Advertising Association Inc.: 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the general level of advertising and marketing efficiency throughout the world; to promote the concept of freer trade and facilitate the interchange of ideas, experience and information. 2,600 mems.

Pres. JERE PATTERSON (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. KENNETH GODFREY (U.S.A.). Pubs. *The International Advertiser* (4 per year), *International Advertising Association Membership Directory* (annual), *World Advertising Expenditures* (biennial), *Concise Guide to International Markets*, *International Advertising Standards and Practices*, *World Directory of Marketing Communications Periodicals*.

International Association of Chain Stores (*Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES*): 61 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organisation of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; collects and examines statistics on chain stores. Mems.: 550 chain store companies, and manufacturers (as associate members) in 25 countries.

Pres. DIETER LATSCHA; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. FRED C. TREIDELL (France); Man. Dir., Western Hemisphere Office Mrs. DORIS E. SLATER; Man. Dir. Europe Office Dr. P. E. KOEHLER (France). Pubs. *Newsletter* (irregular), *Quarterly Review*.

International Association of Department Stores (*Association internationale de grands magasins*), 72 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organization

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and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
Pres. VICENTE PEREZPAYA (Spain); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Association of Textile Purchasing Societies (*Internationale Vereinigung der Textileinkaufsverbände—IVT*): Neumarkt 14, 5 Cologne 1, German Federal Republic; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mems.: 46 textile purchasing societies and one international purchasing organisation in 11 European countries.

Pres. J. D. JONGMA (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. WEINWURM-WENKHOFF. Publ. *Handbuch der europäischen Textileinkaufsverbände* (seventh edition).

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (*Bureau international pour la publication des tarifs douaniers*), 38 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1890 to translate and publish in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish the Customs tariffs of all countries, together with such modifications as may be introduced. Mems.: 80 states. The Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs appoints the staff.

Pres. ROBERT VAES; Dir. R. MARCHANT. Publ. *Bulletin International des Douanes*, in five languages, *Annual Report*.

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (*Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA*): Lautengartenstrasse 12, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardisation, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mems.: 67.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN.

International Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers (*Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances et de Réassurances—BIPAR*): 31 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8e, France; f. 1937 to group the national associations of insurance brokers from different countries. Mems.: 35 associations from 23 countries, representing approx. 100,000 brokers.

Pres. JOSÉ V. MUNTADAS; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LAINE. Publ. *Tribune Internationale* (irregular).

International Coffee Organization: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 4DD, England; established 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement which was signed in 1962 and renewed for 5 years in 1968; an inter-governmental organization aiming to secure co-operation between coffee producing and coffee importing countries in order to achieve a balance between supply and demand, to maintain coffee prices and to encourage coffee consumption. Mems.: 41 exporting countries, 21 importing countries.

Chair. of Council (1971-72) R. MONTES (Guatemala); Exec. Dir. ALEXANDRE F. BELTRÃO (Brazil); Deputy Exec. Dir. THOMAS LOUDON (U.K.).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (*Confédération internationale des négociants en œuvres d'art*): 11 rue Jean-Mermoz, Paris 8e, France; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of groups of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion; maintains a central enquiry and research bureau for *objets d'art*; exhibitions in Amsterdam 1938, Paris 1954, London 1962. Member associations in 11 countries.

Pres. M. DE BEAUMONT (U.K.).

International Confederation of the Butchers' and Delicatessen Trade (*Confédération Internationale de la Boucherie et de la Charcuterie*): rue Joseph II, 95 B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Sec.-Gen. E. BROOS.

International Copper Development Council (*Conseil international pour le développement du cuivre—CIDEQ*): 100 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 as Copper Promotion Producers' Committee. Objects: to promote the use of copper, its alloys and compounds, and develop new markets through a world-wide network of copper development associations and information centres. Mems.: principal copper producers.

Chair. A. M. VERE.

International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mems.: 43 countries.

Chair. KENNETH E. FRICK; Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Publs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Council for Scientific Management (*Conseil international pour l'organisation scientifique*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1924. Objects: to promote the understanding of the principles and the practice of the methods of the art and science of managing, in order to improve standards of living in all nations; to organize conferences and seminars on management; to exchange information on management techniques; to promote training programmes. Mems.: national organizations in 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. E. MITTELSTEN SCHEID (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Newsletter* (for members, in English and French).

International Council of Societies of Industrial Designers—ICSID: 2 rue Paul Lauters, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1957 to raise the status of industrial designers by interchange of information and personnel and improving their training. Mems.: 57 societies in 32 countries.

Pres. HENRI VIENOT (France); Hon. Treas. JÜRGEN HÄNER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. J. DES CRESSONNIERES (Belgium). Publs. *Design Bibliography*, *Report of the Seminars on the Education of Industrial Designers*, *ICSID Code of Conduct*, *Regulation for Competitions (international)*.

International Council of Tanners (*Conseil International des Tanneurs*): 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. G. J. CUTBUSH (United Kingdom); Sec. G. R. WHITE, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (*Bureau international des expositions*): 56 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928. Object: the authorization and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 35 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. JOSEPH HAMELS (Belgium); Dir. RENÉ CHALON (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (*Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur*): CH-4007 Basle Postfach, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile finishing industry and the colouring of materials. Mems.: 10 countries and 2 affiliates.

Pres. Dr. H. C. KOLLEK (Germany); Vice-Pres. Prof. H. WAHL (France), J. BOULTON (U.K.); Treas. Prof. FREITAG (France); Sec. M. PETER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (*Fédération internationale des industries textiles colonnières et connexes*), Postfach 289, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1954. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to conduct research, disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national trade associations of spinners and manufacturers of cotton and allied textiles in 27 countries.

Pres. J. CRAIG SMITH (U.S.A.); Dir. Dr. HERWIG STROZZ (Austria). Publ. *International and European Cotton Industry Statistics* (annually), *Cotton and Allied Textile Industries* (annual).

International Federation of Grocers' Associations—IFGA: Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1927; initiates special studies and works to further the interests of members having special regard to new conditions resulting from European integration and developments in consuming and distribution. Mems.: 900,000. Next Congress, Oslo, Norway 1972.

Pres. ERNST ANRIG (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR BLATTNER (Switzerland). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (4 per year), *Memorandum* 1970.

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry: 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1933 to defend the interests of the industry by safeguarding its existing rights and promoting its present and future welfare by direct representation of the industry as a federated body in negotiations with and representations to governments and other bodies. Mems.: national groups in 56 countries.

Pres. R. LINDBERG; Dir.-Gen. S. M. STEWART; Chair. L. G. WOOD. Publ. *The Industry of Human Happiness* (1959).

International Fur Trade Federation (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure*), 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organise joint action by fur trade organisations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 23 organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. JURGEN THORER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. E. ARIOWITSCH (U.S.A.), V. M. IVANOV (U.S.S.R.), W. WURKER (Germany); Chair. of the Council M. SIMONOW (U.K.); Vice-Chair. of the Council BORIS SALOMON (France); Hon. Treas. L. J. McMILLAN (U.K.); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Institute for Cotton: 10 rue du Commerce, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to increase world consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations; to form a link between cotton exporting countries and the main importers. Mems.: 8 countries.

Pres. JULIAN RODRIGUEZ ADAME (Mexico); Exec.-Dir. READ P. DUNN, Jr.

International Laundry Association: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, England; f. 1950; functions include consultation relating to all matters of common interest, promotion of development of the industry, international exchange and co-operation, maintenance of libraries, organization of meetings, encouragement of technical education in the industry. Mems.: 10.

Pres. H. KRAUTSCHNEIDER; Dir. E. W. SWETMAN (U.K.). Publ. *News Bulletin Press Releases* (3-4 times a year).

International Master Printers' Association—IMPA: 42 Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organize conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 27 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. PIERRE MAYEUX (France); Dir. E. KOPLEY (U.K.). Publ. *International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades* (quarterly).

International Organization for Commerce (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce*): 3 avc. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 to provide information about and co-ordinate the projects and activities of member organizations in economic and social fields, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before international authorities. Mems.: 60 commercial organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. P. KOLSETH (Norway); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice monthly), *Annual Report*.

International Organization for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce et de la Réparation Automobiles—IOMTR*): 126 Eisenhowerlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 23 countries. Pres. R. PERMEKE (Belgium); Gen. Sec. C. P. M. VAN BEEK (Netherlands).

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao et du chocolat*), 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations informed of results of research; maintains a documentation and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries and individual manufacturers in Chile, Egypt, Ecuador, Monaco, Peru, Philippines and South African Republic.

Pres. Dr. CÉSAR DEL BOCA (Switzerland); Sec.-Treas. M. DROSTE (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. J. E. CHAPMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LYCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Circulaire périodique*.

International Olive Oil Council, Juan Bravo 10-2°, Madrid, Spain; f. 1959 to ensure fair competition among countries exporting olive oil; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market. Mems.: 13 producing countries, 5 importing countries.

Dir. LUCIEN DENIS; Deputy Dir. Finance and Admin. LUIS F. DE RANERO; Deputy Technical Dir. MICHELE CASSOTTA. Publ. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly).

International Organization of Consumers' Unions—IOCU: 9 Emmastraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions. Mems.: 62 national associations in 35 countries.

Pres. PETER GOLDMAN; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Publ. *International Consumer* (quarterly).

International Patent Institute (*Institut international des brevets*), 97 Nieuwe Parklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1947 to advise nationals of member countries on inventions and applications for patents and to undertake documentary research on problems presented to it for nationals of any country, being a member of the Convention of Union. Mems.: governments of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

General Dir. G. FINNISS (France); Technical Dir. P. VAN WAASBERGEN (Netherlands); Deputy Technical Dir. L. FEYEREISEN (Luxembourg).

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*), 66 rue La Boetie, Paris 8e; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry, to promote the study of economic and commercial questions affecting it, and to authorise and control participation in exhibitions and competitions. Full mems.: manufacturers' associations of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., Yugoslavia; Associate mems.: importers' associations of Denmark, Norway. Corresponding members in 4 other countries. Pres. Dr. G. S. VON HEYDEKAMPF (Germany); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARRUS. Publs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every three years).

International Publishers Association (*Union Internationale des Éditeurs*), 3 ave. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books, work on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 35 professional book publishers' organizations in 31 countries and music publishers' associations in 17 countries.

Pres. ERNEST LEFEBVRE (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. ALEXIS KOUTCHOUKOW (Italy).

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques—CIRFS*), 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950 to improve, increase and generally promote the use of rayon and other artificial fibres, of synthetic fibres and of products made therefrom. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 24 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUT (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom); Pres. L. H. MEERBURG (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LEO LANDSMAN; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Rubber Study Group, Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ET; founded to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 31 member countries.

Sec.-Gen. P. F. ADAMS. Publs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Rubber Statistical News Sheet* (quarterly), *International Rubber Digest* (monthly).

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*), 25 place Tolozan, 69 Lyon 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and

disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organizes triennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. P. W. GADDUM (U.K.); Sec. J. VASCHALDE (France); Treas. L. CORTE (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Organization: 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England; set up to administer the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1968 by the UNCTAD Sugar Conference. Objects: to increase consumption and raise the level of international trade in sugar, particularly in order to increase the export earnings of developing exporting countries, to maintain a stable price for sugar and to provide adequate supplies of sugar to meet the requirements of importing countries at fair and reasonable prices. Mems.: 34 exporting countries and 15 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. E. JONES-PARRY; Sec. C. POLITOFF. Publs. *Pocket Sugar Year-Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies* (in two volumes).

International Tea Committee: Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber St., Upper Thames St., London, EC4V 3NH; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. Mems.: Ceylon, Kenya, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Chair. A. D. McLEOD; Sec. Mrs. E. E. E. MOOIJEN. Publs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Tin Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; f. July 1956; now operates the fourth International Tin Agreement, which is intended to regulate the international tin market by the prevention of excessive fluctuation in prices, the alleviation of difficulties arising from maladjustment between demand and supply and the ensuring of an adequate supply of tin at reasonable prices at all times. Maximum and minimum prices are laid down and all producing countries must contribute to a buffer stock of tin, which is controlled by a manager in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The council meets at least four times a year. Membership: the governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Zaire. Fourth Council from July 1st, 1971.

Chair. HAROLD W. ALLEN; Sec. N. L. PHELPS; Buffer Stock Manager R. T. ADNAN. Publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Statistical Year Book*, *Tin, Tinplate and Canning*, *Statistical Supplements*, *Proceedings of the First Technical Conference on Tin*, London 1967, and of the Second Conference, Bangkok, 1969 (3 vols.), *Patterns of World Tin Consumption 1957-68*, *Annual Reports*, 1956-.

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*), 32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1883 to ensure and develop the international protection of industrial property; maintains a Service for the International Registration of Trade-marks, a Service for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (searches of anticipation are undertaken on request in respect of international

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trade marks) and a Service for the International Registration of Appellations of Origin. There are special Unions for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, and the international classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks, the international classification of industrial designs, the international patent classification, and for the establishment of a Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT), signed on June 19th, 1970. Mems.: governments of 78 countries. (See also World Intellectual Property Organization below.)

Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Deputy Dirs.-Gen. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), J. VOYAME (Switzerland). Publs. *La propriété industrielle, Industrial Property, Les marques internationales, Les dessins et modèles industriels* (all monthly), *La Propiedad Intelectual* (quarterly in Spanish), *Les appellations d'origine*.

International Union of Marine Insurance: Stadthausquai 5, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1873 to collect and distribute information on marine insurance on a world-wide basis. Mems.: 50 associations.

Pres. ALWIN SCHWEITZER (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER ALTHERR (Switzerland). Publ. *Tables of Practical Equivalents* (issued in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*): 3 av. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-one countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. J. A. DE ROY VAN ZUYDEWIJN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAUDAN (France). Publs. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*), c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, SW1P 2AE; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair, Dr. J. L. McHUGH (U.S.A.); Vice-Chair, I. RINDAL (Norway); Sec. R. STACEY.

International Wheat Council: Haymarket House, Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4SS; f. 1949; is responsible for the administration of the Wheat Trade Convention of the International Wheat Agreement 1971 which succeeds the International Grain Arrangement 1967 and remains in force until June 30th, 1974. Present membership consists of 10 exporting countries and 36 importing countries, including the EEC as an importing and exporting member.

Chair. W. N. STARKEY; Vice-Chair. A. MATSURA; Excc. Sec. J. H. PAROTTE. Publs. *World Wheat Statistics, Review of the World Wheat Situation, Annual Report*.

International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre (*Centre International du Commerce de Gros Intérieur et Extérieur*): 26 av. Livingstone, Brussels 4, Belgium; f. 1949, present title adopted 1957. Aims to facilitate con-

tacts between members of the wholesale trade, encourage the exchange of information and study of problems relating to the trade. Mems.: national organizations in 14 countries and 18 international organizations of specialized wholesalers, importers and exporters.

Pres. H. MÖLLER (Sweden); Gen. Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

International Wool Study Group: Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1946 to collect and collate statistics relating to world supply of and demand for wool; to review developments and to consider possible solutions to problems and difficulties unlikely to be resolved in the ordinary course of world trade in wool. Mems.: 43 countries.

Sec.-Gen. N. MACMULLAN.

International Wool Secretariat: Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. in 1937 to expand the use and usefulness of wool through promotion and research. Financed by Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, the IWS follows an international policy of promoting wool irrespective of the country of origin. A non-trading organization, the IWS has branches in New York, Toronto, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Milan, Bombay, Tokyo, Oslo, Barcelona, Vienna, Zürich, Helsinki, Lisbon, Gothenburg, Teheran, Dublin and Mexico City, and Technical Offices in Athens, Hong Kong and Istanbul.

Man. Dir. A. MAIDEN; Regional Dirs.: K. C. CLARKE (Asia), D. V. DAMERELL (America), J. TER HAAR (N. Europe), P. DÜRR (S. Europe). Publs. *World Wool Digest* (fortnightly), *Wool Science Review* (quarterly).

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération Lainière Internationale*), Commerce House, Bradford 1, England; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organizations in member-countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. GEORGES PELTZER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. D. G. PRICE (U.K.).

International Wrought Copper Council: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W.2, England; f. 1953 to bind together and represent the copper fabricating industries in the member countries, and to represent the views of copper consumers to raw material producers. Organizes specialist activities on technical work, development of copper end-uses, accident prevention and market research. Mems.: National Groups representing non-ferrous metals fabricating industries in all European countries and Japan.

Chair. G. PHILIPSON (Sweden); Sec. K. ROMER-LEE.

Intershoe (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la chaussure indépendant*): Postfach 2610, 3001 Bern (CH), Switzerland; f. 1959 to further and protect the interests of the independent shoe retailer. Mems.: 40 organizations in 14 European countries, representing 50,000 retailers.

Pres. L. K. RIEHE (Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. Rf. ALTERMATT (Switzerland). Publs. *Circulars* (about 45 a year).

Junior Chamber International: 400 University Drive (P.O.B. 577), Coral Gables, Florida 33134, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding and goodwill, and to sponsor Junior Chamber organizations throughout the world with a view to providing young people with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 81 countries grouping more than 400,000 persons.

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- Pres. ROYCE PEPIN; Sec.-Gen. JOHN R. STEINBAUER. Publ. *JCI World* (quarterly; English, Spanish, French and Japanese), handbooks.
- Liaison Organization of the European Metal Industries** (*Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes—ORGALIME*): 13 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954 to provide a permanent liaison between the mechanical and electrical engineering, and metalworking industries of member countries. Pres. LUIGI BAGGIANI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAAS GROENHART (Belgium).
- Pan-American Coffee Bureau**: 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1937 to study coffee problems of common interest to the Latin American countries in order to determine a co-ordinated policy; to promote the consumption of coffee in the U.S.A. and Canada and to further international co-operation in connection with world coffee problems. Mems.: 13 South and Central American Governments. Chair. of Exec. Board BRAZIL; Exec. Dir. KENNETH W. BURGESS.
- Textile Institute, The**: 10 Blackfriars St., Manchester M3 5DR, England; f. 1910; Royal Charter 1925. Objects: to promote the interests of the textile industry particularly in relation to the acquisition and application of scientific and technological knowledge, to disseminate information, and to examine candidates who wish to obtain a professional qualification; maintains a technical library, conducts lecture courses and conferences, awards scholarships, etc. World membership: over 8,200. Pres. E. W. HIRST, O.B.E.; Chair. J. BOULTON, M.Sc. TECH., F.R.I.C., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.; Gen. Sec. D. B. MOORE M.A., M.B.I.M. Pubs. *Journal* (monthly), *The Textile Institute and Industry* (monthly), *Textile Progress* (quarterly), and various text books.
- Vine and Wine International Office** (*Office internationale de la vigne et du vin—OIV*), 11 rue Roquépine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1924. Aims: to contribute to the development of scientific research in the sphere of wine and grape-growing; to organize scientific meetings and congresses; to collect, study and publish new information; to submit to member governments proposals for the establishment of a world policy in viticulture and to bring uniformity as far as possible to international regulations. Mems.: 27 states.
- Dir. R. PROTIN. Pubs. *International Wine Bulletin* (*Bulletin de l'O.I.V.*) (monthly), *International Wine Yearbook* (*Memento de l'O.I.V.*), *Ampelographic Register*, *Lexicon of Vine & Wine*, *Index of Viticulture & Oenologia Stations*.
- West Indian Limes Association (Inc.)**: 2 Pasca St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941. Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.
- West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.)**: Graeme Hall, Christ Church, Barbados. Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. C. L. HARRIS.
- West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.)**: Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations. Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E. Pubs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.
- World Intellectual Property Organization—WIPO** (*Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle—OMPI*): 32 chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; joint Secretariat of International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (see above—Arts). Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN (Netherlands); Deputy Dirs.-Gen. A. BOGSCH (U.S.A.), J. VOYAME (Switzerland).
- World Packaging Organization**: 92 Brompton Rd., London, SW3 1ER, England; f. 1967 to provide a forum for exchange of knowledge on packaging; to promote the development of packaging technology; to create conditions for conservation, preservation and distribution of world food production; to preserve and protect quality and effectiveness of medical and hygiene supplies. Mems.: 20 national mems. of the European Packaging Federation, 7 national mems. of the Asian Packaging Federation and 2 national mems. of the North American Packaging Federation. Pres. F. J. BRIGGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. H. D. SHOURIE (India) and A. IRVING TOTTEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. B. W. EAMES (U.K.).

TRANSPORT

African Aviation Federation: Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1969; to promote development of means of communication in Africa, co-operation among airline companies of member states, development of telecommunications between airports and the establishment of an aviation research centre. First Conference Cairo 1969.

Chair. R. AMPONSAH (Ghana).

Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (*Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar—ASECNA*): B.P. 8110 Dakar/Yoff, Senegal and 75 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 15.

Pres. LOUIS SANMARCO; Dir.-Gen. ROGER MACHENAUD.

American Association of Port Authorities: 1612-K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on construction, maintenance and functioning of ports; to promote regular building, management and services; to encourage water-borne traffic. Mems.: bodies in 13 countries.

Exec. Dir. PAUL A. AMUNDSEN. Publ. *World Ports*.

Association of African Airways: c/o Air Afrique, 3 avenue Barthe, P.O.B. 21017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1969 to give African air companies expert advice in technical, financial, juridical and market matters. Mems.: 7 national African airlines and Air Afrique.

Baltic and International Maritime Conference, The—BIMCO (formerly The Baltic and White Sea Conference): 19 Kristianiagade, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite shipowners and other persons and organizations connected with the industry.

Pres. LENNART PARKFELT; Gen. Man. W. MØLLER SØRENSEN. Publs. *Bulletins and Weekly Circulars*.

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer—OCTI*): Gryphenhübelweg 30, Bern; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating the carriage of goods, passengers, and baggage by rail (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: to circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information on behalf of international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: 32 States.

Dir. JOHN FAYRE. Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Channel Tunnel Study Group: The British Channel Tunnel Company Ltd., 9 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3; f. 1957 for the study of the construction of a rail and/or road tunnel under the Channel; the shares of the group are divided as follows: British Channel Tunnel Company 25 per cent; French Channel Tunnel Company and the International Road Federation, Paris, 25 per cent; the Suez Financial Company 25 per cent; and Technical Studies Inc. (U.S.A.) 25 per cent. Three economic research organisations have submitted a detailed traffic and revenue survey. Preliminary geological and geophysical surveys have been entrusted to British, French and American contractors including boreholes on land and at sea, bottom sampling reflection sonic tests. Various consulting engineers firms have prepared a civil engineering project of the tunnel: all

the findings of the Group were presented in April 1960 to both the U.K. and the French governments in the form of a report on the technical and economic feasibility of the construction of the tunnel and the possibility of financing it from private funds. This was studied by experts of both governments, who reported in favour of construction in September 1963. Agreement has been reached in principle and a French inter-ministerial committee has met a British group to work out technical, legal and financial details and to select the private group which will form a Construction Society.

Pres. Lord HARCOURT.

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives (*Constructeurs Européens de Locomotives Thermiques et Electriques—CELTE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75 Paris 7e, France; f. 1966 as an information centre on economic and technical matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 32 full members and 18 associate members in 11 countries.

Chair. C. J. B. BÄKMANN; Dél.-Gén. X. ALLAIN-DUPRÉ. Publs. Private reports for members only.

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to review the development of European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of such air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 20 European States.

Pres. HENRIK WINBERG; Sec. MAURICE DOZ.

European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*): Rittergasse 20, 400 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 300 million Swiss francs. 25 per cent contributed by France, 25 per cent by Germany, 13.5 per cent by Italy, 10 per cent by Belgium, 5 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 5.17 per cent by Spain, 3 per cent by Yugoslavia, 2 per cent each by Luxembourg and Austria and the balance by other members.

Pres. Prof. H. M. OETTERING (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. E. HASLER (Switzerland).

European Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP: Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member administrations. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries.

Managing Administration: Swiss Federal Railways.

European Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs et des services directs—CEH*). Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steam-

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ship companies and administrations, representatives of governments and other organizations in 24 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du Transport Aérien—ITA*): 4 rue de Solferino, 75 Paris 7e, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and policy aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as economic and technical consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects; maintains a library and consultation and advice service; organizes training courses on air transport economics. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production and equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 62 different countries.

Hon. Pres. H.R.H. Prince BERNHARD of the Netherlands; Pres. J. ROOS; Vice-Pres. W. DESWARTE; Founder H. BOUCHÉ; Dir.-Gen. J. MERCIER; Sec.-Gen. J. JODEAU. Publs. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (*Federación Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubes*): 1850 avenida del Libertador, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1941 to protect interests of motorists in member countries, to promote automobile sport, clubs and road facilities. Mems.: 24 travel and automobile clubs in 19 countries.

Pres. CÉSAR C. CARMAN (Argentina); Sec.-Treas. JUAN B. GILL AGUINAGA (Paraguay); Exec. Sec. JOSÉ D. C. RUCCI (Argentina). Publs. *Anuario FITAC, Memoria, Informaciones a los Clubes*.

International Association for the Rhine Ships Register (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*), 89 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organisation and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

International Association of Ports and Harbors: Kotohira-Kaikan Bldg., 1 Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; f. 1955 to increase the efficiency of ports and harbours through the dissemination of information relative to the fields of port organization, management, administration, operation, development and promotion; to encourage the growth of water-borne commerce. Mems.: 334 in 56 states.

Pres. V. G. SWANSON (Australia); Vice-Pres. J. DEN TOOM (Netherlands). Publs. *Ports and Harbors* (monthly), *Membership Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference*.

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant*): 12 rue Bixio, 75 Paris 7e, France; f. 1930. The Association is an information centre on economic and technical questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. 46 member firms in 12 countries. Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Dél.-Gén. ALLAIN-DUPRÉ. Publs. Private reports for members only.

International Association of Users of Private Sidings (*Association Internationale des Usagers d'Embranchements Particuliers*), Lilienstrasse 28, 43 Essen, Germany; f. 1954 to protect the interests of its members by acting as liaison with international and national

authorities. Mems.: 13 from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. F. GENRICH (German Federal Republic).

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*): 8 place de la Concorde, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1904. Object: to develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Represented at UNO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 89 national automobile clubs or associations in 79 countries.

Pres. Prince AMAURYDE MERODE; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Carriage and Luggage-Van Union (*Union internationale des voitures et fourgons—RIC*), Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of carriages, luggage vans and mail vans in international through traffic. Mems.: 22 European railway administrations. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

International Chamber of Shipping, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. Nov. 1921. Objects: (a) to promote internationally the interests of its members in all matters of general policy concerning shipping, except those affecting the wages, general conditions and accommodation of sea-going personnel, which are dealt with by the International Shipping Federation; (b) to provide a medium for the exchange of views and information on questions affecting the industry internationally.

Membership consists of national associations representative of the private shipowners in 19 countries, covering 80% of world merchant shipping.

Chair. Sir ERRINGTON KEVILLE, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. L. C. EVERSSEN (U.K.). Publs. *Reports of meetings of the Conference*, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1928, and *Memoranda* issued from time to time.

International Civil Airport Association—ICAA (*Association internationale des aéroports civils*): 291 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e, France; f. 1962 to develop civil air transport by the constant improvement of ground services and equipment. Mems.: 121 airports as active members; 108 airports as corresponding members.

Pres. LÉON GODART; Sec.-Gen. ANATOLE ROJINSKY. Publs. *Airports and Ground Services* (weekly), *Airports International* (monthly).

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*), Département fédéral des transports et communications et de l'énergie, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administered by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains of travel agencies. Mems.: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 24 European travel agencies.

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International Container Bureau: 38 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to group representatives of all means of transport and activities concerning containers, to promote combined door-to-door transport by the successive use of several means of transport; to examine and bring into effect administrative, technical and customs advances and to centralize data on behalf of its members. 190 members.

Pres. J. P. R. BISSCHOP; Vice-Pres. Mr. DAUDEMARD-GREGNAC. Publs. *Containers* (bulletin twice yearly), information leaflets.

International Federation of Forwarding Agents' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés—FIATA*): 29 Brauerstrasse, P.O.B. 342, CH-8026 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. Mems.: 40 members in 33 countries, 600 associate members in 70 countries.

Pres. D. I. HEYS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GYSSENS, Meircenter, Meir 21, Antwerp, Belgium; Dir. W. ZEILBECK; Dir., FIATA Airfreight Institute, W. DOBMAIER.

International Federation of Independent Air Transport (*Fédération internationale des transports aériens privés*): 12 rue de Castiglione, Paris 1er, France; f. 1946 to represent independent airlines at the international level and to seek the removal of the restrictions imposed on air transport. Mems.: 60 companies in 12 countries. Pres. General GEORGES FAYET (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE RICHE; Trcas.-Gen. R. BONNEAU.

International Federation of Pedestrians (*Fédération Internationale des Piétons*), 5 Buitenhof, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning vehicular traffic; to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. Mems.: national pedestrian organizations of 11 countries, as well as national organizations of parents of traffic victims.

Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); Vice-Pres. T. C. FOLEY (United Kingdom); Gen.-Sec. Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTHOVEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Rail Transport Committee (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer*): Direction générale des Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, 10 Bollwerk, CH 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. Mems.: 296 transport undertakings in 29 countries. Sec. M. BERTHERIN (Switzerland).

International Railway Congress Association (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*): 17-21 rue de Louvain, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. Mems.: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.

Pres. L. LATAIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. SQUILBIN. Publs. *Rail International* (monthly in French, German, Russian and English), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in French, German, English and Spanish).

International Railway Documentation Bureau (*Bureau international de documentation des chemins de fer*), 27 rue de Londres, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union

of Railways all documentation concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation bureau. Dir. V. CANYN (France). Publ. *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish; monthly).

International Road Federation—IRF (*Fédération routière internationale*): Geneva Office: 63 rue de Lausanne-Geneva, Switzerland; Washington Office: 1023 Washington Building, Washington 20005, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. Organizes World Highway Conferences. Mems.: 70 national road associations and 300 individual firms and industrial associations.

Geneva: Chair. Dr. A. RAAFLAUB; Dir. Gen. Count F. ARCO; Washington: Chair. HARRY HELTZER; Pres. R. O. SWAIN. Publs. *World Road Statistics* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory, including World Directory of Road Administrators* (annually, Geneva).

International Road Safety—PRI (*La Prévention Routière Internationale*): Linas, 91, Monthéry, France; f. 1959 to provide exchange of ideas and material on road safety; organize international action; assist non-member countries; consultative status at UN and Council of Europe. Mems.: 30 national organizations. Pres. Mr. GALLIENNE; Sec.-Gen. R. PANSARD. Publ. quarterly liaison bulletin.

International Road Transport Union (*Union internationale des transports routiers*): Centre International, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947, present title adopted 1948. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. Mems.: national road transport organizations in 30 countries and associate members in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. R. SCHÖBER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. P. GROENENDIJK (Netherlands).

International Shipping Federation Ltd., The: Shipping Federation House, 146-150 Minorities, London, E.C.3; f. 1909 to consider all questions affecting the interests of the shipping trade and connected trades; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. Mems.: national shipowners' organizations in 19 countries. Pres. R. A. HUSKRISON (U.K.); Gen. Man. J. K. RICE-OXLEY; Sec. J. LUSTED.

International Union for Inland Navigation (*Union internationale de la Navigation Fluviale*): 19 rue de la Presse, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1952 to promote the interests of Inland Waterways Carriers before all International Organizations. Mems.: National Waterways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. W. F. VAN GUNSTEREN (Netherlands); Sec. J. ALOY (Belgium). Publs. annual and occasional reports.

International Union of Railways (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*): 14 rue Jean Rey, 75 Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: the unification and improvement of railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. 46 railways and 9 associate undertakings are represented.

Chair. K. RÖDÖNYI; Sec.-Gen. B. DE FONTGALLAND. Publs. *Rail International*, jointly with the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA) (monthly, in English,

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French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation*, jointly with the IRCA (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual, in English, French and German), *Quarterly Railway Statistics* (in English, French and German).

UIC Publicity Centre: Via Marsala 9, Rome, Italy; f. 1968.

Man. FAUSTO GIANNI.

UIC Public Relations Centre: 14 rue Jean-Rey, 75 Paris 15e, France; f. 1968; mems.: 24 railway administrations of 21 countries.

Man. WILLIAM WENGER. Publ. *Ferinfo* Information Service.

International Wagon Union (*Union internationale des wagons—RIV*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3000 Berne. Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of wagons, loading tackle, pallets and containers in international through traffic. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways. Mems.: 32 European railway administrations.

Northern Shipowners' Defence Club (*Nordisk Skipsredereforening*): Radhusgt. 25, P.O.B. 379, Oslo 1, Norway; f. 1889 to assist members in disputes over contracts, taking the necessary legal steps on behalf of members and bearing the cost of such claims. Members are Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian shipowners representing 1,725 ships with gross tonnage of about 17.5 million.

Man. Dir. PER GRAM; Chair. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN. Publ. *A Law Report of Maritime Cases* (annual), and a quarterly members' periodical.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (*Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer*): Hoza 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R. Chair. HENRYK DRAZKIEWICZ (Poland); Vice-Chair. EDMUND SCHLAG (German Democratic Republic); Sec. JOSEF ŠLECHTA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *O.S.S.H.D. Journal* (bi-monthly; in Chinese, German and Russian).

Orient Airlines Association: Manila; f. 1967; enables member carriers to exchange information and plan the development of the industry within the region by means of research, technical and marketing committees. Mems.: Air Viet-Nam, China Airlines, Korean Air Lines, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, PAL, Thai International, JAL, Garuda Indonesia Airlines, Quantas and Cathay Pacific.

Sec.-Gen. Capt. S. QUIMBO.

Pan-American Highway Congresses: Permanent Secretariat Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims: to aid and promote the development and progress of highways in the American Hemisphere. Mems.: the 23 American States.

Sec. HUGO J. SEIFERT. Publ. *Proceedings of the Congress* (every three years). (See also chapter, Pan-American Highway Congresses.)

Pan-American Railway Association: Avda. 9 de Julio 1925, Piso 13, ofc. 1301, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907 to promote the development of railways in the American continent. Mems.: national commissions, governments, railway companies or individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. MANUEL F. CASTELLO (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. LUCIO A. HASPERUÉ (Brazil); Treas. GUIDO C. BELZONI (Chile). Publ. *Boletín* (5 a year).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*), 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways; of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assembles and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every 3-4 years, the next being in 1973. Mems.: 49 Governments, 2,810 other members.

First Pres. OMER VANAUDENHOVE; Second Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Publs. *Papers and Proceedings of Congresses*, *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages).

South-European Pipe-line Company (*Société du Pipe-line sud-Européen S.A.*), 195 Ave. de Neuilly, 92-Neuilly sur Seine, France; f. 1958 to study and gain Government support for an oil pipeline project linking the Mediterranean to the Rhine; in 1963 completed a 34-inch dia. 486-mile crude oil pipeline supplying 3 refineries in France, 5 in Germany and 1 in Switzerland; daily throughput 700,000 bbl.

Mems.: 16 international oil groups.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: c/o UN Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1965; mems. Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia; this technical committee was formed to study the proposed trans-Saharan road route, the most favoured scheme being a road from Algiers to Tamanrasset, branching towards Gao in Mali and Agades in Niger. Tunisia will have access to the route via existing communications. The estimated cost for a tarred road 7 metres wide, 2,800 km. long, is U.S. \$85.1 million and the road will take ten to twelve years to build. The committee reported to the UN Development Programme, which contributed \$236,400 to an eight-month study of the scheme.

Union of European Railway Road Services (*Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens*), Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbahn, Frankfurt (Main), Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 43/45; f. 1950/1951; the Union endeavours to represent the interests of road services of European railways at the international level and to organize the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems., railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the International Company for Refrigerated Transport "Interfrigo".

Pres. H. STUKENBERG (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SCHRADER (Germany); Dir. Europabus J. J. TOUR NAYRE (France).

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Association of International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (*Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales—AIESEC*): Burgemeester Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam 3016, Netherlands; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars, conferences and study tours. Mems.: 350 universities in 53 countries.

Sec.-Gen. DAVID DEMPSEY (Ireland). Publs. *Compendium, Annual Report* (annual), *Prospect*: Quarterly *Journal of AIESEC International, Seminar Reports, Three Year Forecasts*, and sundry national committee publications.

Boy Scouts World Bureau (*Bureau Mondiale du Scoutisme*): Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1920. Secretariat of Boy Scouts World Conference. Objects: to promote unity and understanding of scouting throughout the world; to develop good citizenship among young people by forming their characters for service, co-operation and leadership; to provide aid and advice to members and potential member associations. Regional Offices in Costa Rica, Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland and Syria. Mems.: 12,200,000 in 102 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. NAGY (Switzerland). Publs. *World Scouting* (quarterly), *World Scouting Newsletter, Revista Scout de las Americas, Far East Scouting Newsletter, African Scout Bulletin, Biennial Report*.

Bureau of Information and Research on Student Health: via Reno 30, Rome 104, Italy; f. 1965; aims at the spread of information and documentation concerning student health and health services.

Sec.-Gen. PIETRO BUSCAGLIONE (Italy). Publ. *Student Health News* (irregular).

Confederación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (*Latin American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations*): Casilla 712, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: affiliated YMCA's in 13 countries, with over 250,000 members.

Officers: a new international body was to be elected in March 1972. Publ. *Noticias, Carta, Artículos Técnicos, Revista Trimestrel, Informas Internacionales*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE: Türkenstrasse 4, 1090 Vienna, Austria; f. 1948 to organize exchange of students at Institutions of Higher Education. Mems.: 41 national committees.

Gen. Sec. ROLF KRATOCHWILL. Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Dental Students: c/o Fédération Dentaire Internationale, 64 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, England; f. 1951 to promote international contact between dental students, to advance and stimulate their interest in the science and art of dentistry, to promote exchanges and international congresses. Mems.: 30,000 students in 20 countries.

Prs. AASE MÖLLER (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. DAN NATHANSON (Israel). Publ. *IADS Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, Inc.: 1308 Oak Brook Rd., Box 1000, Oak Brook, Illinois 60515, U.S.A.; f. 1922 to encourage the organization of Y's

Men's Clubs throughout the world as service arms of their local YMCA's. Mems.: 825 clubs totalling 21,000 mems. in 48 countries.

Pres. POUL JORGENSEN; Sec.-Gen. GERALD L. HEYL; Associate Sec.-Gen. INGVAR WALLIN. Publ. *The Y's Men's World* (6 a year).

International Federation of Medical Student Associations: c/o FIMSIC, Stenbäckinkatu 9, 00290 Helsinki 29, Finland; f. 1951 to study and promote the professional interests of medical students throughout the world; improve medical education, medical student health and arrange international exchanges. Mems.: 41 medical student associations.

Pres. P. A. FRANDSEN; Sec.-Gen. LEENA RAHOLA; Perm. Sec. MIRIAM RASMUSSEN. Publs. *Medical Student—How to go Abroad*.

International Student Movement for the United Nations—ISMUN (*Mouvement international des étudiants pour les Nations Unies*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; mems.: associations in 41 countries.

Sec.-Gen. GILLIAN WALKER. Publs. *ISMUN Bulletin, Summer School, Youth Seminars, Reports, Background Documents*.

International Students Society: P.O.B. 239, Hillsboro, Oregon, U.S.A.; f. 1932. Aims: the promotion of international friendship and goodwill through the exchange of *Friendly Letters* in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and other languages, and the exchange of tape recordings between students, schools, and adults. Mems. in most countries.

Pres. Dr. N. H. CROWELL; Dir.-Man. IDA E. CROWELL. Publ. *International Students News* (twice a year).

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*), Teinfaltstrasse 9, Vienna 1, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organisations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc. Mems.: youth and student organisations in 76 countries, totalling about 2 million members.

Prs. R. ALBUQUERQUE (Dominican Republic); Gen. Sec. J. SVENSSON (Sweden). Publ. *IUSY Survey* (bi-monthly in English).

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*), Voeclova 3, Prague 2; f. Aug. 1946 by World Students Congress in Prague. To defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 85 national student unions.

Gen. Sec. FATHI EL FADL (Sudan). Publs. *World Student News* (monthly, in English, French, German and Spanish), *I.U.S. News Service* (fortnightly, in English, French and Spanish), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly), *DE—Democratization of Education* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish), *Sports Bulletin* (quarterly, in English, French and Spanish).

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*): 26 rue Juste Lipse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research cen-

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tres and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level.

Pres. ENRIQUE DEL RIO (Spain); Sec.-Gen. MARGARET BACON (Canada); Treas. BILL HEBB (Australia). Publ. *Action: Bulletin de la JOC internationale* (bi-monthly).

International Youth Hostel Federation: 11 White Lion House, Town Centre, Hatfield, Herts., England; f. 1932 to promote co-operation between national organizations, to foster understanding and goodwill between nations, particularly by facilitating international travel by members of the various youth hostels associations and to advise and help in the formation of youth hostels associations in all countries where no such organizations exist. Mems.: 45 national associations with 1.9 million individual members.

Pres. ANTON GRASSL (Germany); Sec.-Gen. GRAHAM HEATH (U.K.); Treas. JAMES YOUNG (U.K.). Publs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual, Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Song Book, Phrase Book*.

Unión Latinamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas (*Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth*): Casa Postale 2969, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; f. 1941; central organization of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. JORGE PANTELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Rev. EBER FERNANDEZ FERRER. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 81 countries and territories. Pres. DAVID M. ROBINSON; Sec.-Gen. FREDRIK FRANKLIN. Publ. *World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Assembly of Youth (*Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse*): rue d'Arlon 39-41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, aims to allow youth to study and focus attention on its needs and responsibilities; to work through national voluntary youth organizations for the true satisfaction of youth's needs and responsibilities; to increase inter-racial respect and to foster international understanding and co-operation; to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about the needs and problems of youth and youth organizations; to promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries, to assist in the development of youth activities and to promote extension of voluntary youth organizations; to support and encourage the national youth movements of non-self-governing countries in the pursuit of self-government. Mems. and associates in 100 countries.

Pres. PETER SCHIEDER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. JYOTI SHANKAR SINGH (India); Treas. LOUIS MANIGUET (Belgium). Publs. *WAY Forum* (quarterly), *WAY Information* (fortnightly).

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The World Bureau, 132 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1928. Object: To promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movements throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: over 6 million in 50 full member-organizations and 37 associate member-organizations.

World Chief Guido OLAVE, Lady BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E.; Chair. of World Cttee. Mrs. CHARLES U. CULMER; Treas. Mrs. J. KEPPIE; Dir. of World Bureau Miss LYN JOYNT, M.B.E.; Publs. *The Council Fire* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*, reference books, booklets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs: c/o Mogens Tversted, Vesterdalsvej 4, Fredericia, Denmark; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 4,000 clubs and 85,000 members in 30 Associations in 55 countries.

Pres. PAUL PERRY (England); Sec.-Treas. MOGENS TVERSTED (Denmark).

World Federalist Youth: Norrebrogade 36, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark; (formerly World Student Federalists); f. 1947 in Montreux and merged with the World Association of World Federalists as its Youth and Students Division in 1959. Objects: to work for the creation of a world community to be institutionalized through a world federal system of government and to co-ordinate the work of WFFY national organizations. Study conferences have been held in Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and Africa. A Federalist Research Centre was established in Nice, France, in 1971.

Chair. JOS TH. LEMMERS; Excc. Sec. I. MORITA; Editor Miss YOUNGHEE KIM. Publ. *Contact*.

World Federation of Catholic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique*): 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, 1080 Brussels; f. 1968 by fusion of former World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls (f. 1926) and International Catholic Youth Federation (f. 1948). Aims: to bring together organizations of catholic youth in order to promote Christian engagement of young people in church and world. 84 affiliated organizations and 32 corresponding centres in 5 continents representing about 10 million members.

Pres. PAUL NARAINSAMY (Mauritius).

World Federation of Democratic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*): 19 Ady Endre U., Budapest 20, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for closer international understanding among youth, to eliminate Fascism and to work for basic freedoms for youth.

Pres. ROBERTO VIEZZI (Italy); Gen. Sec. ALAIN THEROUSE (France). Publs. *WFDY News* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (quarterly, in six languages), *Documentary Record* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

World Union of Jewish Students: 277 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8QL, England; f. 1924 to act as an umbrella organization for national student bodies and to act in educational and political matters where possible in co-operation with non-Jewish student organizations, UNESCO, etc.; divided into five regions; organizes Congress every three years; mems.: 34 national unions representing 17,000 students.

Chair. E. RAUCH; Sec.-Gen. YONA YAHAN. Publs. *ELYL* (in four languages).

World Union of Organisations for the Safeguard of Youth (*Union Mondiale des Organismes pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*): 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1956 to form link between public and private organizations working in the field of maladjusted children and youth and to represent them at the international level; to give information about the problems of maladjusted youth. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Columbia, France, Greece, Guadeloupe, India, Iran,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—(YOUTH AND STUDENTS)

Israel, Italy, Kenya, Martinique, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, U.K., U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Fifth Conference, Paris, December 1972.

Pres. Prof. R. LAFON (France); Sec. F. DE SAINTIGNON. Publ. Proceedings of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th International Conferences, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

World Young Women's Christian Association—World Y.W.C.A. (*Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes*

Féminines), 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in the various countries for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. Mrs. ATHENA ATHANASSIOU; Gen. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH PALMER. Publ. *Perspective, The YWCA in Action, World Affairs and the YWCA*.

PART II

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ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Albania lies between 39° and 42° N. latitude and between 18° and 22° E. longitude; it is bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east, Greece to the south and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas to the west. The maximum length of the country is 336.2 km. and its maximum breadth is 148.2 km. Much of Albania is mountainous, particularly northern Albania where the mountains continue the Crna Gora chain of Montenegro, and in the east along the Macedonian border. Albania is one of the highest countries in Europe, having an average height of 708 metres above sea-level. Throughout its history, Albania has been subjected to earthquakes. Climate is Mediterranean throughout most of the country. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas play a moderating role in the country's climate, although frequent cyclones in the winter months make the weather unstable. The average temperature is 14° C. in the north-east and 18°C. in the south-west. The language is Albanian, Tosk and Geg being the two main dialects. The literary language is being formed on the basis of a strong fusion of the two dialects with the phonetic and morphological structure of Tosk prevailing. Religion in Albania has been officially abolished but there are very small numbers of Roman Catholics in the north and Greek Orthodox in the south. There is virtually no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion. The flag is red with a black two-headed eagle topped by a five-pointed star. The capital is Tirana.

Recent History

The Albanian Party of Labour was founded in 1941. The leader of the Party, Enver Hoxha, led the Liberation Army against the Germans and the Italian occupation of Albania. During the war years Albania suffered severe losses—28,000 killed and 43,000 deported out of a population of 1.1 million. Independence was finally proclaimed in 1944, and in 1946 Albania became a People's Republic. Enver Hoxha has been in the seat of power since that date. In the immediate post-war years, Albania was largely a dependency of Yugoslavia, the two countries establishing a monetary and customs union. Yugoslavia's influence and aid was gradually replaced by that of the Soviet Union, and after the breach between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1949, Albania remained a firm ally of the latter under Stalin. Following the death of Stalin in 1953, Albania became alienated from the Soviet Union over Khrushchev's policy of rapprochement with Yugoslavia. Relations deteriorated until in 1961 diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. were broken off. The Soviet Union's place as Albania's main ally and benefactor was taken by the People's Republic of China. Albania virtually ceased to participate in the activities of CMEA in 1961 and in 1968 she withdrew from the Warsaw Pact. In most aspects of political and ideological policy Albania follows the People's Republic of China, and in 1968 experienced a minor "cultural revolution". In 1971 Albania sponsored the motion whereby the People's Republic of China gained admission to the United Nations, of which Albania herself had been a member since 1955. Recently, however,

various international contacts have been developing, and trade and diplomatic relations have been established with many countries, including, notably, Greece, Yugoslavia and several west European countries. The general elections of September 1970 showed a 99.7 per cent vote in favour of the Democratic Front.

Government

Albania is a People's Republic with a one-party system of government. The supreme legislative organ is the People's Assembly, elected for a four-year term by all citizens over 18 years of age. The Assembly elects a Presidium which fulfils the functions of Head of State as a collective organ of leadership under the President of the Presidium. The Council of Ministers is appointed, and can be dismissed, by the People's Assembly. The Constitution explicitly recognizes the special position of the Albanian Party of Labour which works closely with the Government and is the main policy making body. At its congresses the Party elects the Central Committee which, in turn, elects the Political Bureau.

The primary organs of local government are the District People's Councils, which are elected for a three-year term by all citizens over 18 years of age. As with the People's Assembly, candidates are nominated by local organizations of the Party of Labour, the Democratic Front, Trade Unions, the Labour Youth Union, the Women's Union or by other mass organizations. The People's Councils elect Executive Committees made up of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary and members. In cases of conflict in the People's Councils, disputes are referred to the People's Assembly or to government departments. Tirana, the capital, is divided into ten townships.

Defence

Defence in Albania is conducted under the auspices of the People's Army which was founded in 1943. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and for three years in the Air Force and the Navy. Latest figures for the total strength of the armed forces are 42,000, comprising Army 35,000, Navy 3,000, Air Force 4,000. Defence estimates for 1971 totalled 580 million leks. Paramilitary training is now compulsory for all schoolchildren and students; the internal security force numbers 12,500, and there is a frontier force of 25,000.

Reports from reliable sources indicate that a defence agreement was concluded between Albania and China, following the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968. As a result, it is now believed that there are Chinese ground and air missiles in Albania, together with a few Chinese divisions. Chinese submarines have had the use of Albanian ports, formally used by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Before liberation in 1944 Albania was an extremely backward country. Its semi-feudal social system was dominated by Italy to the extent that the economy was half-feudal, half-colonial. Before liberation 80 per cent of the population was illiterate, and 87 per cent of the people

ALBANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

worked in agriculture. By 1965 Albania had been turned into a socialist agrarian-industrial country. The Albanian economy operates on the principles of the public ownership of the means of production, planned management of the national economy and a certain level of financial autonomy for the enterprises. Each individual enterprise operates under the auspices of a single state plan. The year 1951 saw the beginning of long-term planning, with the first Five-Year Plan (1951-55). During the third Five-Year Plan (1961-65) Albania was able to survive the economic blockade imposed on her by the U.S.S.R. The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70), which was marked by a drive to reduce bureaucracy and excessive centralization, was successfully completed five months ahead of schedule. During the period, total industrial output rose by 83 per cent, agricultural production by 28 per cent, state investment by 55 per cent, national income by 55 per cent and real per capita income by 17 per cent. Between 1966 and 1970, 79 per cent of state investment was directed into production sectors, while 21 per cent went into cultural sectors. Albania has now embarked on her fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75), which envisages that production of coal will have risen by 105 per cent in 1975, chrome production by 93 per cent and copper by 77 per cent. An increase of 66 per cent is planned for exports and 44 per cent for imports.

Industry now utilizes natural resources, and Albania refines her own oil. Important items in production include copper and iron, agricultural raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical materials, fertilizers, building materials and textiles. Industrial products account for about 80 per cent of Albania's exports. Whereas in 1938 industrial production accounted for 9.1 per cent of total production in the country, in 1970 it accounted for 60.8 per cent, output increasing 64-fold. Agricultural production has increased threefold since before the Second World War, and the area of cultivable land has doubled. During the post-war years there has been an extensive socialist transformation of the countryside: land reclamation, mechanization and complete collectivization of agriculture, utilization of chemicals, etc. Albania's principal exports include chrome and ferro-nickel ore, copper wire, bitumen, tobacco and cigarettes, timber and furniture, textiles, craftwork, canned foods, wine and other beverages, fruit and vegetables, etc.

Albania's breach with the Soviet Union in the years 1960-61 damaged the Albanian economy. The Soviet Union withdrew all aid, left many projects only half-completed, ceased supplies of industrial equipment and cancelled economic agreements. The economic blockade imposed on Albania by the U.S.S.R. left her virtually in total European isolation. In recent years trade and contacts with China have increased considerably and the Albanian economy has overcome the setbacks of 1960-61. Particular progress has been made in the spheres of copper, chromium, nickel and coal production and electric power generation. Crop yields have increased considerably, particularly wheat and maize. Almost 45 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is now with China. A joint Sino-Albanian shipping company has been formed, having 14 ocean-going ships with a total tonnage of 50,000 tons, and in June 1965 an agreement was signed which, with subsequent trade protocols, provides Albania with finan-

cial, technical and material aid. This has greatly helped achieve the complete electrification of the country in 1970. With the completion of the Mao Tse-Tung hydro-electric plant and the Korça thermo-electric plant in 1971, total power output reached 2,000 million kWh. In 1969 a special protocol was signed in Peking which allowed for Chinese participation in many new Albanian export industries. In 1970 Albania signed a long-term trade and economic agreement with China, in accordance with which, China has granted long-term interest-free loans.

Some 95 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is with the socialist countries, although trade with non-communist countries is growing annually. Albania is currently trading with 40 countries of the world and has recently signed trade protocols with various socialist, Western and developing countries.

Transport and Communications

There are 302 kilometres of railway track in Albania linking the main cities (including branch lines), all of it built since 1944; a new line linking Elbasan with Prenjas is under construction. Rail transport accounts for 24 per cent of all land transportation and 4,019,000 passengers travelled by rail in 1967. Roads now link the remotest regions of the country although, despite progress in the sphere of road building the lesser roads, particularly in the highlands, are mostly unsuitable for motor transport. A total of 55,934,000 passengers travelled on road services in 1967. There is a marked absence of motor vehicles in Albania—there are no private automobiles and very few official cars, even in the capital. The most common forms of transport are the bicycle and the mule. Albania has a developing sea transport; over 104,000 tons of goods were transported by sea in Albanian ships in 1967. Ships use the main ports of Durrës, Vlorë and Saranda. Under the 1966-70 Five-Year Plan, several targets in the field of transport were exceeded, the volume of goods transported increasing by 53 per cent. There is a new airport at Rinas for international flights, but there is no internal air service.

Social Welfare

In Albania all medical services are free of charge. There are now hospitals, clinics and maternity homes throughout the country which provide free treatment for the entire population. In 1969 there were 158 hospitals and 1,400 physicians. Between 1965 and 1970, the number of the population to one doctor dropped from 1,870 to 1,180. The 1969 health budget amounted to 238,542,000 leks, 5.3 per cent of the state budget, while in 1971 socio-cultural expenditure accounted for 25.8 per cent of the budget. Kindergartens and nursery schools receive subsidies of 68 and 66 per cent respectively. There is a non-contributory state social insurance system for all workers, and a pension system for the old and disabled. Income tax has been abolished for all workers, employees and co-operative members, government expenditure being met by surpluses earned by state enterprises. Albania is thus one of the first communist countries in Europe to be free of direct taxation for her people. A new state social insurance law came into force on January 1st, 1967, which provides many social benefits for the population in addition to free medical attention.

Education

By 1956, illiteracy had been wiped out among persons under 40 years of age. About 20 per cent of children in the age group of three to six years attend nursery school (*kopshte*); children between the ages of seven and fifteen years attend an "eighth-grade school" which is compulsory. Secondary schools in Albania may be divided into three main categories, namely twelve-year schools (*shkollat 12-vjeçare*) giving four-year courses which complete the education of the eighth-grade school, secondary technical-professional schools (*shkollat e mesme tekniko-profesionale*) which combine vocational training with a general education, and lower vocational schools (*shkollat e ulte profesionale*) which train workers in the fields of agriculture and industry, etc. The school-year in secondary schools lasts six and a half months. In addition, all pupils must spend two and a half months working in industrial or agricultural production and one month in military training. In the 1970-71 school year there were 661,000 students enrolled at eighth-grade, secondary and high schools. In 1970 26,000 students were enrolled at 8 higher education institutes in Albania; the State University of Tirana has 7,140 full-time and 8,150 night and correspondence students, with another 1,714 registered at its branches throughout the country. Students at higher education institutes spend seven months of every year at the institute, two months in production work, one month in physical culture and military training, and two months on vacation.

Tourism

Mass tourism is alien to Albanians, but within the last six years it has been officially encouraged; in 1970 Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labour, specifically

stressed the need to develop tourism and for Albanians to adopt a less uncompromising attitude towards the entry of tourists into the country. All aspects of tourism in Albania are handled by *Albturist*, the official state tourist department. The development of tourism began in 1956 but has only seriously been encouraged by the state over the last four or five years. There are few recognized resorts apart from Durrës, although great potential exists in the beauty spots on the coast and in the scenery of the interior. Visas are essential for foreign visitors. A very favourable exchange rate of 30 new leks to the £1 sterling is in operation for tourists.

Sport

Sport is officially encouraged in Albania, association football and volleyball being among the most popular sports. Albania now has many new sports facilities. Some 250,000 people participated in the recent second national Spartakiad.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (May Day), November 7 (Victory of the October Socialist Revolution), November 28 (Proclamation of Independence), November 29 (Liberation Day 1944).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 11 (Proclamation of the Republic).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the lek divided into 100 quintars.

Exchange rate: 12 leks = £1 sterling

4.62 leks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	LAND (sq. km.)	LAKES (sq. km.)	FORESTS (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)
27,748	27,400	1,350	12,421	2,108,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Tirana (capital)	180,000*	Elbasan	38,855
Durrës	80,000	Berat	23,895
Vlora	50,351	Fier	19,681
Shkodër (Scutari)	49,830	Lushnja	17,545
Korça (Kortsha)	45,858	Kavaja	15,590

* 1971 figure.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1964	68,599	13,021	15,811
1965	80,000	13,921	16,731
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967	69,261	16,853	16,565

EMPLOYMENT

	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Industry	81,128	85,935	88,646	105,301
Building	36,695	33,890	35,962	40,060
Agriculture	44,787	46,987	47,671	64,356
Transport and Communications .	17,171	18,212	20,101	12,028
Trade and Accounting	17,008	17,656	18,754	31,619
Public Services	9,836	10,787	9,966	4,287
Public Health	12,467	12,894	13,217	14,171
Administration	9,518	9,507	10,137	8,225
Education and Culture	18,040	19,687	21,512	25,008

* Latest figures available. No figures for 1966 have been published.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

In 1967 there were 33 state farms and 1,208 co-operative farms. The average size of the country's agricultural co-operatives in 1968 was 576 hectares, and that of the state agricultural enterprises was 2,896 hectares. Agricultural production in 1967 totalled 3,816 million new leks.

LAND UTILIZATION

(sq. km.)

AGRICULTURAL LAND	ORCHARDS	OLIVE GROVES	VINEYARDS	MEADOW LAND	PASTURE LAND	TOTAL FARMLAND
4,880	252	298	125	126	6,756	12,440

CROPS

	AREA (hectares)		PRODUCTION (tons)	
	1963	1964*	1963	1964*
Wheat	82,315	124,585	59,963	122,402
Rye	8,811	9,631	5,175	6,498
Maize	152,058	121,347	192,141	169,231
Rice	3,871	4,302†	9,135	8,173
Barley	4,255	4,302	3,048	3,434
Sugar Beet	5,980	5,664	93,872	135,037
Cotton	22,956	23,073	23,108	23,116
Tobacco	25,601	24,382	15,981	13,544

* Latest figures available.

† 1967 figure.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1963	1964	1965*
Horses, Mules	64.2	63.8	n.a.
Cattle	401.5	427.1	426.4
Sheep	1,581.1	1,682.2	1,636.9
Goats	1,119.9	1,199.3	1,174.6
Pigs	111.5	146.6	140.6
Poultry	1,691.9	1,670.7	1,721.7

* Latest figures available.

MINING

('000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Coal	252	292	331.1	434.2
Crude Petroleum	751	764	817.5	983.9
Chrome Ore	294	307	311.0	326.9
Copper Ore	144	145	219.4	272.9
Nickel/Iron Ore	259	351	394.6	404.5

* Latest figures available.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1967*
Refined Gas Oil	tons	92,012	80,467	n.a.	n.a.
Petrol	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45,100
Cement	"	129,596	127,161	134,400	218,300
Blister Copper	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,800
Sawn Timber	cu. metres	155,904	141,714	148,800	144,300
Bricks	million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139
Sugar	tons	11,593	14,016	15,500	18,100
Flour	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,800
Bread	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193,800
Macaroni	"	9,341	9,360	10,100	13,100
Beer	hectolitres	105,746	109,246	105,400	111,200
Cigarettes	million	4,222	3,990	4,400	3,600
Cotton Textiles	'000 metres	27,784	28,177	n.a.	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics	" '000 "	1,278	1,292	n.a.	n.a.
Knitted Goods	" '000 "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,100
Footwear	'000 pairs	906	955	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	'000 tons	4,868	6,201	6,200	7,100
Electric Power	million kWh.	258	288	342	589

* Latest figures available.

PRINCIPAL INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT 1938-70 (1938=100)

	1950	1960	1970
Population	117	157	205
Social Production	183	598	1,211
Industrial Production	444	2,717	6,384
Agricultural Production	119	172	309
National Income	185	446	892
Students and School-children	310	545	1,160
Middle and Senior Executives	154	667	2,200

FINANCE

One lek=100 quintars.

12 leks=£1 sterling; 4.62 leks=U.S. \$1.

100 leks=£8.33 sterling=U.S. \$21.65.

BUDGET

(1967—million leks)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Real Tax	1,602	National Economy	1,988
Surtax on Enterprises	960	Education and Culture	338
Income Tax	35	Health Services	189
Social Insurance	167	Social Insurance	143
Other Income	966	Other Social Services	167
		Defence	301
		Administration	71
		Other Expenditure	403
	<u>3,730</u>		<u>3,600</u>

Budget 1968: Revenue 4,025 million leks; Expenditure 3,985 million leks.

State investment in 1970 totalled 2,384 million leks.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(In old leks, except where otherwise stated. 140 old leks=£1 sterling.)

Imports: (1963) 3,537.1; (1964) 4,906.4.

Exports: (1963) 2,404.0; (1964) 2,996.2.

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	UNIT	1967	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	UNIT	1967
Lathes	number	31	Crude Petroleum	'ooo tons	166
Diesel Engines	"	80	Fluxate Bitumen	" "	333
Electric Motors	"	742	Natural Bitumen	" "	27
Power Transformers	"	35	Iron Ore	" "	392
Tractors	"	388	Chrome Ore	" "	323
Cultivators	"	189	Cathode Copper	tons	775
Combine Harvesters	"	82	Blister Copper	"	2,032
Motor Vehicles	"	803	Wool	"	253
Measuring Apparatus	'ooo new leks	1,015	Fine Skins	"	60
Laboratory Apparatus	" " "	1,703	Tobacco Leaves	"	7,513
Cast Iron	tons	3,013	Canned Fish	"	70
Pig Iron	"	4,300	Fresh Vegetables	"	16,479
Sheet Metal	"	36,700	Fruit	"	3,408
Steel	"	10,345	Nuts	"	906
Rubber	"	500	Cognac	hectolitres	4,909
Insecticides	"	1,403	Wine	"	43,755
Chemical Fertilizers	"	67,000	Cigarettes	tons	2,136
Cotton Fabrics	'ooo metres	1,072			
Woollen Fabrics	" "	408			
Silk Fabrics	" "	559			
Bicycles	number	13,801			
Radio Sets	"	13,887			

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964*	1963	1964*
Austria	16.4	18.9	4.8	15.4
Bulgaria	30.3	40.1	114.9	38.9
China	2,083.5	3,085.6	1,168.3	1,196.2
Cuba	31.5	51.6	25.9	32.4
Czechoslovakia	505.6	472.2	294.8	571.0
France	24.0	36.5	32.6	82.4
German Democratic Republic	180.8	259.1	156.9	303.8
German Federal Republic	40.4	38.1	4.1	5.2
Hungary	104.3	112.9	123.9	81.7
Italy	122.5	140.6	89.1	85.1
Korea (Democratic People's Republic)	34.1	29.4	26.9	62.5
Poland	226.2	369.0	202.4	290.7
Romania	80.7	118.4	91.1	120.1
Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic)	11.0	10.2	8.1	7.6
Yugoslavia	16.9	54.3	24.8	68.3
Other States	18.9	69.3	35.4	34.9
TOTAL	3,537.1	4,906.4	2,404.0	2,996.2

* Figures no longer published.

ALBANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT (⁰000 tons)

	1964	1965	1967*
Road	15,898	17,007	23,323
Rail	1,485	1,612	1,993
Sea	285	270	421
TOTAL . . .	17,668	18,889	25,737

* Latest figures available. Figures for 1966 unavailable.

PASSENGERS (⁰000)

	1967
Road	55,934
Rail	4,019

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964	1965	1967*
Book Titles . . .	464	502	628
Newspapers . . .	12	12	19
Periodicals . . .	37	30	34

* Latest figures available. Figures for 1966 unavailable.

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Television Sets .	2,000	3,100	n.a.	50,000
Radio Sets . . .	150,000	n.a.	420,000	n.a.

EDUCATION (1967-68)

TYPE OF EDUCATION	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF PUPILS	No. OF TEACHERS
Kindergartens .	417	26,020	1,170
General Education .	3,561	465,560	16,835
Secondary Vocational	12	23,000	640
Technical Colleges .	20	n.a.	n.a.
Higher Education .	6	12,435	606
Teacher Training Colleges .	5	n.a.	n.a.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the People's Republic of Albania was adopted in March 1946 and amended by the People's Assembly on July 4th, 1950. By its terms Albania is a People's Republic, the supreme legislative organ being the People's Assembly which is elected for a term of four years by a general, equal, direct and secret ballot on the basis of one deputy to every 8,000 persons. All citizens over 18 years of age have the right to elect and stand for election. The People's Assembly is convoked by a decree of its Presidium for two ordinary sessions a year, and for extraordinary sessions by a decision of the Presidium or at the request of one third of the deputies. The People's

Assembly elects its Presidium, which consists of a President, being also the President of the Albanian People's Republic, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and ten members. It also elects the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court of Justice, and appoints the Attorney-General and his assistants. Laws and amendments to the Constitution are made valid by a majority vote of the People's Assembly.

The country is divided into twenty-six regions for the purpose of local administration. The local organs of State power are the People's Councils, elected for a three-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1971)

PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: RITA MARKO, SHEFQET PEÇI, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: BILBIL KLOSI.

Members: ENVER HOXHA, SADIK BEKTESHI, RRAPO DERVISHI, RRAPI GJERMENTI, VITO KAPO, AGIM MERO, SPIRO MOISIU, PILO PERESTERI, DHIMITER SHUTERIQI, KAHREMAN YLLI.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: FADIL PACRAMI.

Vice-Presidents: ZINA FRANJA, NUREDIM HOXHA.

Secretary: DASHNOR MAMAQI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MEHMET SHEHU.

Deputy Chairmen: BEQIR BALLUKU, ADIL ÇARÇANI, SPIRO KOLEKA, XHAFER SPAHIU.

Secretary-General: SPIRO RUSHA.

Minister of Agriculture: PIRO DODBIBA.

Minister of Commerce: KIÇO NGJELA.

Minister of Communications: MILO QIRKO.

Minister of Construction: SHINASI DRAGOTI.

Minister of Education and Culture: THOMA DELJANA.

Minister of Finance: ALEKS VERLI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.

Minister of Industry and Mining: KOÇO THEODHOSI.

Minister of the Interior: KADRI HAZBIU.

Minister of National Defence: BEQIR BALLUKU.

Minister of Public Health: LLAMBI ZIÇISHTI.

Minister without Portfolio: SULEJMAN BAHOLLI.

Chairman of State Planning Commission: ABDYL KËLLËZI.

POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

Members:

RAMIZ ALIA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

BEQIR BALLUKU, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence.

ADIL ÇARÇANI, Deputy Prime Minister.

KADRI HASBIU, Minister of the Interior.

ENVER HOXHA, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

HYSNI KAPO, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

ABDYL KËLLËZI, Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

SPIRO KOLEKA, Deputy Prime Minister.

RITA MARKO, Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and President of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

MANUSH MYFTIU.

MEHMET SHEHU, Prime Minister.

KOÇO THEODHOSI.

HAKI TOSKA, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour.

Candidate Members:

PIRO DODBIBA, Minister of Agriculture.

PETRIT DUME.

PILO PERESTERI, Member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

XHAFER SPAHIU, Deputy Prime Minister.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA

(In Tirana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Austria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Belgium: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Bulgaria: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIKOLA KAREVSKI.

Central African Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

China, People's Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU CHEN HUA.

Congo, People's Republic (Brazzaville): (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BAPTISTE LOUNDA.

Cuba: Rruga Kongresi i Përmëtit (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS ANORENO.

Czechoslovakia: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAN MIELNICKAK.

Denmark: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Egypt: Rruga Skenderbej 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JEMAL EL-DIN SABET.

Finland: Sofia, Bulgaria (E).

France: Rruga Labinoti 30 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT VANTHER.

German Democratic Republic: Rruga Zef Skiroj 3 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RUDOLF FRITSCHKE.

Greece: (E); *Ambassador:* DIONISSIOS KARAYANNIS.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* KEITA SEIDU.

Hungary: Rruga Perlat Rexhepi 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ISTVÁN BITTA.

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHEDIN MARUF.

Italy: Rruga Labinoti 103 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO VENTURINI.

Khmer Republic: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Rruga Skenderbej 55 (E); *Ambassador:* KWAN JO SONG.

ALBANIA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Netherlands: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Pakistan: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Poland: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 123 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALEXANDER DZ-LENISIAK.

Romania: Rruga Themistokli Gërmenji 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MANOLE BADNORAŞ.

Sudan: Rome, Italy (L).

Sweden: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Switzerland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Somalia, Tanzania, Yemen A.R., Yemen P.D.R., Zambia.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Albanian Party of Labour (*Partia e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; 86,985 members, including 18,127 candidate members (October 1971); First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. RAMIZ ALIJA, HYSNI KAPO, HAKI TOSKA; publ. *Zëri i Popullit*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic Front: f. 1942; unites the people with the party and popular power in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland, responsible for the enlightenment and education of the working masses according to the party line and promoting their active participation in directing and solving social and national problems; Pres. ENVER HOXHA; publ. *Bashkimi*.

Bashkimi i Rinisë së Punës i Shqipërisë (*Union of Albanian Working Youth*): f. 1941; political organization for young people sponsored by the Albanian Party of Labour playing an important role in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural life of the country; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. AGIM MERO.

Women's Union of Albania: f. 1943 for the ideological, political and social education of women, aiming to achieve their complete emancipation, to help build a socialist society, and to consolidate the international solidarity of women; Pres. VITO KAPO; 400,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and by District, Village, County and Township Courts created by a special law in October 1968 as links of the judicial system which functions within the ranks of the people. Military Tribunals are held at the Supreme and District Courts. Courts of Justice are independent in the exercise of their functions, and are separated from the administration.

Until March 1966 the judicial system was supervised by a Minister of Justice and his officials. This department now no longer exists and its principle responsibilities are discharged by the Supreme Court. The current Penal Code came into force in September 1952, while the Civil Code has gradually been adopted since 1954. Trials are held normally in public. The accused is assured the right of defence, and the principle of presumption of innocence is sanctioned by Article 13 of the Code of Penal Procedure. The Supreme Court and the District Courts are made up of a professional judge and two Assistant Judges, who are workers elected in the same way as the judges. Trials in the Village, County and Township Courts are held before

Syria: (E); *Ambassador:* HAFEZ AL JAMALI.

Turkey: Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ERCUMENT TATARAGASI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN THU.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of (South): Rruga Qemal Stafa 226 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUAN LONG.

Yugoslavia: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 192-196 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN PEČENOVIC.

an Assistant Judge from the District Court and two social activists. Second-degree cases are held in the Supreme Court before three judges, and in the District Courts before Assistant Judges. The verdicts of the lower courts may be altered, within the law, by the higher courts, and judges may be recalled before the expiration of their term by their electors or the organ which has elected them.

Public order is kept by the forces of the People's Police, by the organs of State Security and by frontier forces, all of which are administered by the Ministry of the Interior. The People's Police is also dependent on the local organs of State Power.

The Supreme Court is elected for a four-year term by the People's Assembly; between sessions of the Assembly, individual members of the Court are elected by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The District Courts are elected for a three-year term by a secret ballot of all voting citizens.

President of the Supreme Court: ARANIT ÇELA.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed by the People's Assembly. District Attorneys are appointed by the Attorney-General and are responsible only to him.

Attorney-General: DHORI PANARITI.

RELIGION

Although religion has been officially abolished in Albania, certain vestiges still remain in the mountainous regions. A continuing atheist propaganda campaign is maintained, mainly involving the youth organizations. There is no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion although certain social traditions persist. All religious institutions were closed by the government in 1967. All of the old mosques have now been shut down and are preserved as centres of cultural interest. Formerly the population was approximately 70 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Roman Catholic (in the north) and 15 per cent Greek Orthodox (in the south).

Muslims:

Sunni: Grand Mufti HAFIZ SULEJMAN MYRTO; organized in four zones (Tirana, Shkodër, Gjinokaster, Korça), each under a Grand Mufti.

Bektashi: Primate ILJAZ FERMI DEDE (also World Primate of Bektashi sect).

Autocephalous Orthodox Church: Primate and Archbishop of all Albania SOFRON BOROVA.

Roman Catholics: centre at Shkodër; Apostolic Administrator ERNESTO ÇOBA, Kryepeshkevi, Shkodër.

THE PRESS

The Albanian Press recognizes itself as a powerful medium of educational and organizational propaganda with a profound Marxist-Leninist ideological content, playing an important role in the Communist moulding of the people and in mobilizing them for the building of socialism and the defence of the country. It expresses Party doctrine probably more forcefully than any other European Communist press, aligning itself with the Chinese in carrying on the "ideological-cultural revolution" in a common struggle against imperialism and "Khrushchevian and Titoist modern revisionism". For this reason the style of the Albanian Press is emotive and with a continuous bias.

A policy of decentralization is suggested by the development in recent years of numerous local newspapers, generally the organs of the regional Party central committees.

In 1938 there were 15 newspapers and periodicals published in Albania; even disregarding the growth of local newspapers, this figure has now trebled. The most important publications are the Communist Party daily, *Zëri i Popullit* (circ. 100,000), and *Bashkimi* (circ. 25,000), the organ of the Democratic Front.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, has a monopoly of news distribution in Albania and works in co-operation with Hsinhua, the Chinese agency.

DAILIES

Zëri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-Chief DASHNOR MAMAQI; circ. 100,000.

Bashkimi (*Unity*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NISHKU; circ. 30,000.

PERIODICALS

Arsimi Popullor (*People's Education*): f. 1945; organ of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; Editor-in-Chief BEDRI DEJJA.

Bibliography of the Books.

Bujqësia Socialiste (*Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor SALI KUBATI.

Buletin i Shkencave Bujqësore (*Agricultural Sciences Bulletin*): Tirana; organ of the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute; Editor-in-Chief BURHAN ÇELO.

Buletin i Universitetit Shtetror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Natyrore (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Natural Sciences Series*): f. 1957; organ of the State University of Tirana; natural sciences; Editor-in-Chief PETRIT RADOVICKA.

Buletin i Universitetit Shtetror të Tiranës. Seria Shkencat Mjekësore (*Bulletin of Tirana State University. Medical Sciences Series*): Tirana; organ of the State University of Tirana; medical sciences; Editor-in-Chief HIQMET DIBRA.

Bulletin d'Information: Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; published in French, English and Spanish.

Bulletin Scientific Medical: doctors' magazine.

Drejtësia Popullore (*People's Justice*): Tirana; f. 1948; organ of the Supreme Court and Parquet; Editor-in-Chief ELENI SELENICA.

Drita (*The Light*): f. 1960; organ of Union of Albanian Artists and Authors; Chief Editor IBRAHIM URUÇI.

10 Korriku (*10th July*): Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Political Department of the People's Army; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET DANAI.

Ekonomia Popullore (*People's Economy*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the State Planning Commission.

Estrada (*Variety Shows*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Fatosi (*The Hero*): Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; monthly.

Gazeta Zyrtare (*Official Gazette*): Tirana; occasional government review.

Hosteni (*The Guest*): Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by the Union of Journalists; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NIKOLLA.

Kënga jonë (*Our Song*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Llaiko Vima: f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjinokaster; Editor-in-Chief ALEKS LLAPA.

Luftëtar (*The Fighter*): f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; quarterly; Editor VASIL GJYLAMETI.

Mësuesi (*The Teacher*): f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief SOFO AFEZOLLOLI.

Mbrëmje Tematike (*Evening Parties*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Ndertuesi (*The Builder*): organ of the Ministry of Construction.

Nëndori (*November*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists; monthly; Chief Editor FATMIR GJATA.

Në shërbim të popullit (*In the Service of the People*): Editor-in-Chief HASAN PETRELA.

Në skenën e fëmijëve (*On the Children's Stage*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Për Bujqësinë Socialiste (*For a Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; f. 1945; published by the Ministry of Agriculture; GAGO TACHKO.

Për Mbrojtjen e Atdheut (*For the Defence of the Fatherland*): organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.

Pionieri (*The Pioneer*): f. 1944; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Union of Working Youth; Editor-in-Chief BEKIM GAÇE.

Puna (*Labour*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief MINELLA DALANI.

Radio Përhapja: organ of Albanian Radio and Television.

Rruga e Partisë (*The Party's Road*): f. 1954; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor STEFI KOTMILO; circ. 9,000.

Shëndetësia Popullore (*The People's Health*): Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health; Chief Editor DR. VERA NGJELA.

Shëndeti (*Health*): Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Ministry of Public Health; Chief Editor DR. ZISA ÇIKLUI.

Shkenca dhe Jeta (*Science and Life*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth.

Shqipëria e Re (*New Albania*): f. 1947; organ of the Cttee. for Foreign Cultural Relations; bi-monthly in Albanian (for emigrés), Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Italian and Russian; Editor YMER MINXHOZI.

ALBANIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, ETC.)

Shqipëria Sot (*Albania Today*): political cultural and social periodical appearing in foreign languages; Editor-in-Chief JUSUF ALIBALI.

Shqiptarja e Re (*The New Albanian Woman*): Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Women's Union of Albania; political and socio-cultural monthly review; Editor LAVDIE LEKA.

Sporti Popullor (*People's Sport*): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Committee of Physical Culture; Editor SKENDER TUPJA.

Studenti (*The Student*): organ of the Central Committee of the University Working Youth Union.

Studia Albanica: Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; history and philology; published in French, English, Russian, Italian and German; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Filologjike (*Philological Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; philological sciences; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Historike (*Historical Studies*): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the State University of Tirana; historical sciences; Editor-in-Chief STEFANAQ POLLO.

Teknika (*Technology*): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; Editor ZENEL HAMITI.

Theatri (*Theatre*): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqipëtare (*Albanian Foreign Trade*): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; organ of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce; monthly, in Albanian, English and French.

Tribuna e Gazetarit (*The Journalist Tribune*): organ of the Union of Albanian Journalists; Editor ADRIATIK KANANI.

Vatra e Kulturës (*Field of Culture*): organ of the Central House of People's Creativeness.

Ylli (*The Star*): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zëri i Popullit; Editor-in-Chief QAMIL BUXHELI.

Yllkat (*The Stars*): for children.

Zëri i Rinisë (*The Voice of the Youth*): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief MIÇE VERLI.

LOCAL PERIODICALS

Adriatiku (*Adriatic*): Durrës.

Drapër e Çekan (*Hammer and Sickle*): Fier.

Fitorja (*Victory*): Saranda.

Jeta e Re (*New Life*): Shkodra.

Kastrioti: Kruja.

Kuksi i Ri (*New Kukës*): Kukës.

Kushtrimi (*Clarion Call*): Berat.

Pararoja (*Vanguard*): Gjinokastër.

Përpara (*Forward*): Korça; f. 1967; twice weekly organ of the Committee of the Korça Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief STRATI MARKO; circ. 4,000.

Shkëndia (*The Spark*): Lushnja.

Shkumbini: Elbasan.

Ushitima e Maleve (*Echo of the Mountains*): Peshkopia.

Zëri i Vlorës (*The Voice of Vlora*): Vlora.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Albanaise: Bulevardi Stalin 72, Tirana; f. 1945; the sole source for domestic and foreign

news; branches in provincial towns; has arrangement with other agencies for foreign news; Dir. FIQRI VOGLI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): c/o Bulgarian Embassy, Tirana; Bureau Chief MIHAIL TRIFONOV.

Hsinhua: Tirana; agency of the People's Republic of China.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Pres. FIQRI VOGLI; publ. *Hosteni*.

PUBLISHERS

Drejtoria Quëndrore e Përhapjes dhe e Propagandimit të Librit (*Central Administration for the Dissemination and Propagation of the Book*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Naim Frashëri State Publishing House: Tirana; publishes books in foreign languages.

Ndërmarrja e botimeve ushtarake (*Military Publisher*): Tirana.

N.I.SH. Shtypshkronjave "Mihal Duri" (*"Mihal Duri" State Printing House*): Tirana; Dir. HAJRI HOXHA.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Writers and Artists of Albania: Tirana; Chair. DHIMITER SHUTERIQI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir. THANAS NANO.

HOME PROGRAMMES

Home programmes from Tirana daily for 18 hours on 275.7, 221 and 60 metres.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

Radio Kukësi: Drejtoria e Radio Kukësit, Kukës; Dir. HAXHI SINAMETI; one 15kW transmitter broadcasting home service on 322 metres for 6½ hours daily.

Radio Shkodra: Drejtoria e Radio Shkodrës, Shkodër; Dir. A. CENO; two transmitters of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 222 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Korça: Drejtoria e Radio Korçës, Korçë; Dir. A. TREBICKA; one transmitter of 1kW. broadcasting home service on 312 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Gjinokastër: Drejtoria e Radio Gjinokastres, Gjinokastër; Dir. S. ZERVA; one transmitter of 15kW. broadcasting home service on 232 metres for 6 hours daily.

OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

Radio Tirana: overseas programmes on 247 metres and 215 metres (medium-wave), and on 49, 41 and 31 metres (short-wave); broadcasts about 80 hours daily in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Spanish; broadcasts beamed to all parts of the world; transmitters operate with power from 50 to 500 kW.

In 1970 there were 420,000 radio receivers.

ALBANIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, ETC.)

TELEVISION

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali; Tirana; experimental television began in May 1960; one 0.02 kW. transmitter operates from Tirana with daily transmissions at 1800-2200 hours.

There were over 50,000 television sets in 1971.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (*Albanian State Bank*): Head Office: Tirana; f. 1945; formerly Banque Nationale d'Albanie; sole credit institution in Albania; 47 branches in towns and residential areas; Dir.-Gen. ZEQIR LIKA.

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Kursimeve dhe Sigurimeve (*Directorate of Savings and Insurance*): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. RAMADAN ÇITAKU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (*Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania*): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; f. 1958; Pres. SHERI BABOÇI; publ. *Tregëtia e jashtme Shqiptare* (monthly, also in English and French as *Albanian Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieure Albanaise*).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agroexport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of agricultural and dairy products; Dir. THEODHOR FUNDO.

Albimport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of raw materials, food and finished products; Dir. SAMI MOHAMETI.

Artexport: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; export of art and craft products; Dir. SOTIR ÇOLLAKU.

Exportalb: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of petrol, fuel, bitumen, marble, iron ore, chrome, minerals, copper, copper wire, chemicals, wood, textiles, confectionery, etc.; Dir. RESHAT SINOMERI.

Kinostudio: Rruga Aleksander Moisi 70, Tirana; f. 1954; production, import and export of films; Dir. VASKE ARISTIDHI.

Makinaimport: Rruga Katër Shkurti 6, Tirana; import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. ANDREA MANÇO.

Transshqip: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 55, Tirana; foreign trade shipping.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Centrocop: Skanderbeg Square, Tirana; co-operative import and export organization.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (*Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave Tregatëre (*Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. MUQEREM FUGA.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave të Shit-Blerjes (*Central Union of Buying and Selling Co-operatives*): Tirana.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions were established for the first time in 1945. Until 1958 there was a separate trade union for every principal industry. Now all the trade unions have been merged into a single organization with officials designated to deal with the problems which arise in particular industries. The trade union movement employs some 150 full-time officials. Elected leadership at all levels is a feature of the Albanian trade union organization. Local and district committees meet monthly, and every four years a national conference elects a general council. Trade union membership is now approximately 350,000.

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shqiperisë (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Tirana; f. 1945; 291,178 mems.; Pres. RITA MARKO; Sec.-Gen. TONIN JAKOVA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Drejtoria e Hekurudhave (*Railways Administration*): Tirana.

There are 302 km. of railway track, with lines linking Tirana-Vlorë-Durrës, Durrës-Rogozhina-Elbasan, Vlorë-Laç, Rogozhina-Fier and Elbasan-Librazhd, which includes the branch lines between Kashtë and Yzberish, Paper and Cërrik, and Elbasan and Krasta. A new line is under construction between Elbasan and Përmet.

ROADS

780 km. of new roads were built between 1945 and 1960.

SHIPPING

Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave (*Shipping Administration*): Durrës.

The chief ports are Durrës, Shëngjin, Vlorë and Saranda. Durrës harbour was dredged in 1967 to allow for bigger ships. There is a national merchant fleet which is rapidly expanding.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtransport (*Air Agency*): Bld. Stalin 17, Tirana.

There is a small but modern airport at Rinas, but there is no regular internal air service. Albania is served by the following foreign airlines: Alitalia, Interflug, Malev and Pakistan International Airlines.

TOURISM

Albturist: Bld. Dëshmorët e Kombit, Tirana; Dir. MURAT MEMA.

CULTURE

National Opera and Ballet: Tirana; Dir. KOCO VASILI.

People's Theatre: Tirana; Dir. XHEMAL BROJA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The nuclear physics laboratory built with Chinese aid has now been commissioned.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës (*State University of Tirana*): Tirana; 573 teachers, 7,140 students (1971).

ANDORRA

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The small principality of Andorra (founded in 1278) consists of 465 square kilometres in the Eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The climate is alpine with much snow in winter and a warm summer. The official language is Catalan. The population numbers about 20,500 of whom nearly 6,000 are Andorrans. The national colours are blue, yellow and red. The population is entirely Catholic and the territory is included in the Spanish Suffragan See of Urgel. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Andorra has no proper constitution, and its peculiar autonomy is a legacy of feudal conditions; the country, although administratively independent, has no clear international status. Andorra is a principality, under the suzerainty of the President of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a nominal bi-annual tax, the *questia*, to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. France is represented in Andorra by the *Viguier de France*, and the Bishop by the *Viguier Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Prefect of the East Pyrenees is the Permanent Delegate of the French Co-Prince.

Episcopal Co-Prince: H.E. DR. JOAN MARTI ALANIS, Bishop of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: H.E. GEORGES POMPIDOU.

Viguier Episcopal: JAUME SANSÀ NEQUI.

Viguier de France: HUBERT DUBOIS.

General Council of the Valleys

This council submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The twenty-four members represent the parishes of Andorra and are elected for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. All men and women of the age of 25 and over may vote. The Council nominates the *First Syndic* (*Syndic Procureur Général*) and the *Second Syndic*, who cease to be members of the Council on their election. In the December 1971 General Election, two "progressive" candidates gained seats.

First Syndic: FRANCESC ESCUDE FERRERO.

Second Syndic: EDUARD ROSSELL PUJAL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by two civil judges (*Bayles*), one appointed by the Viguier de France and the other by the Viguier Episcopal. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternatively by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Tercera Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Corsis*, consisting of the two Viguier, the Judge of Appeal, the two Bayles and two members of the Council General.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes, tobacco and vegetables being the principal crops. Livestock is raised and there are approximately 25,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle and 1,000 horses. There is a milk farm outside the capital. Iron, lead, alum, stone and timber are produced. Andorra la Vella is a great market for all European goods owing to favourable excise conditions; many foreigners trade in the principality. Smuggling has reputedly flourished in the past, and customs at the borders are stringent.

RADIO

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anelletes, B.P. 1, Andorra la Vella; Gen. Man. M. DEGOY; privately owned, broadcasts in French and Spanish on 428m. (701 k/c); publs. *La Voz de Radio Andorra* (monthly), *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Sud-Radio: 7 ave. Meritxell, Andorra la Vella; Dir. J.-L. HORBETTE; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

FINANCE

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is a 3 per cent levy on alcohol and motor fuels. There is no income tax, death duty or customs. Andorra's first budget was drawn up in 1954.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: B.P. 21, Andorra la Vella; f. 1930; Chair. M. CERQUEDA.

Banca Cassany: 41 Avinguda Meritxell, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; Dir. M. DIAL; Deputy Dir. R. MORESGUI.

Banc Internacional: Dir. M. CARTAS BALAGUÉ.

Crédit Andorrà: Man. Dir. M. J. BANSSELL.

Banca Mora: Les Escaldes; Chair. F. Mora.

Banca Reig: Chair. S. REIG.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads are maintained by Fuerzas Hidroeléctricas de Andorra S.A. A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers (7,800 feet). There are about 11,000 automobiles in Andorra. There is a motor bus service between Andorra la Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France. Postal services are run by the French Post Office, while telephones are managed by Radio Andorra.

TOURISM

Sindicat d'Initiativa de les valls d'Andorra: Andorra la Vella.

Andorra is much visited by tourists, winter and summer. In winter many slopes are used for skiing and in summer the high fields are occupied by campers. There are about 2,000,000 visitors a year.

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 45° and 48°F. (7° and 9°C.). The population is 98 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat, Czech and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 90 per cent are Roman Catholics, over 6 per cent Protestants, with about 10,500 Jews. The flag consists of three horizontal bands—red, white and red. The capital is Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. After the Second World War the country was divided into four zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Britain and France. On May 15th, 1955 the four powers signed a State Treaty with Austria ending the occupation and recognizing her independence. Parliament then passed an act on October 26th which declared Austria a permanently neutral state. However, she applied for membership of the United Nations and was accepted on December 15th, 1955.

A period of over twenty years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a cabinet composed of the People's Party only. In the 1970 general elections for the *Nationalrat* (First Chamber) no party could achieve an absolute majority and though a coalition government was expected the Socialist Party, with three seats more than the People's Party, decided to take office led by Dr. Kreisky. The Socialists had already gained control of the *Bundesrat* (Second Chamber) in 1969. However, another election was called in October 1971 at which the Socialist Party also achieved an absolute majority in the *Nationalrat*.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces, each of which has its own Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*). There is a bi-cameral parliamentary system. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), is elected on a basis of proportional representation by universal adult suffrage. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), is composed of representatives of the Provincial Assemblies. Members of the *Nationalrat* are elected for four years. The President, elected for six years, is the Head of State.

Defence

In an amendment to her constitution in 1955, Austria declared her permanent neutrality. The total strength of the armed forces is not allowed to exceed 55,000. National Service lasts for six months in the army and up to two years in the air force. As a rule about 50,000 men are conscripted each year. At present the total strength of the army is around 44,000 and that of the air force about 4,350. Approximately 4 per cent of the budget for 1971 was allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

The Austrian economy is no longer mainly dependent on tourism and agriculture, as the manufacturing industries now account for some 37 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Austria possesses iron ore and oil deposits, brown coal, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are also being developed and electricity is now being supplied to neighbouring countries. After the war some quarter of Austrian industry was nationalised, including the largest iron and steel works, a section of the chemical industry, almost all coal and ore mining, most heavy engineering and electrical works, ship building companies and oil production and processing. Industrial relations are good and the number of strikes per year is lower than almost any other country in Europe. In the last decade production has risen steadily and had increased by 30.7 per cent between 1964 and 1969.

Tourism is a valuable source of income, winter and summer. The Danube is popular with excursionists and foreign tourists and is important commercially. Most river trade is with the German Federal Republic (about 5 million tons annually). A small but increasing traffic passes between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Barges of up to 1,000 tons can be accommodated.

In spite of recent trends in agriculture towards mechanization and larger holdings, 18 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture and forestry and the system is still mainly based on small holdings. However, in 1969 they supplied 84 per cent of the country's needs, 2 per cent less than the previous year.

Economic growth has been steadily maintained for the last 15 years, and in 1970 there was an increase of 7.1 per cent in the Gross National Product. The strength of the economy was shown in May 1971 by the 5.05 per cent revaluation of the Schilling. The living standard is still somewhat below that of most advanced European economies but it is rising steadily and may be soon expected to reach the level of her neighbours. The national income per head is about 38,000 schillings per year.

Austria has been a member of the European Free Trade Association since 1960 and now more than one fifth of her trade is with member countries; another fifth is with Eastern Europe. However, her principle markets remain in the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Italy and she has applied in 1961, 1967 and 1970 for a form of Associate Membership of the European Economic Community which would not compromise her neutrality.

Transport

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of timber, steel and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six modern airports. Railways total 5,908 kilometres (3,692 miles), roads 95,000 kilometres (60,000 miles), and commercial waterways 320 kilometres (200 miles).

AUSTRIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Social Welfare

Social Insurance in Austria dates back to the 1880s. Regulations introduced by the German regime in 1938 were maintained until the new Social Insurance Law of 1956. A comprehensive Social Welfare Scheme covering Industrial Accident Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Health Insurance, etc. is compulsory for all employees and otherwise insured persons. There are also provisions for other groups such as unemployment insurance, children's allowances, maternity allowances, rent allowances, provision for war victims, etc.

Education

Since 1962 education has been free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education; provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise education in each of the nine federal provinces and district school boards (*Bezirksschulräte*) in local regions. Starting at the age of 6, all children undergo four years of education at a primary school (*Volksschule*). At the age of 10 they may transfer to secondary education, or continue until the age of 15 in the *Volksschule* or a *Hauptschule* (upper primary school). In a lesser number of cases the pupil enters one of the two forms of high school, the *Gymnasium* (generally arts biased) or the *Realgymnasium* (generally science and mathematics biased), in which he may study until the age of 18. Success in the *Reifeprüfung* (matriculation) constitutes a university or further education qualification. At the age of 14 there are numerous possibilities for transfer between those schools mentioned, and various other types of technical, vocational, and specialized educational establishments. Austria has four universities, the University of Vienna being one of the oldest in Europe.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a

centre for music and art lovers and historians with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival and the Salzburg Music Festival.

Receipts from tourism totalled 25,969 million schillings in 1970.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Belgium, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal German Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Sport

Skiing and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 10 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 26 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Schilling (Sch.) divided into 100 Groschen.

Notes: Schilling 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Schilling 50, 25, 10, 5, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 60.30 Schilling = £1 sterling

23.20 Schilling = \$1 U.S.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA sq. km.	POPULATION			
	1951 Census	1961 Census	1971 Census*	Vienna (capital) 1971 Census*
83,850	6,933,905	7,073,807	7,443,809	1,603,408

PROVINCES
(1971 Census*)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Vienna (capital of Austria)	1,603,408	—	—
Lower Austria	1,411,771	Vienna	—
Styria	1,191,960	Graz	249,211
Upper Austria	1,224,221	Linz	204,627
Carinthia	526,075	Klagenfurt	74,618
Tyrol	539,150	Innsbruck	115,293
Salzburg	399,681	Salzburg	127,455
Burgenland	272,579	Eisenstadt	10,043
Vorarlberg	274,964	Bregenz	23,171

Other important towns (1971): Wels 47,081, St. Pölten 43,229, Steyr 40,587, Leoben 35,122, Dornbirn 34,772, Wiener Neustadt 34,707, Villach 34,593.

* Provisional figures.

EMPLOYMENT
('000—1970)

Agriculture and Forestry	56.5	Electricity, Gas and Water	29.1
Mining and Quarrying	33.4	Commerce and Transport	518.5
Manufacturing	865.0	Services	615.4
Construction	226.4		

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1970—'000 hectares)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA, WASTELAND
1,681	2,215	3,206	1,283

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat and Rye .	460	453	438	417	1,437	1,474	1,405	1,187
Barley . . .	232	238	274	290	772	770	934	913
Oats . . .	124	119	102	102	336	324	288	272
Maize . . .	60	74	117	124	316	399	698	612
Potatoes . .	134	130	113	110	3,049	3,473	2,941	2,704
Sugar Beet .	42	44	47	44	2,063	1,936	2,005	1,947

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses . . .	85	75	66	59	53	47
Cattle . . .	2,441	2,497	2,480	2,433	2,418	2,468
Goats . . .	98	94	88	77	69	62
Sheep . . .	142	138	130	126	121	113
Pigs . . .	2,638	2,786	2,932	3,094	3,196	3,445
Hens . . .	10,396	10,777	10,856	11,291	11,543	12,140

DAIRY PRODUCE

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Milk . . .	3,392	3,372	3,358
Butter . . .	46	45	42
Cheese . . .	52	52	58
Hen Eggs . .	84.6	84.7	86.0

FORESTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Wood Pulp . .	173	181	215
Newsprint . .	127	134	162
Paper (other kinds) .	524	595	653

MINING

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Lignite . . .	'000 metric tons	4,176.7	3,840.7	3,669.6
Natural Gas . .	million cubic metres	1,630.1	1,483.2	1,898.0
Crude Petroleum .	'000 metric tons	2,724.3	2,758.2	2,798.2
Iron Ore . . .	" " "	3,482.1	3,982.0	3,996.7
Copper Ore . . .	" " "	179.6	183.0	176.4
Lead-Zinc Ore . .	" " "	199.5	204.6	219.4
Kaolin . . .	" " "	327.1	348.1	339.8
Magnesite . . .	" " "	1,546.7	1,608.3	1,609.3
Salt (rock and primary salt)	" " "	201.8	225.9	265.3

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cotton Yarn	'000 tons	22.9	20.1	19.5	20.6	20.8
Wool Yarn	" "	13.7	12.5	12.9	13.5	12.3
Woven Cotton Fabric	" "	20.4	18.6	18.3	19.0	17.9
Cement	" "	4,501.1	4,548.1	4,552.8	4,558.3	4,805.9
Pig Iron	" "	2,194.6	2,139.5	2,473.8	2,815.5	2,964.2
Crude Steel	" "	3,192.8	3,023.0	3,467.5	3,926.3	4,078.8
Rolled Iron and Steel	" "	1,345.8	2,193.0	2,521.6	2,760.8	2,859.9
Aluminium (primary)	" "	78.9	78.7	85.9	89.7	90.0
Motor Cycles	number	12,480	10,276	5,621	4,283	7,044
Electricity (total)	million kWh	23,817	24,439	25,714	26,346	30,036
Cellulose	'000 tons	558.4	593.6	637.5	676.2	709.3
Wood Fellings (excl. fuel)	'000 cubic metres	7,706.5	8,337.6	7,505.7	8,336.1	9,000.0

FINANCE

1 Schilling=100 Grosechen.

60.30 Schillings=£1 sterling; 23.20 Schillings=U.S. \$1.

100 Schillings=£1.64 sterling=U.S. \$4.31.

BUDGET (million Schillings)

REVENUE	ANNUAL STATEMENT 1970	BUDGET 1971	EXPENDITURE	ANNUAL STATEMENT 1970	BUDGET 1971
Taxes and Duties	55,110	59,571	Social Welfare	24,704	28,037
Other Revenue	34,256	41,345	Pensions	10,151	11,440
			Investment Credits	9,822	11,336
			Subsidies	11,770	13,210
			Departmental Expenditure	45,137	46,722
TOTAL	94,366	100,916	TOTAL	101,584	110,745

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million Schillings)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
NET NATIONAL INCOME	215.09	225.50	248.82	278.92
<i>of which:</i>				
Wages and Salaries	141.33	149.92	163.20	179.07
Income from unincorporated enter- prises	60.92	63.09	70.12	81.65
Savings of corporations	14.22	15.20	18.20	21.60
General Government income	0.96	0.34	0.83	1.00
Less Interest on public debt	-2.39	-3.05	-3.53	-4.40
Indirect taxes less subsidies	38.34	43.47	47.78	53.20
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	253.42	268.97	296.59	332.12
Depreciation allowances	31.53	33.26	35.67	40.10
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	284.95	302.23	332.26	372.22
Balance of Exports and Imports of goods and services	4.34	2.56	-2.48	-0.94
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	289.29	304.79	329.75	371.28
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	167.20	178.11	189.81	208.68
General Government consumption expenditure	40.52	44.12	48.71	53.63
Gross fixed capital formation	78.20	78.94	84.63	99.70
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	3.37	3.62	6.60	9.27

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY

('000 million Schillings)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gross National Product	284.95	302.23	332.26	372.22
Note Circulation	31.24	32.45	34.12	35.67
Currency Reserves	35.40	34.95	35.47	40.46
Gold	18.06	18.41	18.42	18.39

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Schillings)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	-14,181	-13,986	-11,319	-18,785
Tourism	10,290	11,169	12,720	17,576
Total Services	9,973	10,790	12,715	17,629
BALANCE	-4,208	-3,196	1,396	-1,156
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Unilateral Transfers	1,312	1,042	1,185	908
BALANCE	-2,896	-2,154	2,581	-248
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Total	-8,185	4,293	-1,141	-514
BALANCE	5,289	2,139	1,440	-762
Net Errors and Omissions	133	882	1,341	2,509
GLOBAL BALANCE	5,422	3,021	2,781	2,511

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Schillings)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	54,614	60,519	60,046	64,896	73,460	92,266
Exports	41,600	43,773	47,029	51,707	62,723	74,272

COMMODITIES

('000 Schillings)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food	5,903,829	6,220,252	7,047,888
Corn and Corn Products	962,695	687,564	649,865
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	1,030,945	1,168,113	1,240,701
Beverages and Tobacco	785,165	626,752	791,266
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	506,643	381,670	515,210
Crude Materials	5,780,109	6,904,334	8,452,353
Textile Fibres	1,540,442	1,618,939	1,560,393
Ores and Scrap	1,266,097	1,869,620	2,446,685
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	4,855,600	5,301,234	7,633,654
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	555,535	553,998	804,777
Chemicals	6,761,859	7,611,012	9,065,801
Chemicals, Manufactured Goods	4,160,862	4,810,649	5,781,648
Chemicals, Raw Materials	2,600,997	2,800,363	3,284,153
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	14,396,757	17,065,868	20,763,833
Yarn, Fabric and Textiles	5,193,300	5,982,620	6,369,589
Iron and Steel	2,086,607	2,581,293	3,782,301
Machinery and Transport Equipment	19,349,811	21,653,450	28,763,141
Machinery	8,373,208	9,787,105	12,961,277
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	4,566,844	5,594,288	7,111,818
Vehicles	6,409,759	6,272,057	8,690,046
Miscellaneous Manufactures	6,500,862	7,513,743	8,930,149
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	6,956	8,998	13,166

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—Continued]

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food	2,304,062	2,692,267	3,250,215
Beverages and Tobacco	75,392	101,791	144,523
Crude Materials	5,637,612	6,748,381	7,450,813
Paper Pulp and Waste	485,241	541,352	601,206
Wood and Cork	3,466,052	4,320,758	4,867,579
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,528,177	1,563,298	1,875,232
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	18,439	24,850	29,300
Chemicals	3,278,219	3,536,367	4,183,092
Chemical Manufactures	1,749,616	2,105,672	2,749,355
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	20,337,486	25,123,477	29,256,054
Cloths	1,973,687	2,272,706	2,427,430
Yarn, Fabric and Textile Manufactures	4,387,202	5,171,372	5,848,521
Paper, Cardboard and Paper Products	2,738,035	3,353,899	4,025,950
Iron and Steel	6,288,345	7,923,183	8,906,006
Aluminium	771,669	967,705	822,419
Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,172,248	14,069,818	17,890,284
Machines	5,895,628	7,484,059	9,244,794
Electrical Apparatus and Instruments	3,441,784	4,464,571	5,957,733
Vehicles	1,833,836	2,121,188	2,687,757
Miscellaneous Manufactures	7,344,711	8,774,372	10,170,130
Electricity	1,295,760	1,254,499	1,649,141
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	11,124	88,590	22,167

COUNTRIES ('000 Schillings)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Belgium (with Luxem- bourg)	1,034,000	1,156,000	1,245,121	1,718,052	509,000	645,000	858,713	905,244
France	2,422,000	2,548,000	2,662,409	3,251,016	1,055,000	1,170,000	1,611,790	1,644,170
German Fed. Republic	25,014,000	26,879,000	30,352,299	38,053,201	10,444,000	12,095,000	15,196,664	17,357,043
Great Britain	3,614,000	3,995,000	4,858,904	6,252,180	2,613,000	3,280,000	3,565,717	4,552,160
Hungary	884,000	1,052,000	1,253,639	1,548,519	1,252,000	1,351,000	1,598,019	2,089,372
Italy	4,717,000	4,657,000	4,829,259	6,032,512	5,580,000	5,332,000	6,344,739	7,188,620
Netherlands	1,964,000	1,993,000	2,396,828	2,680,653	1,551,000	1,601,000	1,971,951	2,177,577
Poland	958,000	1,060,000	1,198,171	1,505,934	1,041,000	1,015,000	1,097,075	1,160,541
Switzerland	4,388,000	4,856,000	5,597,556	6,820,390	4,067,000	4,746,000	5,956,343	7,698,182
U.S.A.	2,096,000	2,171,000	2,193,490	3,154,622	2,010,000	2,393,000	2,854,595	3,043,441
Yugoslavia	1,200,000	1,174,000	1,175,590	1,296,143	1,501,000	1,984,000	2,322,612	3,443,525

TOURISM

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRAFFIC (million Schillings)		OVERNIGHT STAYS ('000)	FOREIGNERS ENTERING AUSTRIA ('000)
	Gross	Net*		
1966	15,465	11,012	64,569	71,424
1967	15,981	10,290	63,824	64,929
1968	17,857	11,169	67,459	67,275
1969	20,410	12,720	70,615	73,889
1970	25,969	17,576	79,521	83,864

* Less expenditure of Austrians travelling abroad.

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (1970—'000)

Austria	20,453
Foreign Countries:	59,068
Belgium-Luxembourg	926
Denmark	609
Federal Republic of Germany	44,529
France	975
Great Britain	3,357
Italy	487
Netherlands	3,195
Sweden	577
Switzerland	709
U.S.A.	1,794
Yugoslavia	411
Hungary	126
Czechoslovakia	70
Other countries	1,303

Number of hotel beds (1970): 505,071.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	millions	6,439	6,328	5,734	5,616	6,195	6,281
Freight (net ton-kilometres)	"	8,074	8,251	8,043	7,980	8,733	9,781
Freight tons carried	'000	44,862	44,736	42,770	43,323	45,903	49,988

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1967	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	964,929	1,056,290	1,124,183	1,196,584
Commercial Vehicles	110,310	113,555	119,572	127,852

SHIPPING

('000 gross registered tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tonnage Loaded	1,605	1,904	1,916	1,682
Tonnage Unloaded	4,415	5,860	5,170	5,736

AUSTRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	1,163,194	1,242,785	1,334,339	1,427,333
Radios	2,145,888	2,071,458	2,043,837	2,026,157
Television Sets	978,336	1,129,165	1,276,797	1,425,622
Book Titles	6,317	6,495	6,808	5,810†
Newspaper Circulation*	2,110,200	2,305,300	2,385,100	2,331,200
Copies per '000 of population	288	313	323	317

* Number of copies printed per issue.

† Number produced by Austrian Publishers Association.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	5,778	44,512	963,579
General Secondary	288	9,484	141,260
Compulsory Vocational	417	3,508	139,220
Intermediate Vocational, Secondary Technical and Vocational	541	7,181	74,803
Teacher Training	50	1,184	10,406
Universities and other Higher Schools	17	7,860	57,869

Source: Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, 1 Heldenplatz, Neue Burg, Vienna.

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AUSTRIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

THE CONSTITUTION

Austria is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*) elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber government. The republic is organized on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 20.

The National Council (*Nationalrat*) consists of 183 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 10, Styria 8, Upper Austria 8, Carinthia 4, and the other provinces 3 each, making 54 in all. They are elected by the provincial governments, and function during the life of the provincial government which they represent.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The President is the head of the State, and he holds office for six years. His powers include appointing ambassadors, conferring honours, etc. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The Government consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President from the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then

chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

The Provincial Diet (*Landtag*) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the *Landtag* elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the *Landtag*.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and Provincial governments are clearly defined. The constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of State:* e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.
2. *Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces:* e.g. elections, population matters, and road traffic.
3. *The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it:* e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.
4. *Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces* in all matters not expressly assigned to the state: e.g. municipal affairs, building, theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. FRANZ JONAS.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1972)

(Socialist Party, formed November 1971)

Chancellor: Dr. BRUNO KREISKY.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Social Welfare: Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER.

Minister of the Interior: OTTO RÖSCH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dipl. Ing. Dr. OSKAR WEIHS.

Minister of Transport: ERWIN FRÜHBAUER.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CHRISTIAN BRODA.

Minister of Finance: Dkfm. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH.

Minister of Education and the Arts: Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Minister of Defence: KARL LÜTGEMDORS.

Minister of Building and Technology: JOSEF MOSER.

Minister of Science and Research: Dr. HIRTA FIRNBERG.

Minister of Health and Environment: Dr. INGRID LEODOLTER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Nationalized Industries): Dr. ERNST EUGEN VESELSKY.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Family Policy): ELFRIEDE KARL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Paris, France (E).
- Albania:** Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITER TONA.
- Argentina:** Hoher Markt 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDEZ.
- Australia:** Concordiaplatz 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENCE CORKERY.
- Belgium:** Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES PUTTEVILS.
- Brazil:** Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ALUYSIO REGIS BITTENCOURT.
- Bulgaria:** Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN POPOV.
- Burma:** Praguc, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Canada:** Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10/IV (E); *Ambassador:* NORMAN BERLIS.
- Chile:** Lugeck 1/III/8 (E); *Ambassador:* RENATO GAONA ACUNA.
- China, People's Republic of:** (E); *Ambassador:* WANG YUEH-YI.
- Colombia:** Stadiongasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENTE HUERTAS DE FRANCISCO.
- Costa Rica:** Madrid, Spain (E).
- Cuba:** Eitelberggasse 24 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ.
- Czechoslovakia:** Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (L); *Minister:* KAREL KOMAREK.
- Dahomey:** Bad-Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Denmark:** Führichgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN KNOX.
- Dominican Republic:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Ecuador:** Mostgasse 8a (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO APUNTE CABALLERO.
- Egypt:** Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL FAHMY.
- El Salvador:** Paris, France (E).
- Finland:** Untere Donaustrasse 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
- France:** Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS LEDUC.
- German Federal Republic:** Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SCHIRMER.
- Ghana:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Greece:** Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉNÉLAS ALEXANDRAKIS.
- Guatemala:** Berne, Switzerland (L).
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Hungary:** Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* SÁNDOR KURTÁN.
- Iceland:** Stockholm, Sweden (E).
- India:** Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* VISHNUPRASAD CHUNILAL TRIVEDI.
- Indonesia:** Schwedenplatz 2/V/38-43 (E); *Ambassador:* IDE ANAK AGUNG GDE AGUNG.
- Iran:** Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSSEN SADRI.
- Iraq:** Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAMAD DALI AL-KARBOULI.
- Ireland:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Israel:** Peter Jordan-Strasse 66 (E); *Ambassador:* YITZHAK PATISH.
- Italy:** Rennweg 27 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRICO AILLAUD.
- Japan:** Rennngasse 10/V (E); *Ambassador:* NAPAICHI FUJIYAMA.
- Jordan:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Korea, Republic of:** Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 31 (E); *Ambassador:* SUNG GA LEE.
- Lebanon:** Hohewarte 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN SOLH.
- Malawi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Malta:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Mexico:** Gonzagagasse 2/1/4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS WECKMANN MUÑOZ.
- Mongolia:** Budapest, Hungary (E).
- Morocco:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Nepal:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (L).
- Netherlands:** Untere Donau Strasse 13-15/VIII (E); *Ambassador:* Baron CONSTANT WILHELM VAN BOETZELAER VAN ASPEREN.
- New Zealand:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Nicaragua:** Rome, Italy (L).
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nigeria:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Norway:** Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR LUNDE.
- Panama:** Johann Strauss-Gasse 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IRVIN J. GILL.
- Peru:** Gottfried-Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO PIZARRO ZEBALLOS (also accred. to Turkey).
- Philippines:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Poland:** Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42c (E); *Ambassador:* LESLAW WOYTYGA.
- Portugal:** Johannesgasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILHERME MARGARIDO DE CASTILHO.
- Romania:** Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU ANJIOIU.
- Saudi Arabia:** Wallnerstrasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD MUHTASIB.
- Senegal:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

AUSTRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

South Africa: Reisnerstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON FRANK.

Spain: Argentinierstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL MARIA DE LOJENDIO E IRURE.

Sudan: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: Obere Donastrasse 49/51 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL JOHAN LENNART PETRI.

Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED ESCHER.

Syria: Budapest, Hungary (E).

Thailand: Renngasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARUN PHAN ISRANGUN NA AYUTHAYA (also accredited to Turkey).

Tunisia: Himmelfortgasse 20 (E); *Minister:* ABDELMELEK BERGADUI.

Turkey: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ISTINYELI.

United Kingdom: Reisnerstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS S. LASKEY.

Uruguay: Elizabethstrasse 6/VII/27 (E); *Ambassador:* DON GERMAN DENIS BARREIRO.

U.S.A.: Boltzmanngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN P. HUMES.

U.S.S.R.: Reisnerstrasse 45-47 (E); *Ambassador:* AVERKY B. ARISTOV.

Vatican: Theresianumgasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. OPILIO ROSSI.

Venezuela: Rotenturmstrasse 5-9/VII/18 (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. ANTONIO BRICENO-LINARES.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: London, England.

Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MITJA VOSNJAK.

Austria also has diplomatic relations with Congo (Democratic Republic), Cyprus, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda and Sudan.

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(April 25th, 1971)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. FRANZ JONAS (SPÖ)	2,488,272
Dr. KURT WALDHEIM (ÖVP)	2,225,368

Dr. Jonas achieved a majority of 263,004 which was a great increase over his majority of 63,482 when he was first elected President in May, 1965.

(SPÖ) Socialist Party of Austria.

(ÖVP) Austrian People's Party.

President of Nationalrat (National Council): ANTON BENYA.

President of Bundesrat (Federal Council): Ing. HELMUT MADER.

NATIONALRAT

(General Election, October 1971)

	VOTES	SEATS
Socialist Party	2,280,142	93
People's Party	1,964,809	80
Liberal Party	248,432	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) (Austrian People's Party): Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945. This is a Conservative Christian-Democratic party which has developed out of the former Christian Social Party. Chair. Dr. KARL SCHLEINZER; Sec. Dr. HERBERT KOHLMAIER; party organs: *Volkszeitung (Karnten)*, *Sudost Tagespost*, *Tiroler Nachrichten*, *Salzburger Volkszeitung*, *Linzer Volksblatt*, *Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt*.

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) (Socialist Party of Austria): Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 700,000 mems.; Chair Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chair. HANS CZETTEL, Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG, FELIX SLAVIK, KARL WALDBRUNNER; Sec. FRITZ MARSCH; publ. *Arbeiterzeitung*.

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) (Liberal Party of Austria): Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955. This Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (League of Independents) dissolved in April 1956, and it

stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of workers in management, for European co-operation and for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe. Chair. and Leader of Parliamentary Group FRIEDRICH PETER; publ. *Neue Front*.

Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) (Communist Party of Austria): A-1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this Party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions. It advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union. Chair. FRANZ MUHR; Secs. ERWIN SCHARF, WALTER WACHS. Party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

Demokratische Fortschrittliche Partei (DFP) (Democratic Progressive Party): Vienna I, Bankgasse 1; f. 1965; this party believes that a balanced centre group is needed between the two big parties and regards the Socialist Party as too far to the left; Chair. Dr. OTTO TUMA; party organ: *Telegramme*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. WALTER ANTONIOLLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. LEOPOLD WERNER.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Dr. OSKAR DONNER; Vice-Pres. Dr. SERGIUS BOROTHA.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. FRANZ PALLIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. FRANZ BERGER and Dr. WOLFGANG LASSMANN.

The Austrian Legal System is based on the principle of a division between legislative, administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, *Verwaltungsgerichtshof* and *Oberster Gerichtshof*). The judicial courts are organized into 229 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

Trial by jury was re-introduced in 1951 for the first time since 1934. The death penalty was abolished in 1950.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic population of Austria is estimated at 6,300,000. There are two Archbishopsrics and seven Bishopsrics.

Archbishopsrics:

Vienna . H.E. Cardinal D.Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, 1010 Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 2.
Salzburg . Dr. EDUARD MACHEINER, 5020 Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2.

Bishopsrics:

St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ZAK, 3100 St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.
Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ SAL. ZAUNER, 4010 Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.
Graz-Seckau . JOHANN WEBER, 8010 Graz, Bischofsplatz 4.
Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, 9010 Klagenfurt, Mariannagasse 2.
Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, 7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.

Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, 6020 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greif-Strasse 7.

Feldkirch . D.Dr. BRUNO WECHNER, 6800 Feldkirch, Hirschgraben 2.

Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Österreich (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession*): Vienna I, Schellinggasse 12; 424,681 mems.; Bishop OSKAR SAKRAUSKY; publs. *Amtsblatt*, *Die Saat* (fortnightly), *Am und Gemeinde*, *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evang. Presse-dienst für Österreich* (2 per week), *Weltweite Horizonte* (fortnightly), *Antoss* (10 per year).

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche Helvetischen Bekenntnisses (*Reformed Church*): approx. 18,216 mems.; Landes-superintendent Pfr. IMRE GYENGÉ; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt für Österreich* (monthly).

Old Catholic: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 35,000; Bishop Dr. STEFAN TÖRÖK; Auxiliary Bishop LUDWIG PAULITSCHKE; Vicar General Dr. ERNST KREUZEDER.

THE PRESS

Austria's *Wiener Zeitung*, founded in 1703, is the oldest daily paper published in the world, and Austria's Press history dates back to 1615 when its first newspaper was published. During the nineteenth century the Press suffered repression under the absolute monarchy and this situation was not legally liberalized until the Press Law of 1922 which states that "The freedom of the Press is assured and subject only to the limitations defined in this law". During the years of German annexation the Press was to a large extent subordinated to the Nazi propaganda machine. After the Second World War the Allies published several newspapers including the original *Kurier*, and the Austrian Press rapidly recovered from the effects of a totalitarian administration.

Agitation within the Press against relatively heavy taxation and costs has been appeased to some extent by concessions in the 1969 Purchase Tax Law. Reform has

also been demanded in the Press Law with particular regard to *right of reply*. According to this section of law, any person or persons who feel themselves to have been subject to an incorrect statement in the Press can (and often do) demand to have a formal reply of equal volume and position published in the offending newspaper. This is considered by the majority of the Press as an obstacle to its freedom. Other objections have been raised on such points as the lack of constitutional guarantees for freedom of opinion and circulation, and the compulsory supply of copy to the Ministry of the Interior. The Austrian Press is still subject to *Nachzensur* (after-censorship) and a paper's registered *Verantwortlicher Redakteur* (Responsible Editor) is penally liable for material printed which contravenes the law on such points as libel or "corruption of minors". For many years no "Responsible Editor" has been imprisoned, although fines have been imposed and issues

AUSTRIA—(THE PRESS)

confiscated. In practice there is complete freedom of opinion and circulation in the Austrian Press subject to the restrictions of the 1922 Press Law.

In 1961 the Austrian Press Council (*Presserat*) was founded. It consists of representatives of the publishers and journalists and its principal duties are to watch over the freedom of the Press and to ascertain grievances of the Press. In 1971, 149 publications appeared in Austria, of which 112 were weekly newspapers and 32 dailies. Daily circulation on weekdays amounted to 2,331,200 copies in 1970. The political parties each have a newspaper, and independent papers tend to follow a political line. Although there is a strong provincial Press in Graz, Salzburg, and Innsbruck, the country's Press is centered in Vienna. The three highest circulation dailies are the *Kronen-Zeitung*, the *Kurier* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The *Presse* (independent) and the *Arbeiter Zeitung* (socialist) are the country's most respected dailies. In November 1970 the highly respected *Volksblatt*, the most important People's Party daily, ceased publication owing to financial difficulties, but in 1971 the *Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt* was founded as a replacement organ of the People's Party in Vienna.

DAILIES

- Arbeiter-Zeitung:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; Socialist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 107,911, Sunday 144,750; Editor Dr. MANFRED SCHEUCH.
- Unabhängige Kronen-Zeitung:** Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Independent; circulation weekdays 690,458, Sunday 836,929; Editor HANS DICHAND.
- Kärntner Tageszeitung:** Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; daily except Mondays; circulation 39,301; Editor JOSEF KREUTZ.
- Kleine Zeitung:** Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; circulation weekdays 39,225, Saturday 46,914; Editor Dr. HANS SASSMANN.
- Kleine Zeitung:** 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; circulation weekdays 89,688, Saturday 113,757; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.
- Kurier:** Vienna 7; Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; circulation weekdays 449,121, Saturday 535,231; Editor EBERHARD STROHAL.
- Linzer Volksblatt:** Linz, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 23,171, Saturday 29,072; Editor PETER KLAR.
- Neue Front:** Vienna I, Karntnestr. 28; organ of Liberal Party of Austria.
- Neue Zeit, Die:** 8 Stempfergasse 3-7, 8011 Graz; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Party; daily except Mondays; circulation 88,814; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER.
- Neue Zeitung, Die:** 1050 Vienna, Sonnenhofgasse 8; f. 1967; circulation weekdays 100,000, Monday 140,000, Saturday 120,000, Sunday 260,000; Editor HANS HERZOG.
- Niederösterreichisches Volksblatt:** 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 20; f. 1971; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor PETER KLAR.
- Oberösterreichische Nachrichten:** 4010 Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; morning; Independent; circulation weekdays 68,368, Saturday 95,738; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ.
- Presse, Die:** 1198 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; circulation weekdays 61,690, Saturday 81,335; Editor OTTO SCHULMEISTER.
- Salzburger Nachrichten:** A-5020 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; f. 1945; Independent; circulation weekdays 46,417, Saturday 73,790; Editor Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHL.
- Salzburger Volksblatt:** Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; Independent; circulation weekdays 20,471, Saturday 29,501; Editor Dr. HANS MENZEL.

- Südost Tagespost:** 8001 Graz, Herrengasse 9; f. 1951; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 50,356, Saturday 61,021; Editor Dr. HELMUT SCHUSTER.
- Tagblatt:** Linz, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; organ of Socialist Party; circulation weekdays 28,665, Saturday 29,645; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL.
- Telegramme:** Vienna I, Bankgrasse 1; organ of Democratic Progressive Party; Editor TONI LORENZ.
- Tiroler Nachrichten:** Innsbruck, Südtiroler Platz 14-16; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. HANNS HUMER.
- Tiroler Tageszeitung:** Schlüsselverlag Moser & Co., Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 5-7; Independent; circulation weekdays 61,000, Saturday 72,000; Editor HANS THÜR.
- Volksstimme:** 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; organ of the Communist Party; morning; circulation weekdays 44,901, Sunday 81,607; Editor HANS KALT.
- Volkszeitung:** Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; organ of Austrian People's Party; circulation weekdays 23,200, Sunday 25,900; Editor WALTER RAMING.
- Vorarlberger Nachrichten:** Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; circulation weekdays 34,098, Saturday 37,309; Editor EUGEN RUSS.
- Vorarlberger Volksblatt:** Bregenz, Anton-Schneider-Gasse 32; f. 1866; organ of the Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. EUGEN BREIER.
- Wiener Zeitung:** Vienna III, Rennweg 16; f. 1703; official Govt. paper; morning; circulation 50,000; Editor Dr. FRANZ STAMPRECH.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

- Freiheit:** Vienna VIII, Laudongasse 16; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. OTTO HEROLD.
- Fürche, Die:** Vienna VIII, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1945; Catholic; circulation 25,000; Editor Dr. WILLY LORENZ.
- Grazer Montag:** 8001 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; Independent; f. 1947; circulation 71,877; Chief Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH.
- Kärntner Nachrichten:** 9020 Klagenfurt, 8-Mai-Strasse 13/II; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor FRANZ PAUER.
- Kärntner Volksblatt:** Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; Independent; Editor WOLFGANG PRITZNER.
- Kleine Blatt, Das:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1927; non-political; circulation 105,000; Dir. HARALD EGGER.
- Neue Agrar Post:** Vienna 18, Theresiengasse 3; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture; circulation 43,700; Editor Dipl. Ing. W. WERNER.
- Neue illustrierte Wochenschau:** Vienna VII, Kaiserstrasse 8-10; circulation 302,884; Editor JOSEF KOSTELNIK.
- Salzburger Volksbote:** Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; Catholic; Editor Dr. FRANZ MAYRHOFER.
- Sonntagspost:** 8011 Graz, Stempfergasse 4; Independent; illustrated, non-political; circulation 32,130; Editor Landesrat FRANZ WEGART.
- Tiroler Bauernzeitung:** Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; circulation 23,000; Published by Tiroler Bauernbund.
- Videnské Svobodné Listy:** 1050 Vienna, Margaretenplatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.
- Volksbote, Der:** Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1892; Independent Catholic; circulation 32,000; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.
- Volks-Post:** Wiener Neustadt; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor Dr. GERDA LAHOFER.

AUSTRIA—(THE PRESS)

Wie-Wo—Wiener Wochenblatt: Vienna IX, Sobieskigasse 21; f. 1957; Independent; circulation 221,081; Editor Dr. FRITZ DAMSCHITZ.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical; Editors F. BRÜCKE, J. BÖCK.

Wiener Samstag: Vienna III, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; circulation 178,000; Editor DIETMAR GRIESER.

Wirtschaft, Die: Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; circulation approx. 30,000.

Wochenpresse: Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; circulation 43,508; Editor Dr. HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

AT Auto-Touring: Vienna I, Schubertstr. 3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organization; fortnightly; circulation 500,000; Editor ERWIN RONELT.

Austria-SKI: Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 53; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; every two months; circulation 50,000; Editor TONI THIEL.

Austro-Motor: 1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; Editor OTTO KARNER.

Bunte Österreich: Strozsigasse 2, 1080 Vienna; illustrated weekly; circ. 211,653.

Echo: Flossgasse 12, 1025 Vienna; weekly illustrated news magazine; Editor G. A. NEUMANN.

Die Frau: Rechte Wienzeile 97, 1050 Vienna; woman's weekly magazine; Editor HARALD EGGER; circ. 141,691.

Frau und MutterNeue Mode: Kohlmarkt 11, 1014 Vienna; women's monthly magazine; Editor ANNELIESE SCHMITZ.

Freundin: Strozsigasse 2, 1080 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German fortnightly magazine for young women; circ. 71,493.

Hör Zu: Mariahilf Str. 84, 1070 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German radio, television and family illustrated weekly; Editor HARALD KUTSCHERA; circ. 156,492.

Kleines Frauenblatt: Beatrixgasse 32, 1030 Vienna; women's weekly; Editor Dr. GERTRUD SVOBODA; circ. 65,685.

Neue Agrarzeitung: 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 18; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; fortnightly; circulation 20,000; Dir. ERNST ZIPPERER; Editor SEPP RINDER.

Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau: Kaiser Str. 8-10, 1072 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZISKA KIRSCH; circ. 310,923.

Neue Wochenausgabe: Muthgasse 2, 1108 Vienna; illustrated weekly; Editor FRANZ FAHRENSTEINER; circ. 141,691.

Opal: Mahler Str. 7, 1015 Vienna; monthly; illustrated for young people; Editor LEO SCHULER; circ. 23,333.

RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung, Die: Kaiser Str. IV, 1072 Vienna; f. 1936; weekly illustrated; Editor F. R. HARTAUER; circ. 102,892.

Sportfunk: Seidengasse 3-11, 1070 Vienna; weekly; sporting; Editor Dr. GUNTHER WESSIG; circ. 90,000.

Sport und Toto: Nussdorfer Str. 14, 1090 Vienna; weekly sports illustrated; Editor HANS BULLA.

Stern—Wiener Illustrierter: Parkring 12, 1010 Vienna; Austrian edition of the German illustrated weekly; Editor ERNST BRAUNER; circ. 126,231.

Welt der Frau: Dametzstr. 29, 4020 Linz; women's monthly magazine; circ. 72,100.

Die Wende—aktuell: Schönaugasse 64, 8011 Graz; weekly for young people; Editor JULIUS KAINZ; circ. 22,683.

WIR: Annenstr. 65, 8021 Graz; monthly magazine for young housewives.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Acta Mechanica: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. PARKUS (Vienna), A. PHILLIPS (New Haven, Conn.).

Acta Neurochirurgica: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors A. A. JEFFERSON (Sheffield), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), L. LEKSELL (Stockholm), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), P. E. MASPEL (Milan), S. OBRADOR (Madrid), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht), G. WEBER (St. Gallen).

Acta Physica Austriaca: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1947; irregular; Editor PAUL URBAN (Graz).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors W. MÖRIKOFER (Davos), F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna), J. PODZIMEK (Prague), E. R. REITER (Fort Collins).

Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Klimatologie, Bioklimatologie, Strahlungsforschung: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors as series A.

Archiv für die gesamte Virusforschung: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors S. GARD (Stockholm), C. HALLAUER (Bern), A. MAYR (Munich), K. F. MEYER (San Francisco), A. B. SABIN (Cincinnati).

Computing: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1966; irregular; Editors E. BUKOVICS (Vienna), R. INZINGER (Vienna), W. KNÖDEL (Stuttgart), C. C. ELGOT (Yorktown).

E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1884; monthly; Editors H. SEQUENZ (Vienna), F. SMOLA (Vienna).

Felsmechanik und Ingenieurgeologie (Rock Mechanics and Engineering Geology): Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1963; irregular; Editors L. MÜLLER (Salzburg-Karlsruhe), C. FAIRHURST (Minneapolis).

Internationale Wirtschaft: Vienna I, Bankgasse 1; weekly; economics; Editor LEONIDAS MARTINIDES.

Juristische Blätter: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editors F. BYDLINSKI, H. R. KLECATSKY.

Landwirtschaft, Die: 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; fortnightly; agriculture and forestry; published by Chamber of Agriculture for Lower Austria; Editor Dr. WILFRIED THURNER.

Literatur und Kritik: Otto Müller Verlag, Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; Austrian and East European literature and criticism; monthly; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, JEANNIE EBNER.

Monatshefte für Chemie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editors E. HAYEK (Innsbruck), O. KRATKY (Graz), H. NOWOTNY (Vienna), H. TUPPY (Vienna), F. WESSELY (Vienna).

Monatshefte für Mathematik: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editors E. HLAWKA (Vienna), N. HOFREITER (Vienna), K. MAYRHOFER (Vienna), L. SCHMETTERER (Vienna).

Neue Wege: Vienna I, Hofburg, Batthianystiege; cultural; eight issues yearly.

Neues Forum: 1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; international monthly for Christians and Socialists for radical democracy; circulation 20,000; Editor in Chief GÜNTHER NENNING.

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Österreichische Ärztezeitung: 1010 Vienna I, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Board; bi-monthly; circ. 16,080; Editor Vizepr. Dr. H. NEUGEBAUER.

Österreichische Bergsteiger Zeitung: Vienna VII, Richter-gasse 4; monthly; Editor W. STEINER.

Österreichische Botanische Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1851; irregular; Editor LOTHAR GEITLER.

Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editors E. KODRIC, R. MAYRHARTING, F. SMOLA.

Österreichische Monatshefte: Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of the Österreichische Volkspartei; monthly; Editor Prof. LUDWIG REICHOLD.

Österreichische Musikzeitschrift mit Schallplattenbeilage
Phono: 1010 Vienna, Hegelgasse 13/22; monthly; circulation approx. 8,000; Editor E. LAFITE.

Österreichische Standpunkt, Der: 1180 Vienna, Eduardgasse 13/3; f. 1964; Independent; monthly; Editor RUDOLF WENGRAF.

Pädiatrie und Pädologie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editor H. ASPERGER.

Praktiker: 1051 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 101; technical hobbies; circulation 20,000; Editor Dipl. Ing. WALTER EXNER.

Reiseland Österreich—Der Fremdenverkehr: Vienna I, Canovagasse 5; f. 1927; monthly; circ. 20,000; Editor WILHELM A. OERLEY.

Sozialist, Der: Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; organ of Socialist Party; monthly; circulation 282,900; Man. Editor AUGUST BERGMANN.

Trotzdem: 1014 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 9; monthly; circ. 26,000; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor ROBERT KOCH.

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: Vienna VII, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Wacht, Die: 1010 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; organ of Reichsbund-Verband Katholischer Männer und Jungmänner Österreichs; Editor C. F. TIHOUN.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; circ. 94,733; Editor FRITZ KONIG.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical weekly; Editors F. BRÜCKE, J. BÖCK.

Wissenschaft und Weltbild: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; all branches of scientific research; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. LEO GABRIEL.

Wort und Wahrheit: Vienna I, In der Burg, Säulenstiege; f. 1946; bi-monthly; religion and culture; Editors OTTO MAUER, OTTO SCHULMEISTER, KARL HEINZ SCHMIDTHÜS, ANTON BÖHM.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: Vienna I, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editors WILHELM WEBER, A. MAHR.

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse Agentur (APA): Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Co. (private company); 26 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o A.P.A., Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI D'ALÒ.

AP: 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 1080 Vienna, Auerspergstrasse 15.

UPI: 1010 Vienna I, Opernring 1/E/6; Man. RICHARD C. LONGWORTH.

The following Agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichische Journalistengewerkschaft (Trade Union of Austrian Journalists): Vienna I, Bankgasse 8; f. 1945; 1,103 mems.; Pres. DDr. GÜNTHER NENNING.

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (Asscn. of Periodical Publishers): 1010 Vienna, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 138 mems.; Pres. A. HAILWAX.

Presseclub Concordia Vereinigung Österreichischer Schriftsteller und Journalisten (Asscn. of Austrian Writers and Journalists): Vienna, Bankgasse 8; f. 1958; 360 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. KALMAR; Sec. Dr. A. SCHNEIDER.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber (Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Asscn.): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Pres. Komm. Rat JOSEPH S. MOSER; Gen. Sec. FRITZ STURZ; publ. *Handbuch-Österreichs Presse Werbung Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Amalthea-Verlag: 1030 Vienna, Am Neumarkt 19; f. 1917; belles-lettres, fiction, fine arts; Dir. Dr. HERBERT FLEISSNER.

Amandus Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Franz-Josefs Kai 65; f. 1945; fiction, medicine and dental surgery, popular sciences; Dir. EMMY FUCHS-FINSTERER.

Bergland Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerring 17; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, youth, religion, fiction; Dir. FRIEDRICH GEYER.

Bohmann Verlag K.G.: 1010 Vienna, Canovagasse 5; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Servitengasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, ethnology, psychology, and philosophy; university booksellers; Dir. ERICH LEITHE-JASPER.

Franz Deuticke Verlag: 1010 Vienna I, Helfersdorferstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books; Dir. W. RIEHL.

Doblinger, Ludwig Musikverlag: 1010 Vienna I, Dorotheergasse 10; f. 1816; music; Dir. CHRISTIAN WOLFF.

Freitag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: 1071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); geography, maps and atlases; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ, HARALD HOCHENEGG.

Wilhelm Frick-Verlag & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 27, Postbox 772; f. 1868; fiction, theatre, music, translations, children's books; Man. KURT MOHL.

Gerold & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. Dr. HEINRICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

Globus Zeitungs-, Druck-, und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. J. F. SCHMID.

Herder & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile.

Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 1080 Vienna, Strozgasse 8; art, history, politics, religion; Gen. Dir. DDr. W. LORENZ.

Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Singerstrasse 12; f. 1921; fiction, commercial science, physical science, school text-books; Man. Dir. FERDINAND GROSS.

Brüder Hollinek: 1030 Vienna, Steingasse 25; f. 1873; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir. Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK, Jun.

Kunstverlag Wolfrum: 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10, f. 1919; art; Dir. HERBERT WOLFRUM.

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung: 1014 Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law and political science; Dirs. Dkfm. FRANZ STEIN, WALTER STEIN.

Wilhelm Maudrich: 1011 Vienna, Franz-Josephs-Kai 23, Postfach 500; f. 1909; medical; Dir. GERHARD GROIS.

Otto Müller Verlag: 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general; Man. Dr. RICHARD MOISSEL.

Paul Neff Verlag K.G.: 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. W. PFENNINGSTORFF.

Österreichische Lehrmittelanstalt: 1010 Vienna, Hohenstaufengasse 1-3; educational supplies; Proprs. Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst.

Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office): 1037 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; Gen. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SICKINGER.

Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst: 1010 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresa; education, science; belles-lettres, sports and music; Foundation administered by the State; Ministerialrat Dir. Dr. PETER LALICS.

Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1946; general; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF GANSTERER.

Rudolf M. Rohrer Verlagsbuchhandlung: 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 7; f. 1786; archaeology, fine arts, history of art, translations; Proprs. MARGARETE VON ROHRER and ELIZABETH VON ROHRER.

Anton Schroll & Co.: 1050 Vienna, Spengergasse 37 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books, art prints (facsimiles and pictures), original graphics; Man. FR. REISSER; Dirs. Dr. F. KORNAUTH, L. BAKALOWITS, D. REISSER.

Springer-Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Mülkerbastei 5; f. 1924; medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dirs. G. F. SPRINGER, K. F. SPRINGER, W. SCHWABL.

Carl Ueberreuter Verlag: 1095 Vienna, Alserstrasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS SALZER.

Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1070 Vienna, Schottenfeldgasse 18; f. 1905; periodicals and books; Dirs. THEODOR FUCHS, Dr. HARALD KUTSCHERA.

Universal Edition: 1010 Vienna, Karlsplatz 6; 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, Dr. A. KALMUS, S. HARPNER, E. HARTMANN, A. SCHLEE.

Urban & Schwarzenberg, G.m.b.H.: 1090 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; f. 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.

Verlag für Jugend und Volk G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9; f. 1921; pedagogics, art, children's books; Dir. KURT BIAK.

Verlag Kremayr & Scheriau: 1120 Vienna, Niederhofstrasse 37; f. 1951; fiction, non-fiction, history, politics, children's books; Dir. GERALD NOWOTNY.

Verlag Styria: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Man. Dir. WILLY SCHRECKENBERG.

Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.: 6010 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. GEORG SCHIEMER; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HUBER.

A.J. Walter Verlag o.H.G.: 1010 Vienna, Kohlmarkt 11; f. 1941; geography, maps, technology; Dirs. Dr. ANTON J. WALTER, MARIA WALTER; Man. Dir. HANS OSTERBAUER.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1040 Vienna, Prinz Eugenstrasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, poetry, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hauptverband des österreichischen Buchhandels (Association of Austrian Publishers and Booksellers): 1010 Vienna I, Grünangergasse 4; f. 1859; Pres. DIETER REISSER; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 660 mems.

Österreichischer Verlegerverband (Association of Austrian Publishers): 1010 Vienna, Grünangergasse 4; Pres. Dr. WILHELM SCHWABL; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 206 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk G.m.b.H. (*Austrian Broadcasting Company*): 1041 Vienna, Argentinierstrasse 30a; Television Dept., 1041 Vienna, Argentinierstrasse 22; f. 9157; controls all radio and governmental television in Austria; Gen. Dir. GERD BACHER; Dirs. HELMUT LENHARDT (Sales Dept.), Dr. HELMUT ZILK (Television Programmes), Dr. ALFRED HARTNER (Radio Programmes), Dr. GEORG SKALAR (Technology).

RADIO

There are 243 stations (including relay stations) in the provinces, broadcasting two programmes throughout the day, and a third programme between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on frequency modulation transmission.

25 kW Medium Wave Stations:

Aldrans II, Lauterach II, Klagenfurt I, II, Graz II.

50 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations: Patscherkofel I, II, III, Kahlenberg I, II, III.

100 kW Medium Wave and Frequency Modulated Stations: Graz-Dobl, Kronstorf, Lichtenberg I, II, III, Schöckl I, II, III, Gaisberg I, II, III, Jauerling I, III, Pfänder I, II, III.

150 kW Medium Wave Stations: Vienna I, II.

In 1970 there were 2,023,815 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are programmes seven times a week from 15 transmitting stations. The service is shared between government and commercial stations.

In 1970 there were 1,377,349 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Schillings)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Österreichische Nationalbank (*Austrian National Bank*): 1090 Vienna, Otto Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG SCHMITZ; Gen. Man. DDr. HANS KLOSS; 8 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G. (formerly Arbeiterbank A.G. Wien): Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 204m.; dep. 6,436m. (1968); Gen. Man. Prof. FRITZ KLENNER; 27 brs.

Bank für Kärnten, A.G.: Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur Lemischplatz 5; f. 1922; cap. 60m.; dep. 500m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. Dr. HERMANN BELL, HERBERT KAISER, MAXIMILIAN MERAN; 4 brs.

Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: 4010 Linz, Hauptplatz 11 and 10; f. 1869; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 2,838m.; Chair. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Dirs. F. PUSCHBAN, Dr. P. LUCAN-STOOD, R. WÖDLINGER; 20 brs.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, A.G.: Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 9; f. 1904; cap. 100m.; dep. 1,675m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dr. GERHARD MOSER, Dkfm. Dr. OTTO KASPAR; 12 brs.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: 1010 Vienna I, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; sole partner Dipl. Ing. JOSEF MELCHART.

Bankhaus Carl Spängler & Co.: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 1; f. 1828; Partners CARL SPÄGLER, RICHARD SPÄGLER, HEINRICH SPÄGLER, Dr. HEINZ WISMÜLLER; 2 brs.

Breisach Pinschof Schoeller: 1011 Vienna, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897 (merged with Pinschof & Co. 1969); Partners Dr. CURT FUCHS, Gen. Konsul Dkfm. HUGO HILD, TASSILO HOHENLOHE, VIKTOR INNHOF, Dkfm. Dr. MARIUS MAUTNER MARKHOF, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: 1010 Vienna, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 18,397m. (1967); Chair. FERDINAND GRAF; Gen. Man. ERICH MIKSCH; 51 brs.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Herrngasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 100m.; dep. 5,699m.; co-operative bank; Pres. Dipl. Ing. Dr. LUDWIG STROBL; Gen. Dir. Dr. HELLMUTH KLAUHS; 2 brs.

Gewerbe und Handelsbank: Vienna VII, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; cap. 2½m., dcp. 209m. (1966); Man. FRANZ STRUDL.

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen (*Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks*): Vienna I, Schuberting 5; f. 1937; cap. 275m.; dep. 12,450m. (1966); Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUTH SLAIK.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. GOTTFRIED SCHAEFER, LEONHARD WOLZT, MANFRED WOLZT.

Österreichische Industriekredit A.G.: Vienna IX, Schwarzschanierstrasse 5/VI; cap. 90m.; dep. 6m.; Chair. Dr. HANS KLOSS; Man. FRANZ FUCHS.

Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 25m.; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ERICH R. MIKSCH; Gen. Man. Dr. E. KARLIK; Man. Dr. HASCHKE.

Österreichische Landerbank A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 15,000; Gen. Man. Dr. FRANZ OCKERNÜLLER; 46 brs.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Herrngasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 50m.; Gen. Man. PETER WINTERSTEIN; Man. Dr. GERHARD OTTEL, Dr. RUDOLF SCHNEIDER; 24 brs.

Schoeller & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Renngasse 3; f. 1833.

Zentralkasse der Volksbanken Österreichs reg. Gen.m.b.H.: 1090 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 34.35m.; dcp. 4,755m.; Chair. of Admin. Board ERICH MANHARDT.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (*Assn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers*): Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1945; 59 mems.; Pres. ERICH MIKSCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. EDUARD KARLIK.

AUSTRIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (*The Vienna Stock Exchange*): Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections: Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. DDr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER; Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT RINTERSBACHER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Chair. EVA BÜHN; Dirs. JOSEF WALTER, Dr. ARTHUR TABARELLI.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (*Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna*): Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; affiliates: Anglo-Danubian Lloyd, Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G., Union Versicherungs A.G., Wiener Verein (Industrial Life Insurance Co.); every class; Chair. THE MAYOR OF VIENNA; Man. Dirs. OTTO BINDER, Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; publ. *Mitteilungen*.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft:

Vienna I, Wipplingerstrasse 36/38; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS.

Kosmos Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen.-Man. Dr. HELLMUT THEISS; Asst. Gen. Man. Dr. W. FABER.

Wechselseitige Versicherungsanstalt in Graz: Graz, Herren-gasse 18/20; f. 1828; every class; Pres. Dr. FRANZ Graf MERAN.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Vienna I, Opernring 3-5; f. 1860; every class except sickness and life insurance; Chair. Dr. h.c. PHILIPP SCHOELLER; Gen. Man. DDr. NORBERT ZIMMER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmungen Österreichs (*Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies*): A1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. Dkfm. Dr. jur. ERNST SLANEC; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRANZ SCHÜLLER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Federal Economic Chamber*): 1010 Vienna, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; sections for Handicraft, Industry, Commerce, Banking, Traffic and Tourist Trade; in each capital of the nine federal provinces there is a Chamber of Commerce, f. 1848, with the same organization; approx. 265,000 mems.; Pres. Ing. RUDOLF SALLINGER; Gen. Sec. Dr. ARTHUR MUSSIL; publ. *Internationale Wirtschaft, Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter, Austria-Export*, etc.

All Austrian enterprises are members of the Federal Chamber and belong to a professional association. The professional associations belong to one of the six sections enumerated above.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Sektion Industrie): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 under the name of Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into the present industrial organization on Jan. 1st, 1947; Chair. Dipl. Volksw. PHILIPP SCHOELLER JR.; Deputy Chair. Gen. Dir. Ing. FRITZ W. MAYER, Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Dir. Dr. HOFENEDER; comprises the following industrial federations:

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie Österreichs (*Clothing*): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Kr. SIEGFRIED ELIAS; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (*Mining and Iron Producing*): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. JOSEF OBEREGGER; Man. Dr. WILHELM DENK.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs (*Chemicals*): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. and Gen. Dir. NARCIS LARGER; Dir. Ing. EDMUND CZERNILOFSKY.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (*Iron and Metal Goods*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat Dipl. Ing. OTTO WOLFRUM; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH MAYER.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (*Austrian Electrical*): 1010 Vienna, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. Präsident

Generalkonsul Dr. BERNHARD KAMLER; Man. Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (Oil): 1031 Vienna; Rasumofskygasse 23; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Chair. Dr. FRITZ HOYNIGG; Man. Dir. Dr. PETER MES-SINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Österreichs (*Vehicles*): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; f. 1907; 160 mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. RICHARD RYZNAR; Gen. Sec. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Filmindustrie (*Films*): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. Dr. HERBERT GRUBER; Dir. Dr. WINFRED BRAUNEIS.

Fachverband der Gaswerke (*Gas Works*): 1041 Vienna IV, Gusshausstrasse 30; Chair. Dr. WALTER JORDE; Dir. Dipl. Ing. ERICH KLEMENT.

Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie (*Foundries*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dr. EMIL WEINBERGER; Dir. ALEXANDER LANGTHALER.

Fachverband der Glasindustrie (*Glass*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dipl. Ing. KARL KRATSCHEMER; Dir. Dipl. Ing. GEORG WALLERSTAIN-MARNEGG.

Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie (*Wood Processing*): Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.

Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie (*Leather Producing*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 43 mems.; Chair. RUDOLF POESCHL; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGKH.

Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie (*Leather Processing*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 203 mems.; Dir. ALFRED STÜRGKH.

Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahl- und Eisenbau-Industrie Österreichs (*Machinery, Steel and Iron Construction*): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 562 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. EBERHARDT VON BUCHER; publ. *The Austrian Machinery and Steel Construction Review* (monthly).

Fachverband der Metallindustrie (Metals): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. ALFRED HERZ; Dir. DR. MAX LINSMAIER.

Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie (Provisions): Vienna III, Zaunergasse 1-3; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. ROBERT HARMER; Dir. Dkfm. OTTO WAAS.

Fachverband der Papier-, Zellulose-, Holzstoff- und Pappenindustrie Österreichs (Paper and Pulp): 1061 Vienna, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Pres. HANS POPPOVIC; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.

Fachverband der Papierverarbeitenden Industrie (Paper Processing): 1030 Vienna, Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1; Chair. HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.

Fachverband der Sägeindustrie (Sawmills): Vienna I, Uraniastasse 4/1; f. 1947; 4,100 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat BRUNO KLIMBACHER; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAIER.

Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie (Stone and Ceramics): Vienna I, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 652 mems.; Chair. Ing. LEOPOLD HELBACH; Sec. Dr. ERICH PRADER.

Fachverband der Textilindustrie Österreichs (Textiles): Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; c. 750 mems.; Gen. Dir. Dr. FRANZ J. MAYER-GUNTROF; Dir. Dr. FRITZ STELLWAG-CARION.

TRADE UNIONS

Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (Austrian Federation of Trade Unions): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organization with voluntary membership; f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HOFSTETTER, F. SENGHOFER, A. STROER, J. ZAK; 1,526,829 mems.; organized in 16 trade unions, affiliated with ICFTU, Brussels.

Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten (Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees): 1013 Vienna, Deutschmeisterplatz 2; 262,225 mems.; Chair. Ing. RUDOLF HÄUSER.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter der chemischen Industrie (Chemical Workers' Union): Vienna 6, Stümpergasse 60; 66,113 mems.; Chair. W. HRDLITSCHKA.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land und Forstwirtschaft (Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers): Vienna VI, Loquaipplatz 9; 42,117 mems.; Chair. HERBERT PANSI.

Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter (Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers): 1082 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 197,206 mems.; Chair. HANS BÖCK.

Gewerkschaft der Bediensteten im Handel, Transport und Verkehr (Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport): 1010 Vienna, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 26,496 mems.; Chair. JOHANN ROPOSS.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner (Union of Railwaymen): Vienna 5, Margarethenstrasse 166; 119,000 mems.; Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL.

Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten (Union of Municipal Employees): Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 122,515 mems.; Chair. ROBERT WEISZ.

Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter (Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers): Vienna 8, Albertgasse 35; 58,375 mems.; Chair. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Gewerkschaft der Metall- und Bergarbeiter (Union of Metalworkers and Miners): Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; 290,000 mems.; f. 1890; Chair. ANTON BENYA; publ. *Glück auf*.

Gewerkschaft der Oeffentlich Bediensteten (Union of Public Employees): Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 127,732 mems.; Chair. ALFRED GASPER-SCHITZ, JOSEF SEIDL; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTER, HANNS WAAS.

Gewerkschaft der Post- und Telegraphenbediensteten (Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers): 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 58,171 mems.; Chair. JOSEF SCHWEIGER.

Gewerkschaft der Textil-, Bekleidungs und Lederarbeiter (Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 77,646 mems.; Chair. HANS KOUBA.

Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers): 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 26,182 mems.; Chair. ARNOLD STEINER; Publs. *Vorwaerts* (fortnightly, circ. 30,000), *Graphische Revue Österreich* (twice monthly).

Gewerkschaft Gastgewerblicher Arbeitnehmer (Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers): Vienna 4, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 16,041 mems.; Chair. FRITZ SAILER.

Gewerkschaft Kunst und freie Berufe (Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.): Vienna 9, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1954; 16,700 mems.; Chair. HANS GROHMANN.

Gewerkschaft persönlicher Dienst (Union of Workers in Personal Services): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; 20,310 mems.; Chair. ADALBERT BUSTA.

Bundestraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions): Hohenstaufengasse 12, Vienna I; Pres. ERWIN ALTENBURGER; Sec. KARI WEDENIG; organized in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of the above sixteen trade unions; affiliated with IFCTU, Brussels.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

Vienna International Trade Fair: 1071 Vienna, Messeplatz; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September); exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 650,000; Pres. EDUARD STRAUSS; Dir. ALFRED PORGES; publ. *Die Wiener Messe*.

Grazer Süd-Ost-Messe: Messeplatz, P.O.B. 63, Graz; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFLER.

Export- und Mustermesse Dornbirn: Realschulstrasse 6, Dornbirn; annually July; main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.

Innsbrucker Messe: Taxishof, Innsbruck; annually September; mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

Österreichische Holzmesse-Klangenfurter Messe (Austrian Wood-Fair and Klagenfurt Fair): Messedirektion 9021 Klagenfurt, Postfach 79, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11;

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annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

International Agricultural Fair: Fair-management of Wels, Upper Austria; annual; held alternately in Wels and

Ried; agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000; 310,000 square metres with 23 halls; international participation; f. 1878; Pres. WALTER PAMER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): Head Office 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Gen. Man. Dr. KARL KALZ.

Vienna Divisional Management: Vienna II, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Dr. E. D'ARON.

Linz Divisional Management: 4020 Linz/Donau, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Hofrat Dr. HANS BREINL.

Villach Divisional Management: Villach, 10. Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. Dipl. Ing. FRANZ BACHLER.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: Innsbruck, Claudiastrasse 2; Pres. Hofrat Dipl.-Ing. HERWIG RAUCHBAUER.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. Of a total length of 5,908 km., 2,414 km. are at present electrically operated.

There are nine other railway companies: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway, Montafon Railway, Stern and Hafferl Light Railways Co., Styrian Provincial Railways, Tyrol Zugs-pitze Railway, Vienna Local Railways, Zillertal Railway.

ROADS

There are 94,831.5 km. of classified roads in Austria of which 478.4 km. are modern motorway, 9,259.7 km. main roads and 22,593.4 km. secondary roads.

A 300-km. autobahn connects Salzburg and Vienna and a further section of the Süd-Autobahn connects Vienna with the Italian border.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Österreichischer Automobil-, Motorrad- und Touring Club (Ö.A.M.T.C.): Vienna I, Schuberttring 3; Tel 72 990; formed 1946 from Österreichischer Touring Club and Österreichischer Automobil Club; 500,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. h.c. Dipl. Ing. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROLF E. VEIT; publs. *Auto-Touring* (bi-weekly), annual Touring Guides and maps.

Most of the provinces also have their own motoring organizations, affiliated to the Ö.A.M.T.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport and of Nationalized Enterprises: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (*The Danube Shipping Co.*): Vienna; fleet consists of 8 passenger vessels, 45 tankers, 197 freight ships, barges, etc.

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (*Austrian Federal Railways*): 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; administers steamboat services on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the Wolfgangsee.

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hain-

burg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 200 miles. Danube barges carry 700-1,000 tons, but loading depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main International Airport is at Schwechat, nearly 11 miles from Vienna. Transport is provided by the airlines between the capital and the airport. There are also international flights from Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt and Linz, and internal flights between these cities.

Österreichische Luftverkehrs Aktiengesellschaft (A.U.A.): (*Austrian Airlines*): 1031 Vienna, Salesianergasse 1; f. 1957; external flights from Vienna to Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Bucharest, Budapest, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, London, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Warsaw, Zürich; Aircraft fleet: seven DC-9/32 and two on order, four Caravelle VI-R;

Management D.Dr. A. HESCHGL, Dr. H. PAPOUSEK.

Austria is served by 27 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (*Austrian National Tourist Office*): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 3-5.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: rue Royale 170, Brussels.

Denmark: Vimmelskaftet 30, Copenhagen.

France: 12 rue Auber, Paris 9e; 8 rue Fort Notre Dame, F13 Marseille 7e.

German Federal Republic: Rossmarkt 12, and Bethmannstrasse 50-54, Frankfurt; Tauentzienstr. 16, Berlin 30; Karl-Marx-Strasse 2, Berlin 44-Neukölln; Verkehrsamt am Dom, Cologne; Bieberhaus am Hauptbahnhof, Hachmannplatz, Hamburg 1.

Greece: P.O.B. 309, Massalia 24a, Athens.

Ireland: 4 Ardoyne House, Pembroke Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

Italy: Via IV Novembre 153, Rome; Via Dogana 2, Milan.

Netherlands: Herengracht 437, Amsterdam C.

Portugal: Av. Duque de Loulé 97/3º, Lisbon.

Spain: Torre de Madrid, Planta 11/8, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Strandvägen 19, P.O.B. 14003, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1.

United Kingdom: 16 Conduit St., London, W1R 0AL; 19 Mosley Arcade, Picadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4AF.

AUSTRIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and the Arts: 1014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5; f. 1848; Minister LEOPOLD GRATZ.

STATE THEATRES

Staatsoper: Vienna I, Opernring 2; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINRICH REIF-GINTL.

Redoutensaal: Vienna I, Hofburg, Josefplatz 3; opera.

Volksooper: Vienna IX, Waehringerstrasse 78; f. 1898; opera, operettas; Gen. Man. ALBERT MOSER.

Burgtheater: Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; classical and modern drama; Dir. GERHARD KLINGENBERG.

Akademietheater: 1030 Vienna III, Lisztstrasse 1; f. 1922; drama; associated with the Burgtheater.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (*Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra*): Vienna I, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Wiener Symphonisches Orchester (*Vienna Symphony Orchestra*): Wiener Symphoniker Konzerthaus, 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna; Principal Conductor WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie Ges. m.b.h.—SGAE (*Austrian Company for Atomic Energy Studies*): 1082 Vienna, Lenaugass 10; f. 1956; Technical Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. HANS GRÜMM; Admin. Dir. Dr. RAPHAEL SPANN; Chair. Dipl. Ing. Dr. WILHELM ERBACHER; Deputy Chair. Sekt. Chef Dr. ROBERT TSCHÉCH, Dr. HANS HECKE; 58 mems.; publs. *SGAE-Report* (weekly), *Isotope in Industrie und Landwirtschaft* (quarterly).

The SGAE is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

UNIVERSITIES

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (*Karl Franzen University of Graz*): Graz; 626 teachers, 6,367 students.

Leopold-Franzens Universität Innsbruck (*Leopold Franzen University of Innsbruck*): Innsbruck; 253 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universität Salzburg (*University of Salzburg*): Salzburg; re-opened 1963; 403 teachers, 2,548 students.

Universität Wien (*University of Vienna*): Vienna; 1,003 teachers, 19,000 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Hochschule in Graz (*Technical University of Graz*): Graz; 333 teachers, 4,100 students.

Technische Hochschule in Wien (*Technical University of Vienna*): Vienna; 250 teachers, 6,607 students.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and Germany, to the South by France, and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Flemish, spoken in the North, and French, spoken in the South, are the two main official languages. The Law of August 1963 established four linguistic regions, the French, Flemish and German-speaking areas and Brussels, which is situated in the Flemish part and has bilingual status. Approximately 60 per cent of the population are Flemish-speaking, 40 per cent French-speaking and some 100,000 speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The flag carries three vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has emerged as one of the leaders of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of the Benelux Economic Union, of Western European Union, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Economic Community (the Common Market). As the headquarters of EEC, NATO and over 100 other international organizations, Brussels has become an important European capital. Belgium granted independence to her former colony, the Belgian Congo (now Zaire), in 1960 and the Trusteeship Territory of Ruanda-Urundi became independent in 1962 as the State of Rwanda and the Kingdom of Burundi.

The language dispute between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemings has been the main problem in politics since the war. The government of Gaston Eyskens was peculiarly successful in surviving until December 1971 in an atmosphere of linguistic calm. The "Conférence Linguistique" was held in the autumn of 1969, but failed to achieve anything. In May 1970 the Government's attempts to introduce constitutional reforms which would provide cultural and economic decentralization and special voting procedures for Flemings and Walloons foundered over the problems of the status and territorial limits of Brussels.

The capital is officially bi-lingual; though the majority of the inhabitants are Francophone, thus making it an island in Dutch-speaking Flanders. The Flemings fear the gradual loss of the cultural identity of Flanders; the Walloons fear that they will be forced to conform to Flemish-speaking institutions. The Government bowed, in 1970, to some of the Flemish demands and as a result, the Walloons formed the "Committee of Public Safety for the Brussels area" and boycotted Parliamentary sessions. The borough elections in October 1970 brought success for the Walloons (F.D.F.) in Brussels and success for the Socialists over the whole country. At the end of November Mr. Eyskens, after a month of negotiating between the parties, re-introduced his reforms with concessions to both sides, and in spite of protests in Brussels, a revised Constitution incorporating the reforms has been accepted. Now

Belgians are officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community has regional powers in economic and cultural affairs. There are also provisions to ensure linguistic equality in central government and Parliament. Despite the initial success of the Eyskens government, the linguistic question remains unsettled; General elections in Autumn 1971 recorded advances in the standing of federalist linguistic parties on both sides. A Walloon landslide made Inner Brussels even more a French-speaking stronghold in Flanders, and though the main political parties held their ground, Mr. Eyskens was unable to form a new government until January 1972, after a two-month crisis.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has three classes of members: directly elected, elected by Provincial Councils, and co-opted. Members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected directly by universal adult suffrage. The members of each house are elected for four years. Proportional representation is used. There are nine provinces.

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO and maintains an army, navy and air force. The headquarters of SHAPE was transferred to Casteau in Belgium during 1967. Military service lasts 12 months and the total strength of the armed forces is 96,500, comprising Army 71,500, Navy 5,000, Air Force 20,000. The defence budget for 1971 totalled 29,700 million Belgian francs.

Economic Affairs

Because of its geographical position, Belgium is well situated for international trade and is one of the most successful importers and exporters in the world, maintaining a large merchant fleet. Over half Belgium's external trade is with the other members of the EEC. Principal individual trade partners are Federal Germany, the Netherlands, France and the U.S.A. Since 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg have formed an Economic Union, and in 1960 the Benelux Treaty, incorporating the Netherlands, came into force. The country is the most densely populated in Europe and is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the North, but the government is encouraging re-investment in the Southern Walloon region. There are two Ministers of Regional Economy. Apart from coal, and to a lesser extent clay, sand and stone, the country has no natural resources and purchases essential raw materials abroad; thus the export trade—of vital importance to the economy—is dependent largely on the state of the world market. About 40 per cent of Belgium's G.N.P. is exported. Major exports are iron and steel products, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, textiles and glass. Agriculture provides Belgium with about four-fifths of its food.

The year 1969 saw near record expansion, accompanied by a marked acceleration in price increases and wage rises.

BELGIUM—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

In the second half of 1970 the boom began to ease off as a result of tight budget policy and restrictive monetary measures. 1970 saw the near completion of total economic union between the three Benelux countries; this established Benelux as a single customs area and also introduced co-ordination between the Prime Ministers on social affairs and industrial and transport policies.

The Bank Rate underwent eight increases between the end of 1968 and mid-1970, rising from 3½ per cent to 8½ per cent. To avoid the risk of inflation, the introduction of the Value Added Tax imposed by the EEC, was postponed until January 1971. The rapid expansion of the past three years did cause inflationary pressure, but this has been held in check during 1971, possibly due to the automatic linking of wage and salary increases to the cost of living index.

Transport and Communications

The Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges maintains 4,165 km. of main line railway. On the roads, buses and trams (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux) are much used. There are over 23,500 km. of main roads and seven international motorways. The navigable inland waterways cover over 1,768 km., and some canals are accessible to barges of 1,450 and 2,000 tons. The modernized port of Antwerp (now the third biggest in the world) handles a large tonnage of inland and ocean traffic and specializes in general cargo and containers. SABENA is one of the oldest and largest airlines in the world. Belgium's merchant fleet comprised 96 ships, totalling 958,696 tons, in 1970.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is administered by the National Office for Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, health insurance, unemployment and pensions. Most allowances and pensions are tied to the cost of living index. Workers and employees are entitled to 3 weeks holiday for every twelve month period of work. They also receive a "holiday bonus". They are insured against accidents occurring on the work premises or on the way to and from work, though only bodily injuries are liable to such reparations. Family allowances in 1971 were as follows: 641 francs for the first child, 1,080 francs for the second child and for the third and for each of the following 1,512 francs per month. There is no housing problem in Belgium; on average 33,350 houses are built annually.

Education

Education in Belgium is compulsory from 6-14. A characteristic of Belgian education is the co-existence of two separate education systems: the *école officielle* is a state secular school and the *école libre* is a private denominational school receiving state subsidies. Under the School Pact of 1958 primary and secondary education were provided free and parents were given the right to choose the type of education for their children; in 1967 43 per cent of school age children attended *écoles officielles* and 57 per cent attended *écoles libres*. Under the 1963 Language of Instruction Act teaching is given in the language of the region; in the Brussels district teaching is done in the mother language of the pupil.

Primary education is from 6-12; for children who do not continue with secondary education, a two-year course

attached to the primary school is provided, but this is now generally being replaced by the lower secondary school.

Secondary education consists of: general education, *normale* (for the training of primary school teachers), technical and artistic (vocational). General education at secondary level is divided into (a) *humanités anciennes*, traditionally based on classical literature, the course is essentially literary though including some scientific education. (b) *humanités modernes* centred either on mathematics, science or economics. Both sectors are divided into two three-year cycles and pupils may change from one sector to the other during the first four years of their course.

University Education: University entrance requirements are a minimum of marks at the end of the last year of secondary school plus a maturity examination. Courses are divided into a 2-3 year course of general preparation known as degree candidature followed by 2-3 years of specialization. There are five Universities, two of which are divided into French and Flemish-speaking sections.

The National Study Fund provides grants where necessary and nearly 35 per cent of students are receiving scholarships. In 1970 educational expenditure amounted to 68.7 million Belgian Francs and 18.9 per cent of the annual budget. Since the reforms of 1970, two Ministers of Education have been responsible for the French and Flemish-speaking regions respectively. The University of Louvain and the Free University of Brussels are divided into two linguistic sections.

Tourism

Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes is excellent hill-walking country. There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest such as Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.

Sport

The most popular sport is football.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), July 21 (Independence Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saint's Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Belgian Franc. 1 franc = 100 centimes.

Notes: Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20.

Coins: Francs 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centimes 50, 25, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 115 Belgian Francs = £1 sterling
44 Belgian Francs = \$1 U.S.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1970)
30,513	9,690,991

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION (1970)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1970)
Antwerp	1,535,680	Antwerp	673,111
Brabant	2,177,975	Brussels	1,071,194
Flanders (East)	1,314,031	Ghent	226,193
Flanders (West)	1,056,855	Bruges	114,783
Hainaut	1,330,789	Mons	28,727*
Liège	1,015,309	Liege	443,706
Limburg	656,477	Hasselt	39,673*
Luxembourg	219,186	Arlon	14,343*
Namur	384,689	Namur	32,507*

* Excluding suburbs.

Other important towns: Charleroi 23,324, Malines 65,620, Ostend 56,167, Courtrai 44,998, Seraing 40,524.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	15.76	7.15	11.98
1967	15.19	7.11	11.92
1968	14.66	7.24	12.59
1969	14.58	7.49	12.36
1970	14.56	7.56	12.27

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1969	1970		1969	1970
Agriculture and Fishing	191.1	180.8	Electricity, Water, Gas	31.2	31.7
Mining	60.1	52.3	Commerce	640.1	665.0
Manufacturing	1,248.8	1,275.5	Transport and Communications	272.5	282.7
Building and Construction	311.5	315.9	Administrative and Professional	926.5	942.1

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ('000 hectares)

YEAR	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
1967 . . .	1,577	796	601.1
1968 . . .	1,564	791	601.1
1969 . . .	1,554	788	601.1
1970 . . .	1,542	795	601.1

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER HECTARE (100 kg.)			TOTAL PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Winter Wheat . . .	44.4	41.5	44.6	496	431	517
Spring Wheat . . .	37.8	34.7	29.2	441	323	191
Rye . . .	32.0	32.7	30.8	87	70	61
Winter Barley . . .	44.7	40.2	42.5	148	146	214
Spring Barley . . .	35.4	34.6	26.1	426	409	312
Oats . . .	36.1	33.6	27.0	315	281	194
Sugar Beet (roots) . . .	458.6	468.9	431.3	4,108	4,217	3,868
Potatoes—Early . . .	195.6	213.7	172.8	101	78	59
Main crop . . .	295.2	300.6	301.6	101	901	876
Late . . .	293.2	305.9	212.7	366	274	438

LIVESTOCK ('000)

YEAR (Dec. 15th)	FARM AND OTHER HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	GOATS
1967 . . .	84	2,611	65	2,392	2
1968 . . .	81	2,674	84	2,504	3
1969 . . .	76	2,713	85	3,094	3
1970 . . .	67	2,715	66	3,835	3

DAIRY PRODUCE ('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Milk	3,995	3,920	3,745
Butter	100	98	92
Cheese	33	34	39
Hen Eggs	188	219	245

MINING

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Coal	'000 metric tons	14,806	13,200	11,362
Iron Ore	" " "	82.1	93.1	93.4

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	84	87	86
Woven Cotton Fabric	" " "	68.7	70.8	70.3
Wool Yarn	" " "	73	81	81
Wool Fabrics	" " "	35	38	39
Shoes	'000 pairs	21,935	20,192	17,039
Coke	'000 metric tons	7,243	7,249	7,069
Cement	" " "	5,740	6,269	6,729
Bricks	millions	1,367	1,298	1,228
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	10,371	11,211	10,845
Crude Steel	" " "	11,573	12,837	12,677
Refined Copper	" " "	340.9	360.9	353.1
Refined Lead	" " "	110.1	112.6	104.1
Refined Zinc	" " "	251.1	261.6	234.8
Electricity	million kWh	25,060	27,630	28,960
Gas (manufactured)	million cubic metres	3,127	2,511	2,072

FINANCE

1 Belgian franc=100 centimes.

115 Belgian francs=£1 sterling; 44 Belgian francs=U.S. \$1.

1000 Belgian francs = £8.69 sterling = U.S. \$22.73

BUDGET

(million Belgian francs)

REVENUE	1970*	1971†	EXPENDITURE	1970*	1971†
Direct Taxation	131,490	142,845	Government Departments	165,472	179,524
Customs and Excise	46,075	48,126	Public Debt	54,114	59,730
Stamp Duty	92,589	106,144	Pensions	33,237	36,852
Other Registration Duties	13,313	13,800	Education and Social Services	63,676	68,066
Other Revenue	16,791	7,981	Defence	27,695	29,738
			Other Expenditure	847	941
TOTAL	300,198	318,896	TOTAL	345,048	374,851

* Provisional results.

† Official estimates.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Belgian francs)

	1968	1969	1970
NATIONAL INCOME	818,905	909,808	1,017,941
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and Salaries	510,906	566,750	642,817
Income from private firms and societies	186,702	201,583	209,355
Income from properties falling due	103,763	118,311	135,503
Savings not distributed by enterprises	21,160	27,294	32,604
Direct taxation	20,977	25,859	30,325
Revenue from property	7,051	7,677	10,541
Less interest on public debt	31,654	37,666	43,204
Indirect taxation less subsidies	121,973	133,308	146,691
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	940,878	1,043,116	1,164,632
Depreciation allowance	98,570	109,107	120,274
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,039,448	1,152,223	1,284,906
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	2,900	9,100	39,200
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,036,548	1,143,123	1,245,706
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	662,439	720,207	769,185
Government consumption expenditure	144,520	160,731	178,316
Gross fixed capital formation	229,589	262,185	298,205

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million Belgian francs)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	73,963	76,175	75,947	73,519
Currency in Circulation	177,482	183,243	183,002	188,212

WAGES AND PRICES INDEX

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Average Daily Earnings in Francs:						
Men	359	389	414	438	473	521
Women	223	246	266	283	304	335
Consumer Price Index* (1958=100)	115	120	123	127	131	137

* Excluding rent.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES*
('000 million Belgian francs)

	1969		1970	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	404.9	395.7	485.8	446.4
Non-monetary gold	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5
Freight and transportation	25.5	24.2	30.4	28.0
Travel	15.8	22.7	17.4	24.6
Investment income	27.6	26.8	43.1	39.7
Other services	49.2	43.2	61.9	55.6
Total	524.0	514.0	639.1	594.8
BALANCE	10.0	—	44.3	—
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	9.4	15.2	11.5	18.4
BALANCE	—	5.8	—	6.9
CURRENT BALANCE	4.2	—	37.4	—
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Public sector (Total)	3.0	5.3	3.5	3.9
BALANCE	—	2.3	—	0.4
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>				
State industries	11.6	2.0	1.7	3.8
Private sector	34.2	29.6	22.3	34.0
Total	45.8	31.6	24.0	37.8
BALANCE	14.2	—	—	13.8
CAPITAL BALANCE	12.1	—	—	14.2
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>				
Total	54.4	52.8	44.2	47.4
BALANCE	1.6	—	—	3.2
Total	636.6	618.7	722.3	702.3
GLOBAL BALANCE	17.9	—	20.0	—

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1970
('000 million Belgian francs)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA		GREAT BRITAIN		COMMON MARKET		OTHER OECD	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	32.3	40.5	19.1	42.4	324.3	267.0	38.9	33.8
Non-monetary gold	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1
Freight and transportation	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.8	15.4	13.9	2.5	3.7
Travel	4.6	3.3	1.5	1.0	6.7	11.1	2.5	5.7
Investment income	10.8	7.7	4.8	5.0	13.6	13.0	3.5	8.3
Other services	12.3	11.9	3.7	3.9	26.6	29.5	3.9	5.6
Total	64.5	68.2	33.0	55.2	386.6	334.5	51.5	57.2
BALANCE	—	3.7	—	22.2	52.1	—	—	5.7
<i>Transfer Payments: (Total)</i>	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	4.0	0.8	1.0
BALANCE	0.6	—	0.1	—	—	2.6	—	0.2
CURRENT BALANCE	—	3.1	—	22.1	49.5	—	—	5.9
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
Public sector (Total)	0.1	1.0	—	—	3.4	1.9	—	0.2
BALANCE	—	0.9	—	—	1.5	—	—	0.2
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>								
Public enterprise (non-monetary)	—	1.7	—	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.2
Private	8.2	8.6	3.1	1.6	6.6	15.3	1.6	1.3
Total	8.2	10.3	3.1	1.9	6.9	16.2	2.2	1.5
BALANCE	—	2.1	1.2	—	—	9.3	0.7	—
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	3.0	1.2	—	—	7.8	0.5	—
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>								
Total	3.8	1.3	18.1	—	—	1.6	—	26.3
BALANCE	2.5	—	18.1	—	—	1.6	—	26.3
Total	78.3	81.9	54.7	57.5	398.3	358.2	54.5	86.2
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	3.6	—	2.8	40.1	—	—	31.7

* Including Luxembourg.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Belgian francs)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	358,701	358,895	416,670	499,432	568,115
Exports . . .	341,450	351,621	408,200	503,252	580,467

COMMODITIES*

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Live Animals and Animal Products . . .	11,485	12,487	14,675	13,573	16,144	20,687
Vegetable Products and Foodstuffs (un-manufactured) . . .	24,702	27,991	33,531	8,706	11,003	12,003
Fats and Oils . . .	2,539	3,283	4,503	1,483	1,887	2,336
Ores and Minerals . . .	59,171	64,514	75,302	16,998	21,107	21,131
Manufactured Foods, Beverages, Tobacco .	18,421	21,064	23,666	11,619	13,870	16,335
Chemical Products . . .	25,474	30,143	34,286	30,616	37,249	45,123
Leather and Leather Products . . .	3,527	4,375	4,615	3,117	4,196	4,097
Textiles and Clothing and accessories . .	39,355	47,221	48,689	51,939	62,006	64,946
Shoes, Suitcases, Umbrellas, Fans . . .	3,083	3,492	3,951	1,135	1,370	1,459
Wood and Timber Products . . .	5,887	7,505	7,479	2,673	3,500	4,203
Plastics, Artificial Resins, Rubber . . .	12,332	15,697	18,207	10,906	14,849	17,963
Paper and Pulp . . .	13,051	15,548	17,701	9,874	13,090	14,901
Stone, Plaster, Cement, Asbestos, Mica, Pottery, Glass . . .	5,265	6,444	7,621	12,513	13,997	16,442
Precious Stones and Metals . . .	27,336	31,572	21,780	22,985	27,696	25,962
Non-Precious Metals . . .	57,998	70,479	87,171	114,579	138,167	163,327
Machinery, Electrical Equipment . . .	51,746	63,274	79,906	37,865	47,123	58,529
Vehicles . . .	41,184	57,447	66,165	40,474	54,446	63,956
Timepieces, and Precision and Musical Instruments . . .	7,428	9,055	11,150	3,430	4,655	6,378
Weapons and Ammunition . . .	209	180	190	1,088	1,155	1,423
Objets d'Art, Antiques . . .	273	309	243	206	258	239
Miscellaneous Products . . .	6,200	7,349	7,734	12,421	15,487	19,028
TOTAL . . .	416,626	499,432	568,115	408,200	503,251	580,467

COUNTRIES* (million Belgian francs)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina . . .	3,746	3,977	4,727	559	947	996
Australia . . .	2,814	3,453	2,732	1,056	1,155	1,382
Congo . . .	16,261	21,409	23,200	3,479	4,473	5,666
Brazil . . .	2,426	3,467	3,902	1,581	1,679	2,302
Canada . . .	5,377	5,210	7,576	2,603	2,816	2,309
Denmark . . .	2,494	2,082	2,070	3,960	5,461	5,923
Finland . . .	2,297	2,777	2,437	1,543	2,060	2,503
France . . .	63,562	79,445	97,307	75,760	105,760	114,935
German Democratic Rep. . .	1,470	1,786	1,676	742	755	794
German Federal Republic . .	86,564	115,891	132,573	85,476	115,233	142,895
India . . .	1,983	2,142	1,619	1,770	2,044	2,059
Italy . . .	17,938	20,134	21,282	15,547	21,618	27,280
Netherlands . . .	60,770	71,225	83,032	85,902	97,384	112,503
Norway . . .	2,019	2,551	3,087	3,423	4,454	4,951
Sweden . . .	8,802	10,707	12,110	7,043	10,001	11,682
Switzerland . . .	5,386	6,525	6,352	8,155	10,281	11,875
United Kingdom . . .	30,111	34,753	33,002	17,846	20,242	21,115
U.S.S.R. . .	3,307	2,936	3,854	2,371	2,551	2,697
U.S.A. . .	34,456	38,323	49,771	38,507	34,754	34,832

* Including Luxembourg.

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN BELGIUM
(million Belgian francs)

	FEDERAL GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM	U.S.A.
1960	412	62	85	462	2,318
1961	1,101	260	64	216	3,980
1962	203	464	9	252	5,700
1963	109	157	815	470	3,612
1964	4,069	194	174	370	3,476
1965	187	1,118	107	128	15,789
1966	38	1,641	117	288	2,496
1967	120	376	888	129	10,347
1968	2,754	363	2,029	488	2,976
1969	5,380	2,556	1,009	5,101	11,087
TOTAL . .	14,373	7,324	5,297	8,788	63,790

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Tourist-nights	6,564,822	6,564,822	6,889,384

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	8,177	8,237	8,260
Freight ton-kilometres	6,675	7,416	7,816

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	1,813,099	1,920,638	1,979,802
Buses and Coaches	14,445	24,965	15,844
Lorries	241,921	245,541	243,367

SHIPPING

CARGO
(‘000 metric tons)

YEAR	SEA-BORNE SHIPPING		INLAND WATERWAYS	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
1966	19,903	44,054	48,110	55,321
1967	21,888	45,504	50,825	65,813
1968	26,124	54,606	50,825	65,843
1969	29,423	62,077	50,129	66,139
1970*	28,155	68,683	51,509	66,875

MERCHANT FLEET

		1969	1970	1971
Steamships	Number Gross reg. tonnage	9 161,480	9 161,480	9 161,480
Motor Vessels	Number Gross reg. tonnage	83 724,228	88 797,216	80 812,301

* Provisional.

INLAND WATERWAY FLEET

		1969	1970	1971
Powered Craft	Number Gross reg. tonnage	5,190 2,354,273	5,047 2,324,736	4,843 2,244,285
Non-powered Craft	Number Gross reg. tonnage	589 455,769	516 406,337	455 370,395

BELGIUM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

CIVIL AVIATION (Sabena—Belgian World Air Lines)

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown	38,640,000	46,329,000	49,336,000
Passenger-kilometres	1,976,939,000	2,206,424,000	2,446,773,000
Ton-kilometres	118,747,000	169,912,000	183,990,000
Mail Ton-kilometres	6,268,000	7,797,000	8,731,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	1,823,953	1,194,155	n.a.
Television sets	1,894,327	1,999,836	2,099,393
Radio Licences	3,200,149	3,312,795	3,396,107
Book Titles	4,170	4,271	n.a.
No. of Newspapers	87	81	n.a.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools, 1967-68	8,934	1,002,671
Post Primary, 1966-67	5,299	453,502
Secondary, 1967-68	1,848	300,101
Technical, 1967-68	n.a.	372,516
Teacher Training, 1967-68	143	n.a.
Universities, 1969-70	4	56,474

Source: Institut National de Statistique, 44 rue de Louvain, Brussels.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Belgian Constitution has been considerably modified by amendment since its origin in 1830. Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The central legislature consists of a Chamber of Representatives, and a Senate. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members, who are elected for four years unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time has elapsed. Belgium entered 1971 with a rewritten Constitution, differing from its predecessor mainly in its treatment of the two cultural entities. From now on all Belgians will be officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community will have regional powers in cultural and economic affairs.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members must be twenty-five years of age, and they are elected by secret ballot according to the system of Proportional Representation. Suffrage is universal for citizens of twenty-one years or over. (A Bill giving all women electoral franchise was approved in March 1948.) Up to 1894 only 2 per cent of the people had the right to vote. In that year manhood suffrage at the age of twenty-five was enacted, and plural voting was established on grounds of income, marriage, and educational qualifications. In 1921 the age-limit for the male vote was reduced to twenty-one. Since 1893 voting has been compulsory, and abstentions from voting have fallen to 6 per cent.

The Senate, or Second Chamber, is chosen in the following manner. It is composed of:

(1) Half as many members as the Chamber of Representatives, elected directly by the same electors.

(2) Members chosen by the Provincial Councillors, in the proportion of one for every 200,000 population.

(3) Members co-opted by groups (1) and (2), up to half the number of group (2).

There are now 178 Senators.

All Senators must be over 40, with the exception of a small number of members of the Royal Family, who become Senators by right at the age of 18. Members are elected for four years.

THE CROWN

The King has the right to veto legislation, but he does not exercise it. His place in the Belgian Constitution is very similar to the position of the Crown in Great Britain. Though he is, according to the terms of the Constitution, supreme Head of the Executive, he in fact exercises his control through the Cabinet, which is responsible for all acts of government to the Chamber of Representatives. Though the King, according to the Constitution, appoints his own ministers, in practice, since they are responsible to the Chamber of Representatives and need its confidence, they are generally the choice of the Representatives. Similarly, the Royal initiative is in the hands of the ministry.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is introduced either by the Government or the members in the two Houses, and as the party complexion of both Houses is generally almost the same, measures passed by the Chamber of Representatives are usually passed by the Senate. Each House elects its own President at the beginning of the session, who acts as an impartial Speaker, although he is a party nominee. The Houses elect their own committees, through which all legislation passes. They are so well organized that through them the Legislature has considerable power of control over the Cabinet. Nevertheless, according to the Constitution (Art. 68) certain treaties must be communicated to the Chamber only as soon as the "interest and safety of the State permit". Further, the Government possesses an important power of dissolution which it uses: a most unusual feature is that it may be applied to either Houses separately or to both together (Art. 71).

BELGIUM—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Revision of the Constitution is to be first settled by an ordinary majority vote of both Houses, specifying the article to be amended. The Houses are then automatically dissolved. The new Chambers then determine the amendments to be made, with the provision that in each House the presence of two-thirds of the members is necessary for a quorum, and a two-third majority of those voting is required.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of *local* government conforms to the general European practice of being based on a combination of central officials as the executive agent and locally elected councillors as the deliberating body. The areas are the provinces and the communes, and the latter are empowered by Art. 108 of the Constitution to associate for the purposes of better government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951).

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1972)

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Belgian Socialist Parties, formed in January 1972)

(C.S.) Christian Socialist; (S.) Socialist Party; (F.) Flemish speaking; (Fr.) French speaking.

Prime Minister: G. EYSKENS (C.S.) (F.).
Deputy Prime Minister: A. COOLS (S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Defence: P. VANDEN BOEYNANTS (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: P. HARMEL (C.S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones: E. ANSEELE (S.) (F.).
Minister of Public Health: L. SERVAIS (C.S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Home Affairs: R. VAN ELSLANDE (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Justice: A. VRANCKZ (S.) (F.).
Minister of Public Works: J. DE SAEGER (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Employment: L. MAJOR (C.S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Culture (French): G. HANIN (C.S.) (Fr.).

Minister of Culture (Flemish): F. VAN MECHELEN (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Social Affairs: L. NAMECHE (S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Agriculture and Middle Class Affairs: L. TINDEMANS (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Finance: A. VLERICK (C.S.) (F.).
Minister of Economic Affairs: H. SIMONET (S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Transport and Communications: F. DELMOTTE (S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Education (French): L. HUREZ (S.) (Fr.).
Minister of Education (Flemish): W. CLAES (S.) (F.).
There are five junior Ministers from each of the coalition parties.

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. G. V. R. VIVARIO.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Major-Gen. J. GROVEN.

Navy: Commodore L. L. J. LURQUIN.

Air Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur DEPECHE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

In Brussels unless otherwise stated (four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Paris 16e, France (L).
- Algeria:** 209 ave. Molière, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MASSAOU DIT CHAALAL (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Argentina:** 251 ave. Louise (2e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACIO B. VARELA (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Australia:** 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* O. LENNON DAVIS, O.B.E. (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Austria:** 47 rue de l'Abbaye, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* KURT FARBOWSKY.
- Brazil:** 1 square de Meeûs, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BORGES LEAL CASTELLO-BRANCO (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Bulgaria:** 48 rue Defaeqz, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TCHANKOV (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Burundi:** 11a rue Van Eyck, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT NZEYIMANA (also accredited to Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom).
- Cameroon:** 129 ave. Molière, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* S. NKO'O ETOUNGOU (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Canada:** 35 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES C. LANGLEY (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Central African Republic:** 118 ave. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* C. SEVOT-MASSISSIA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Ceylon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Chad:** 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIADJI OUEDDHO (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Chile:** 15 blvd. de l'Empereur (2e étage), 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOSÉ OYARZUN GONZALEZ (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Colombia:** 23 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE BARCO VARGAS.
- Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville):** 105 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS-LUC MACOSSE (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Netherlands).
- Costa Rica:** 139 ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DOBLES SANCHEZ.
- Cuba:** 77 rue Roberts-Jones, 1180 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. F. GARCIA PEREZ (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Cyprus:** Paris 16e, France (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR KOUCKY (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Dahomey:** 56 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT CYRILLE FABOUMY (also accredited to Netherlands and Luxembourg).
- Denmark:** 1, ave. Ptolémée, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Dominican Republic:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Ecuador:** 35 rue Blanche, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO JOSÉ LUCIO PAREDES.
- Egypt:** 2 ave. Victoria, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALY HAMDY HUSSEIN (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- El Salvador:** Paris 16e, France (L).
- Ethiopia:** Paris 7e, France (E).
- Finland:** 20, place Stéphanie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* PENTTI TALVITIE (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- France:** 65 rue Dueale, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GONTRAN DE JUNIAC.
- Gabon:** 111, ave. W. Churchill, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE KASSA-MAPSI (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Gambia:** London, United Kingdom (E).
- German Federal Republic:** 190 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REINHOLD Baron von UNGERN-STERNBERG.
- Ghana:** 44 rue Gachard, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* EPIPHAN SEDDOH (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Greece:** 19 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JASON DRACOUIS (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Guatemala:** 3 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ-ANTONIO PALACIOS-GARCIA (also accredited to Finland, Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Haiti:** 422 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme LUCIENNE H. ESTIME.
- Hungary:** 41 rue Edmond Picard, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* LASZLO RECZEI (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Iceland:** 122-124 Chaussée de Waterloo, 1640 Rhode-St.-Genese (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS A. TOMASSON.
- India:** 121 ave. Molière, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* B. R. PATEL (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Indonesia:** 294 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAIDIR ANWAR SANI (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Iran:** 3 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI MOHAMAD AFSHAR (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Iraq:** 155 blvd. Auguste Reyers, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* GHAI B MOULOUD MUKHLIS (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Ireland:** 55 rue Vilain XIII, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS A. COFFEY (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Israel:** 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE ALON (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Italy:** 28 rue Emile Claus, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GEROLAMO PIGNATTI.
- Ivory Coast:** 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SAIKA COULIBALY (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Jamaica:** London, United Kingdom (E).
- Japan:** 31 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ISAO ABE (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Jordan:** Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (E).
- Khmer Republic:** London, United Kingdom (L).
- Korea, Republic of:** 22 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* IIJUNG CHUNG.

BELGIUM—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

- Kuwait:** Paris 16c, France (E).
- Laos:** Paris 16c, France (E).
- Lebanon:** 81 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KESROUAN LABAKI (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Liberia:** 362 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Minister:* B.M.A. PAULUS VAN PAUWVLIET (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Libya:** 126 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR ELORFI (also accredited to Netherlands).
- Luxembourg:** 75 ave. de Cortenbergh, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBERT SCHAUS.
- Madagascar:** 276 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMAND RAZAFINDRABE (also accredited to Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).
- Malawi:** London, W.1 (E).
- Malaysia:** The Hague, Netherlands (E).
- Mali:** 112 rue Camille Lemonnier, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE SISSOKO (also accredited to Luxembourg, Netherlands, Federal German Republic and Sweden).
- Malta:** 92 Chaussée de Charleroi, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD KINGSWELL (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Norway).
- Mauritania:** Bad Godesberg-I, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Mauritius:** London, United Kingdom (E).
- Mexico:** 379 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO MARTINEZ-LECLAINCHE (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Monaco:** 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange, 1180 (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS (also accredited to Netherlands).
- Morocco:** 98 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* M. JAMAI (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Nepal:** Bad Godesberg-I-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Netherlands:** 41 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CAREL VAN SCHELLE.
- New Zealand:** 51 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* MERWYN NORRISH (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Nicaragua:** 32 ave. Jeanne, 1050 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HARRY BODAN SHIELDS.
- Niger:** 23 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN POISSON (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).
- Nigeria:** 3. bis ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. ABIOLA.
- Norway:** 16 place Surllet de Chokier, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* JAHN HALVORSEN (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Pakistan:** 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* M. MASOOD (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Panama:** 19 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ELENA BARLETTA DE NOTTEBOHM.
- Paraguay:** 55 rue Paul Lauters, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS R. SALOMONI (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Peru:** 148 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* General of Division JULIO DOIGS (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Philippines:** 200, ave. F. D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. NANAGAS (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Poland:** 29 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW KOZIOLEK (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Portugal:** 16 rue d'Arlon, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO R. DE PAULA COELHO (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Romania:** 105 rue Gabrielle, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU LAZAREANU (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Rwanda:** 101 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS MUNYANSHON GORE (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and Vatican).
- Saudi Arabia:** 160 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires (acting):* ABDUL MAJID NEMATALLAH (also accredited to the Netherlands).
- Senegal:** 179 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOURAHMANE DIA (also accredited to Netherlands).
- Sierra Leone:** Bad Godesberg, Germany (E).
- Somalia:** 29 ave. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OMAR GIAMA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- South Africa:** 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORE HEWITSON (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Spain:** 19 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIMIE ALBA.
- Swaziland:** London, United Kingdom (E).
- Sweden:** 148 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* TORO GORANSSON (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Switzerland:** 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI.
- Syria:** 5 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ADIB DAOUDY (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Tanzania:** The Hague (E).
- Thailand:** 12 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SOMPONG SUCHARITKOL.
- Togo:** 264 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR EMMANUEL DAGADOU (also accredited to U.K.).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** 20 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* B. L. AUGUSTE.
- Tunisia:** 278 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* NEGIB BOUZIRI. (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Turkey:** 74 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- U.S.S.R.:** 66 ave. De Fré, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SOBOLEV.
- United Kingdom:** 28 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN BEITH, K.C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** 27 blvd. du Régent, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPÉ.
- Upper Volta:** 16 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOMPARE (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Uruguay:** 486 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AURELIANO AGUIRRE (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Vatican:** 72 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. IGINO CARDINALI (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Venezuela:** 22 blvd. de la Cambre, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GANTEAUME DE TOVAR (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Viet-Nam, Republic of:** 13-15 rue de Livourne, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN-VAN-SACH (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Yugoslavia:** 11 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. KOSTANJCEK (also accredited to Luxembourg).
- Zaire:** 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* FABRICE INONGA.

BELGIUM—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

President of the Chamber of Representatives: ACHILLE VAN ACKER.

President of the Senate: PAUL STRUYE.

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election, November 1971

	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
Christian Social Party .	1,587,195	30.05	67
Belgian Socialist Party .	1,395,071	26.45	61
Freedom and Progress Party .	766,516	15.08	34
People's Union .	586,917	11.11	21
French Speaking Front			
Rassemblement Wallon .	593,245	11.23	24
Communist Party .	161,517	3.05	5
Others .	48,476	0.91	—

THE SENATE

	SEATS
Christian Social Party	61
Belgian Socialist Party	49
Freedom and Progress Party . . .	29
People's Union	19
French Speaking Front and	
Rassemblement Wallon	19
Communist Party	1
TOTAL	178

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (P.S.C.), Kristelijke Volkspartij (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Eglises, Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 300,000; the successor to the former Catholic Party. Based on Christian democratic principles, the new party which, being undenominational, includes non-Catholics among its adherents, favours considerable social and economic reforms; governing in coalition with the P.S.B. Chair. ROBERT HOUBEN; National Sec. FRANK SWAELEN; Chair. (French-speaking) LÉON SERVAIS; Chair. (Flemish-speaking) ROBERT VANDEKERCKHOVE; party publs. *De Stem van het Volk, Rencontres*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau PAUL MEYERS; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH MICHEL, RENAAAT VAN ELSLANDE; Pres. of Senato Bureau M. VICTOR LEEMANS; Vice-Pres. RAF HULPIAU, E. ADAM.

Parti Socialiste Belge (P.S.B.), Belgische Socialistische Partij (*Belgian Socialist Party*): Maison du P.S.B., 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge by César de Paep, Volders, Ansele and Bertrand. With the development of co-operative societies and trade unions it quickly made great progress, especially in industrial centres. It led a vigorous campaign in favour of social reform and the extension of the franchise. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; since 1968 in coalition with the P.S.C. Chair. LÉO COLLARD; official party organs: *Le Peuple, Vooruit, Volksgazet*.

Pres. of Chamber of Representatives Bureau LÉO COLLARD, Vice-Pres. JOS VAN EYNDE; Secs. GUY MATHOT, JAN LUYTEN.

Parti pour la Liberté et le Progrès (P.L.P.), Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (P.V.V.) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): 39 rue de Naples, 1050 Brussels; f. 1961; succeeds the fm. Liberal Party; stands for tight control of public expenditure, special consideration for farmers and independent workers; anti-federalist and respecting religious opinion; 100,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE DESCAMPS; Hon. Pres. O. VANAUDENHOVE.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 18 ave. Stalingrad, Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. MARC DRUM-AUX; Pres. of Parliamentary Group JEF TURF; Secs. ALBERT DE CONTINCK, JEAN BLUME, COUSSEMENT URBAIN, FRANS VAN DEN BRANDEN.

Volksunie (*People's Union*): M. Lemonnierlaan 82, Brussels; f. 1953; mems. 350,000; Flemish nationalist party; Pres. VAN DER ELST; Sec.-Gen. JORISSEN.

Front Démocratique des Francophones (F.D.F.) (*French-Speaking Front*): 51 rue Arbrebenit, Brussels; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and Christian Rénovation Wallonne; combined forces with the Rassemblement Wallon in 1968 elections.

The French-speaking Federalist party, the Rassemblement Wallon, made significant gains in the November, 1971 elections.

BELGIUM—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is based on the constitutional division of power between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, each of which acts independently. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life, and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence. The law of 1967, in force since 1970, unified civil procedure in the district courts, and reorganized the courts' areas of competence. Each of Belgium's nine provinces is divided into judicial districts. The judiciary is organized on four levels, from the judicial canton to the district, regional and national courts. The lowest courts are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are 222, and the *Police Tribunals* (20); each type of district court numbers 26, 1 in each canton, including the *Tribunals of the First Instance*, *Tribunals of Commerce*, and *Labour Tribunals*. There are 3 regional *Courts of Appeal*, 3 regional *Labour Courts*, and 1 *Court of Assizes* in each province. The highest courts are the 3 civil and criminal *Courts of Appeal* and the supreme *Court of Cassation*. The *Military Court* is in Brussels.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: A. BELPAIRE.

President: C. L. LOUVEAUX.

Counsellors: J. RUTSAERT, P. DELAHAYE, J. VALENTIN, R. POLET, W. HALLEMANS, A. WAUTERS, L. DE WAERSEGGER, Baron J. RICHARD, J. PERRICHON, M. NAULAERTS, J. BUSIN, A. M. DE VREESE, P. TROUSSE, R. LEGROS, Chevalier G. DE SCHAEZEN, J. GERNIERS, A. LIGOT, J. CAPELLE, A. MEEÛS, M. CHÂTEL, J. CLOSON, T. VERSÉE, R. JANSSENS, J. SURY.

General Prosecutor: W. J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH.

First Attorney-General: P. MAHAUX.

Attorney-General: L. DEPELCHIN, R. DELANGE, F. DUMON, R. CHARLES, J. KRINGS, A. COLARD, V. DE TOURNAY, H. LENAERTS, L. F. DUCHATELET.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Brussels: 1st Pres. A. SALIEZ; Gen. Prosecutor E. DE LE COURT.

Ghent: 1st Pres. D. VEROUGSTRATE; Gen. Prosecutor J. MATTHYS.

Liège: 1st Pres. M. ALBERT; Gen. Prosecutor J. CONSTANT.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Approximately 8,100,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There is one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Cardinal LÉON-JOSEPH SUENENS, Wollemarkt 15, 2800 Mechelen.

Bishops:

2000 Antwerp	J. DAEM, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
8000 Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
9000 Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomein 1.
3500 Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Leopoldplaats 33.
4000 Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Evêché.
5000 Namur	A. CHARUE, 1 rue de l'Evêché.
7500 Tournai	C. HIMMER, place de l'Evêché.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Synode de l'Union de l'Eglise Evangélique Protestante de Belgique: 80 blvd. Louis Schmidt, Brussels; Pres. Rev. E. PICHAL.

The Protestant Church of Belgium: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels; Pres. Dr. A. J. PIETERS.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels; f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; Dir. B. RUSSELL JONES; publ. *Belgian Beacon*.

Armée du Salut (Salvation Army): Head Office: 15 rue Duquesnoy, 1000 Brussels; f. 1889; Territorial Commander L. NIJMAN; Sec.-Gen. S. VANDERKAM; publs. *Cri de Guerre* (French), *Strijdkreet* (Flemish).

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

THE PRESS

In pursuance of Article 18 of the Belgian Constitution: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

This juridical freedom has determined the creation of newspapers and the variety of their political tendencies. It has also given them full responsibility in such matters as prices, advertisement tariffs, investment and management.

The Press legislation has its roots in the clauses of the Constitution which provide for the freedom of the Press (see Article 18 above), and for certain guarantees of procedure in case of violation of the laws governing the Press in Article 96. Many laws and decrees have been enacted in application of these principles, such as the law of October 16th, 1830 (Freedom of the Press), the decree of July 19th, 1831 (Competence and Procedure in matter of violation of the laws governing the Press), the decree of July 20th, 1831, modified by the law of April 16th, 1847 (Violation of the laws governing the Press).

There are 43 general information dailies, 29 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

Of the dailies, 27 are in French, 15 in Flemish and one is in German. Seven deal with economic and financial matters, and one is devoted to sport. A slight trend towards concentration showed itself in 1966 in the acquisition by *Le Soir* of *La Meuse* and *La Lanterne*, bringing *Le Soir's* group to six daily papers totalling 530,500 copies. The only other significant group consists of five Catholic papers, with 310,000 total circulation, linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hostel), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *De Standaard* and *De Gentenaar-Landwacht* (Sap), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

It should also be mentioned that *Le Peuple* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. *Het Volk* and *La Cité* are published by the Christian Workers Movement. There are few official political organs, though newspapers without any political colour are rare.

Nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings and are divided between the three traditional parties: Social Christian Party, Belgian Socialist Party, Freedom and Progress Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers attempting to provide a serious news coverage, *La Libre Belgique* and *De Standaard* stand out amongst the most influential and respected. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (271,368) and *La Libre Belgique* (160,000); and in Flemish: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (305,940), *De Standaard* (287,000), *Het Volk* (218,000), and *Gazet van Antwerpen* (195,000). The major weeklies include: *Ons Land* (245,000),

Le Soir Illustré (80,000), and *Le Patriote Illustré* (51,000), the latter two associated with the dailies *Le Soir* and *La Libre Belgique* respectively; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (105,000) and *Europe Magazine* (76,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (1,250,000) has the distinction of considerable sales in France. Some periodicals are printed in French and in Flemish.

DAILIES

ANTWERP

De Financieel Economische Tijd; Tavernierkaai 4; Flemish economic and financial paper; Pres. M. CAPPUYNS; circ. 10,900.

Gazet Van Antwerpen; 46 Nationalstraat; f. 1891; circ. 195,000; Christian Democrat.

Handelsblad, Het; Lombardvest 36; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Flemish Catholic; Dir. and Editor JAN MERCKX.

Lloyd Anversois, Le; Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; circ. 10,000; shipping; Dir. MARCEL VERNAY; Editor M. COVELIERS.

Matin, Le; 8 Gemeenterstraat; f. 1894; circ. 25,000; National Unity; Dir. and Editor GEORGES DESGUIN.

Métropole, La; 8 Gemeentestraat; f. 1894; mid-week; circ. 37,974; Catholic; Dir. EMMANUEL STEINBACH.

Nieuwe Gazet, De; 28 Korte Nieuwstraat; f. 1897; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Gen. Man. F. GROOTJANS; Editor F. STRIELEMAN.

Volksgazet; 22 Somersstraat; f. 1914; circ. 78,832; Social Democrat; Editor J. VAN EYNDE.

6700 ARLON

L'Avenir du Luxembourg; 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; circ. 23,377; Editor HENRI REZETTE.

BRUSSELS

"AGEFI" (Agence Economique et Financière); 5-7 quai au Bois à Brûler; f. 1918; economic; Pres. Prof. FERNAND BAUDHUIN; Gen. Man. L. WYCKMANS.

Cité, La; 26 rue St. Laurent; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; circ. 36,000; Dir. JEAN HEINEN; Pres. LOUIS DEREAU.

Côte Libre, La; 24 rue Frère Orban; f. 1880; financial; Dir. LÉOPOLD F. J. BLAUWET.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque; 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial.

Dernière Heure, La; 52 rue du Pont Neuf; f. 1906; circ. 169,984; Progressive Liberal; Dirs. MAURICE BRÉBART, MARCEL BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOT.

Echo de la Bourse; 47 rue du Houblon; f. 1881; economic and financial; Editor M. GUILMOT; circ. 30,000.

Informateur Economique et Financier, L'; 233 rue Royale; f. 1907; financial; Editor RENE TASSIER.

Laatste Nieuws, Het; 105 Emile Jacqumainlaan; f. 1888; circ. 305,940; Flemish; Independent; Editor U. VAN MAELE.

Lanterne, La; 50 Place de Brouckère; f. 1944; circ. 180,000.

Libre Belgique, La; 12 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères; f. 1884; circ. 160,000; independent; Chair. V. ZEEGERS.

Nieuwe Gids, De; rue Royale 105; f. 1944; circ. 35,000; Dir. and Chief Editor Prof. Dr. A. BREYNE; Social-Christian; Economic Editor A. G. SAMOY; Parliamentary Editor FRANS VAN ERPS; also weekly cultural supplement *De Spectator*.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS)

Nieuws Van den Dag, Nieuwsblad, Vrije Volksblad, Gente-; naar Landwacht: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1928; circ. 235,000; Dir. DE SMAELE.

Peuple, Le: 29 rue des Sables; f. 1885; circ. 71,000; official organ of the Socialist Party; Editor THÉO VANTROGH; Liège edition, *Le Monde du Travail*; Verviers edition, *Le Travail*.

Soir, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; circ. 271,368; non-party; Dir. M. J. CORVILAIN; Chief Editor DÉSIÉRE DENUIT.

Sport Elevage: 23 blvd. Barthélemy; f. 1891; horse racing and breeding; Dir. M. LECLERCQ.

Sports, Les: 14, rue Laurent; f. 1917; circ. 70,000.

Standaard Groep, De: 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; circ. 287,195; Dir. DE SMAELE.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Journal et Indépendance: 20 rue du Collège; f. 1837; circ. 75,000; Socialist; Dir. and Editor FERNAND PIRSOUL.

Le Rappel, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre: 40 rue de Montigny; f. 1900; circ. 70,000; independent; Editor JEAN VALSCHAERTS.

Nouvelle Gazette, La (Charleroi et La Louvière); La Province de Mons; Le Progrès de Namur: General address: 2 quai de Flandre; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Liberal; Editor and Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE.

4700 EUPEN

Grenz-Echo: 8 Place du Marché; f. 1927; German; circ. 15,000; independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT.

GHENT

Flandre Libérale, La: 16 Korte Meer; f. 1874; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Dir. PIERRE BEYER.

Gentenaar-Landwacht, De: Savaanstraat 13; f. 1878; circ. 26,000; Catholic; Dir. and Editor GEORGES VANHOUCKE.

Volk, Het: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; circ. 217,758; Christian Social; Brussels Office: 105 Koningstraat; Man. R. REYNTJENS; Editors EMIEL VAN CAUWELAERT, W. CABUS.

Vooruit: 64 St. Pietersnieuwstraat; f. 1884; circ. 54,000; Socialist; Man. J. VAN NEVELE.

3500 HASSELT

Belang van Limburg, Het: Stationsplein 1; f. 1879; circ. 53,031; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUBERT LEYNNEN.

4000 LIÈGE

Meuse, La: 8-10 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; circ. 180,000.

Monde du Travail, Le: 2-4 rue Charles Magnette; f. 1940; circ. 32,000; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

Wallonie, La: 55 rue de la Régence; f. 1919; circ. 55,000; Dir. and Editor ROBERT LAMBION.

5922 MALINES

Gazet van Mechelen: 8 Graaf van Egmontstraat; circ. 75,000; Christian Democrat; Editor L. MEERTS.

5000 NAMUR

Vers l'Avenir: 12 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; circ. 47,379; Christian Democrat; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

7500 TOURNAI

L'Avenir du Tournaisis: 34 Grand-Place; f. 1894; circ. 18,000; Liberal; Editor JACQUES SMET.

Courrier de L'Escout, Le: 24 rue du Curé N.D.; f. 1829; circ. 20,000; Dir. J. DESNERCK.

4800 Verviers

Courrier, Le: 24 place du Martyr; f. 1904; Roman Catholic; Editor MARC DELFORGE.

Jour, Le: rue des Déportés 91/93; f. 1894; circ. 22,000; independent; Editor S. A. G. NAUTET-HANS.

Travail, Le: 61 rue Xhavée; Socialist; circ. 10,000; Editor Dir. T. VANTROGH.

WEEKLIES

ANTWERP

ABC: 41 Leeuwerikstraat; f. 1932; circ. 56,000; Editor F. GEUDENS.

Iris: 86 bis Frankrijklei; women's counterpart of *Ons Land*.

Libelle/Rosita: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestraat; f. 1945; Flemish and French; women's weekly; circ. 400,000; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

Ons Land: 86 Frankrijklei; illustrated; circ. 245,000.

Pallietierke: 2 Mechelssessemweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

Post, De: Luchthavenlei 7; f. 1949; general illustrated; circ. 95,800; Editor L. VAN THILLO.

T.V. Panorama: 34-38 Van Schoonbekestraat; f. 1956; Flemish and French; family weekly; circ. 150,144; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR.

ZIE/Magazine: 36 Lombardenvest; f. 1930; illustrated weekly edition of *Gazet Van Antwerpen*; circ. 112,140.

BRUSSELS

Beaux-Arts, Les: Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale; f. 1930; arts and cultural affairs; circ. 12,000; Editor MONIQUE VERKEN.

Bonne Soirée: rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; f. 1922; circ. 87,636; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; Dirs. P. and Ch. Dupuis; Ed. Dir. KAREL ANTHIERENS; women's magazine in French.

Bulletin Officiel de la Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves; f. 1875; circ. 10,000; twice monthly.

Chez Nous: 58 rue St. Pierre; f. 1952; circ. 143,000.

Communiqués, Les: 4 square de la Résidence, 1040 Brussels; f. 1893; Dir. ANDRÉ CAS-HENELEERS.

Croix de Belgique, La: 216 chaussée de Wavre; f. 1923; circ. 181,605; Editor F. SOHY.

Dimanche-Presse: f. 1958; Dir. G. DELEVAL; Editor H. DE LINGE.

Drapeau Rouge, Le: rue de la Caserne 33; f. 1921; circ. 20,000; Communist; Editor ROSINE LEVIN; Dir. CLAUDE RENARD; Flemish edition, *De Rode Vaan*.

Elle: 50 place de Brouckère; women's magazine; Dir. QUIRIN AHN.

Europe Magazine: 24 blvd. de l'Empereur; f. 1944; circ. 76,000; international politics; Prop. Compagnie Internationale d'Éditions Populaires.

Eventail: 10 Galerie de la Reine; f. 1888; circ. 27,000; art; Dir. and Prop. Mme JANINE REDING.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1933; Belgian and French; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme DE PRELLE; circ. 1,250,000.

Femme Pratique: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1956; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mmc VINCENT; circ. 409,248.

Kwik: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 250,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

Mimo: Livornostraat 97, 1050 Brussels; f. 1934; circ. 38,996; Publishers Editions J. Dupuis, Zonen and Co.; Dir. RENE MATTHEWS; Ed. Dir. KAREL ANTHIERENS; womens' magazine in Flemish.

Nieuwe, De: 40A rue Breydel, 1040 Brussels; f. 1964; incorporating *De Linie*; general; circ. 25,000; Editor MARK F. GRAMMENS.

Patriote-Le Nouvel Illustré, Le: 12 Montagne-aux-Herbes-Potagères; f. 1884; non-political weekly; illustrated; circ. 51,000; Dir. F. DE VISSCHER.

Phare-Dimanche, Le: 18 rue des Sables, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; independent; circ. 15,000; Editor JEAN VAN MALDERGEM.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor R. NAEGELS; circ. 105,000.

Ons Volk: 127 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; weekly edition of *De Standaard*; circ. 146,000.

Relève, La: 110 blvd. de Waterloo; f. 1945; Christian-Social.

Rijk der Vrouw, Het: 65 rue de Hennin, 1050 Brussels; f. 1932; circ. 172,675; Dir. G. DEFOSSE; Editor Mme LUCAS.

Soir Illustré, Le: 112 rue Royale; f. 1928; circ. 80,000; independent; Editor ROSSEL and Co. S.A.

Syndicats: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique.

T.V. Ekspres: 127 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels.

Temps Nouveaux: f. 1946; Christian Social; circ. 30,000; Editor RENÉ SCHELSTRAETE.

Volksbelang: Circusstraat 21; f. 1887; edited by the Liberal Flemish Federation; Chair. H. VANDERPOORTEN.

Volonté (formerly Alerte): 27 rue de la Limite; f. 1935; Christian Social.

Werker, De: Flemish edition of *Syndicats*, q.v. above.

Zondags Nieuws: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1958; circ. 325,000; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS.

9000 GHENT

Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; weekly; circ. 133,000; Man. R. REYNTJENS, R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor H. CLÉMENT.

6001 MARCINELLE

Téléoustique: (in French) 39 rue Destrée, and rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; f. 1924; radio and T.V.; circ. 135,000; Dirs. CHARLES and PAUL DUPUIS.

Humo: (Flemish edition) 39 rue Destrée, and Livornostraat 97, 1050 Brussels; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; f. 1936; radio and T.V.; circ. 161,000; Dir. RENE MATTHEWS.

Spirou (Flemish edition *Robbedoes*): 39 rue Destrée; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; Editorial offices, 97 rue de Livourne, 1050 Brussels; youth magazine.

6983 OSTEND

Zeewacht, De: 9 Rogierlaan; f. 1894; circ. 22,000 Gen. Man. JACQUES ELLEBOUDT.

OTHER PERIODICALS

ANTWERP

Regina Mode: 34-38 Van Schoonenbekestr., Antwerp 1; f. 1952; Flemish and French editions; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 87,602.

BRUSSELS

Agenor: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; monthly; European review, political, economic, cultural, in English; f. 1967; circ. 10,000; Editors PATRICK BONAZZA, DAVID BLAKE, JOHN LAMBERT, MARTIN VASEY.

Cahiers-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 2,500; three times a month; Christian Social.

Chronique de Politique Etrangère: Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, 88 ave. de la Couronne; f. 1948; circ. 2,500; bi-monthly; Editor Prof. EMMANUEL COPPIETERS.

Documents-Cepess: Centre d'Etudes Politiques, Economiques et Sociales, 43 rue des Deux-Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; circ. 2,000; bi-monthly; Christian Social.

Epargner et Investir: 20 rue du Congrès; publ. by the Comité National de l'Epargne Mobilière; monthly.

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, Brussels 5; published by Office Publications Inc.; Editor J. GARRY VAN BEECK; circ. 51,000; trilingual (French, German, English).

Journal de la Librairie: 32 avenue Louise; f. 1883; circ. 900; monthly; published by Cercle Belge de la Librairie; Pres. W. HERCKENRAAR; Sec. A. VOLKAERTS.

Journal des Poètes: official organ of the Biennale International of Poetry of Knokke-Le-Zoute; monthly; Dirs. PIERRE BOURGEOIS, ARTHUR HAULOT.

Revue Générale: 21 rue de la Limite; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; circ. 5,000; European perspective on human sciences; Catholic; Editor JEAN GOEMAERE.

"Industrie" Revue de la Fédération des Industries Belges: 4 rue Ravenstein; f. 1947; circ. 23,000; monthly; Man. Editor G. VAN DEN ABELEN.

Revue Nouvelle, La: 35 rue van Elewyck, 1050 Brussels; f. 1945; monthly; Dir. JEAN DELFOSSE; Editor MARC DELEPELLEVRE.

"Synthèses": 63 rue Gachard, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; circ. 5,000; monthly international review; Editor MAURICE LAMBILLIOTTE.

Vlaamse Gids, De: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; Editorial office: Korte Nieuwstraat 28, Antwerp; f. 1906; circ. 2,000.

7940 BRUGES

Bible et Vie Chrétienne: Abbaye de Maredsous; f. 1953; six times a year; Roman Catholic; circ. 4,000; Published by Editions de Maredsous.

7500 TOURNAI

Nouvelle Revue Théologique: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1868; monthly; Roman Catholic; circ. 6,300.

BELGIUM—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence Centre d'Information de Presse:** Brussels; f. 1946.
- Agence Day:** 8 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN.
- Agence de Presse Catholique:** Brussels; f. 1934; specialising in Catholic affairs.
- Agence Inbel:** 3 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962; Belgian Information and Documentation Institute; Gen. Man. WILLIAM UGEUX.
- Agence Télégraphique Belge de Presse (Belga):** 6-8 rue de la Science, Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. Baron D. RYELANDT; Man. Dir. W. VAEREWYCK; Chief Editor P. PIÉRET.
- Presse Service Belge:** 41 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire, Brussels; service for daily papers; Dir. JULES BORZY.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

BRUSSELS

- ANSA:** 8 rue de la Science; Bureau Chief DANTE BENEDETTI.
- Associated Press:** 4 Treurenberg, 1000 Brussels; Bureau Chief ALFRED CHEVAL.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka):** 2 rue des Egyptiens.
- UPI:** 34 rue de la Loi; headquarters for Europe, Africa and Middle East; Bureau Manager JOHN LAWTON.

The following agencies are also represented: Agence France Presse, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA), Reuters and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Association Générale de la Presse Belge:** Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; f. 1886; 850 mems.; Pres. ANTOINE BREYNE.

PUBLISHERS

There are two hundred professional publishers in Belgium, of which seventy-five produce more than ten new titles per annum. Over 4,000 titles are published every year, including about 3,500 new works. Important publishers include the following:

ANTWERP

- P. H. Brans Ltd.:** 221 Turnhoutse Baan, Borgorhout; f. 1933; technical.
- Grande Librairie, La:** 46 rue des Tanneurs; f. 1880; Propr. HENRY COOREMAN; international literature.
- Lloyd Anversois:** Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; Man. M. VERNAY; political and social sciences, sciences, medicine.
- Mercatorfonds:** 9 Eikenstraat; f. 1965; Man. Dir. R. SCHEIRS; art, geography and history.
- Nederlandsche Boekhandel, De:** St. Jacobsmarkt 7; f. 1892; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; general.
- Patmos Uitgeverij:** Kapelsestraat 222, Kapellen; f. 1960; Dir. A. J. M. PELCKMANS; religion, education.
- Sikkel, De:** Lamoriniëstraat 116; f. 1919; Dir. K. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, archaeology.
- Standaard-Boekhandel:** Belgiolei 147; f. 1924; Dir. A. SAP; general.

3281 AVERBODE

- Altiora N.V.** (Publishing Dept.): 1 Abdijstraat, Averbode; f. 1900; Dirs. A. VAN BUGGENHAUT, J. VOLKAERTS; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic); weekly children's periodicals.

7940 BRUGES

- G. de Haene-Bossuyt:** Hoek Mariastraat 17; f. 1800; educational.
- Imprimerie—Editions Verbeke—Loys:** Dirk Martensstraat 3-4, Sint-Andries; f. 1872; educational and religious; Admin.-Dir. PAUL VERBEKE.
- Tempel, De (Sinte Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.):** 37 Tempelhof; f. 1920; Dir. P. VERBEKE; educational scientific and religious.

BRUSSELS

- Agence & Messageries de la Presse, S.A.:** 1 rue de la Petite Ile, 1070 Brussels; f. 1908; Man. Dir. LOUIS CLOSET; wholesale distributors of newspapers, magazines and books.

- Anciens Etablissements J. Lebegue S.A.:** 16 rue Marcq; Chair. PH. SANCKE; f. 1963; fiction, science, school books, art and textbooks; special sales department supplying Belgian books and periodicals to foreign booksellers.

- Ced-Samsom:** 7 rue Philippe de Champagne; f. 1964; Editor C. BREEKWEG; law, social, fiscal and administrative sciences.

- Desclée De Brouwer S.A.:** 217b rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, (general and foreign services); 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7c (administrative and literary office); f. 1872; philosophy, theology, history, literature, art, children's books; branches in Bilbao, Utrecht and Montreal; Dir.-Gen. GEOFFROY DE HALLEUX.

- Dietrich et Cie.:** 83 Montagne de la Cour; f. 1881; Dir. A. GRAMME; fine art publishers.

- Editions de la Connaissance:** Place Georges Brugmann 33, 1060 Brussels; f. 1936; Man. E. GOLDSCHMIDT; art.

- Editions Labor:** 342 rue Royale; f. 1925; Gen. Man. A. ANDRÉ; general; *L'Ecole Belge*, *Ecole Maternelle Belge* (periodicals).

- Editions Lumière:** 63 ave. des Nerviens; f. 1926; Man. Dir. Mme A. MANTEAU; general literature.

- Presses Universitaires de Bruxelles:** 42 ave. Paul Héger, 1050 Brussels; publishes for the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

- Editions Universitaires:** 161-163 rue du Trône; f. 1944; Dir. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature, cinema, science.

- Etablissements Emile Bruylant:** 67 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels; f. 1838; Dirs. A. VANDEVELD, Mme A. VAN SPRENGEL; law.

- Grande Librairie de la Faculté:** 148 rue Berckmans; f. 1948; Dir. L. MISGUICH; medical books and periodicals.

- Librairie de L'Edition Universelle, La, S.A.:** 88 rue Royale, 1000 Brussels, and 44 rue Jacques de Lalaing, 1040 Brussels; f. 1932; Dir. SERGE YOUNG; fiction, philosophy, science; history, school books and Catholic literature; publs. *Revue Thomiste*, *Sciences Ecclesiastiques*, *Revue des Communautés Religieuses*.

- Librairie des Galeries:** 2 Galerie du Roi; f. 1941; Dir. J. BOLOUKHÈRE; fine art, general and antiquarian books; engravings.

BELGIUM—(PUBLISHERS)

Librairie Vanderlinden, S.A.: 17 rue des Grands-Carmes; f. 1897; Dir. J. VANDERLINDEN; general, children's books, educational.

Maison Ferdinand Larcier, S.A.: 39 rue des Minimes; f. 1835; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS; law; publ. *Journal des Tribunaux*.

Renaissance du Livre, La: 12 place du Petit Sablon; f. 1923; Adm. Dir. RÉMY BOUSSON; fiction, history, travel and educational.

6000 CHARLEROI

Librairie de la Bourse: passage de la Bourse 3 and rue du Collège 6; f. 1910; Dir. R. A. LOHEST; general and scientific.

9000 GHENT

Edg. Glaeys-Verheughe, S.P.R.L.: Volderstraat 8; f. 1938; general, art, technical and scientific.

Herckenrath, Ad.: Veldstraat 43; f. 1838; Dir. WALTER HERCKENRATH; science.

Maison d'Éditions et d'Impressions Anc. Ad. Hoste, S.A.: 25-27 Galgenburg; f. 1914; Dir. MARIETTE CNUDE; commercial printing, periodicals.

P.V.B.A. Huis Tack-Uitgeverij Norma: Sint-Baafsplein 30; f. 1922; general and educational.

7860 LESSINES

Van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; general; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

4000 LIEGE

Desoer: 17 rue Sainte-Véronique; f. 1750; Gen. Man. A. H. LIESKEN.

H. Dessain, S.P.R.L.: 7 rue Trappé; f. 1760; Dir. MAXIMILIEN DESSAIN; school books.

Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmanne, S.A.: 4 place Saint-Michel; f. 1828; Man. Dir. J. DENGIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.

Librairie Pax: 4 place Cockrill; f. 1927; general, medical, pure and applied science.

Librairie Polytechnique Béranger C.A.: 17 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1828; Dir. R. KRINGS; technical books.

Sciences et Lettres: 13 rue de la Commune; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAL; general literature.

Soledî (Société Liégeoise d'Éditions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.): 37 rue de la Province; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.

G. Thone: 11, 13, 15 rue de la Commune; f. 1907; Dir. L. MARAVAL; literature and science.

1471 LOUVAIN

Universitaire Boekhandel Uystpruyst: 10-12 rue de la Monnaie; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific and scholarly; University bookseller and publisher.

Mme. R. Fonteyn: Fochplein 13; f. 1836; medical.

Éditions Nauwelaerts—Publications Universitaires de Louvain: 2 place Ladeuze; f. 1938; Dir. GUIDO ONGHENA; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.

3680 MAASEIK

Paul Brand/J. J. Romen & Zonen: 32 Markt; f. 1927; Dir. J. P. SIJBERS; general, educational, children's books, Catholic religion, philosophy, psychiatry.

6001 MARCINELLE

Dupuis, Fils et Cie: 39 rue Destrée; f. 1898; Dir. P. DUPUIS, CH. DUPUIS, Mrs. DUPUIS-MATTHEWS; children's books, periodicals and paperbacks.

5000 NAMUR

Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Éditions): 69 rue de Fer; f. 1790; Dir. A. WESMAEL; general and scientific.

7500 TOURNAI

Desclée & Cie. Éditeurs, S.A.: 13 rue Barthélemy Frison; f. 1872; Dir. J. DESCLÉE DE MAREDSOUS; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

Établissements Casterman: 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1780; Dirs. L. and L. R. CASTERMAN; general, Catholic theology, philosophy, history, travel, encyclopædias, social sciences, education, school and children's books.

2300 TURNHOUT

J. Van Mierlo-Proost: Steenweg op Mol 60; f. 1918; Dir. JAN VAN MIERLO-PROOST.

4800 VERVIERS

Marabout (Éditions Gérard & Co.): 65 rue de Limbourg; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ GÉRARD; paper backs.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle Belge de la Librairie: avenue du Parc, 111B-1060 Brussels; f. 1883; assn. of Belgian Booksellers and Publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. W. HERCKENRATH; publ. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every two years).

Syndicat des Éditeurs Belges: 32 ave. Louisc, 1050 Brussels; f. 1921; 200 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYMAEKER.

BELGIUM—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, and Cité de la RTB, Blvd. A. Reyers, 1040 Brussels.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Pres. R. BORN; Dir.-Gen. R. WANGERMÉE; Programme Dir. Radio M. HANKARD; Programme Dir. Television L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Pres. A. MAERTENS; Dir.-Gen. P. VANDENBUSSCHE; Programme Dir. Radio C. MERTENS; Programme Dir. Television B. JANSSENS.

Institut des services communs—Instituut der gemeen-

schappelijke diensten: Dir.-Gen. L. WALLENBORN; Technical Services: Dir.-Gen. G. DE LAFONTÉYNE.

Number of receivers (1970) 3,603,833.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge—Belgische Radio en Televisie: 18 Place Eugène Flagey, 1050 Brussels.

Institut des Emissions françaises: Programme Dir. L. P. KAMMANS.

Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen: Programme Dir. B. JANSSENS.

Number of receivers (1970) 2,087,846.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; m. = million, dep. = deposits; frs. = francs)

Commission Bancaire: 99 avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964) and of holding companies (1967); Pres. E. DE BARSY.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale de Belgique: 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. R. VANDEPUTTE; Vice-Gov. C. DE STRYCKER; Exec. Dirs. E. MALAISE, H. VLOEBERGHES, R. EWALENKO, G. JANSON, R. BEAUVOIS; 43 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.), Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.): 16 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels; f. 1919; semi-public credit institution; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises; dep. 124,966m. frs.; Chair. P. CALLEBAUT.

Herdiscontering en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.), Institut de Réescompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.): 78 rue Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1935; furnishes private banks with credits for rediscounting and mobilization operations; Chair. FRANZ DE VOGHEL; Gen. Man. Chcv. GUY SCHEYVEN; cap. and dep. 1,670m. frs.

Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissement (S.N.I.): 30 blvd. du Régent, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; promotes, in the interests of the Belgian economy, the incorporation, reorganisation or development of industrial or commercial enterprises set up as capital or co-operative companies approved by the National Co-operation Council (Conseil National de la Co-opération); S.N.I. subscribes shares or convertible debentures. Equity capital of 3.5 billion frs. (subscribed by large public service, financial institutions, the State and private shareholders); Pres. H. NEUMAN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank J. Van Breda & Co.: Plantin and Moretuslei 295, Antwerp 1; f. 1930; Man. Partners F. VAN ANTWERPEN, V. LEYSEN; Man. J. WAUMANS.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger (Extrême Orient), S.A.: 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 45m. frs.; dep. 1,410m. frs.; Chair. EDMOND FERON.

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie: 12 rue du Bois-Sauvage, 1000 Brussels; f. 1934; cap. and reserves 270.2m. frs.; dep. 1,868.1m. frs.; Chair. G. DE SPIRLET; Man. Dir. Prince E. DE CROY.

Banque Borsu: 24 rue du Marché, 3320 Huy; f. 1868; cap. 20m. frs.; Dirs. J. C. FRANÇOIS, LOUIS-J. BORSU.

Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.: 2 rue de la Régence, Brussels; f. 1935, in conformity with Banking Law of 1934, to take over the banking business of the former Banque de Bruxelles (f. 1871); cap. 4,000m. frs.; Chair. LOUIS CAMU.

Banque Européenne d'Outre-Mer, S.A.: 46-48 rue des Colonies, Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, Antwerp; f. 1914; cap. and res. 217.5m. frs.; dep. 2,302m.; Chair. ALFRED F. MIOSSE; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. H.S.H. Prince J. D'ARENBERG; subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1911; cap. and res. 310m. frs.; dep. 3,409m. frs.; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Banque Lambert: Head Office: 24 avenue Marnix, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; in 1953 took over the Banque de Reports et de Dépôts which was founded in 1874; cap. 700m. frs.; res. 300m. frs.; dep. 17,739m. frs.; Partners: BARON LAMBERT, DANIEL GILLET, PIERRE CAMBIER, JEAN GODEAUX, JACQUES THIERRY, PHILIPPE LAMBERT, HENRI RUIHL, JEAN FRÈRE.

Crédit Foncier International: 4 rue de Hornes, 1050 Brussels; f. 1959; cap. 151m. frs.; Pres. Baron DE BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. Comte BRUNO DADVISARD.

Kredietbank: 7 Arenbergstraat, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. and res. 4,248m. frs.; Chair. FERNAND COLLIN; Vice-Chair. LUC WAUTERS.

Nagelmackers, Fils et Cie., Soc. en Com. Simple: 32 rue des Dominicains, 4000 Liège; f. 1747; Partners JEAN NAGELMACKERS, GÉRARD NAGELMACKERS, HERVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS.

Société Générale de Banque (Generale Bankmaatschappij): 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1965 as a result of a merger between the Banque d'Anvers, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, and the Société Belge

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de Banque; cap. 9,304m. frs.; dep. 192,000m. frs.; Pres. ROBERT HENRIOT, Vice-Pres. PHILIPPE DULAIT, Baron CHARLES EMMUANEL JANSSEN.

Union du Crédit de Bruxelles, S.A.: 57 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, 1000 Brussels; f. 1848; cap. 70m. frs.; dep. 832m. frs.; Pres. R. VUYLSTEKE; Man. Dir. G. PRIESTER.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Belge des Banques-Belgische Vereniging der Banken: 36 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1936; 69 mems.; Pres. J. GODEAUX; Vice-Pres. M. VAN LERBERGHE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ETIENNE DE BRABANDERE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange): Palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. JEAN REYERS; Sec. CHARLES TIMMERMANS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

L'Abeille, Compagnie Anonyme Belge d'Assurances contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et les Risques Divers: 138 rue Royale, 1000 Brussels; f. 1948; Chair. J. MARJOLET, Gen. Man. J. GUERIN; fire, accident, general.

Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.: 4 place de Louvain, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; Chair. H. MAURICE; Man. L. WYNROCK; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.

Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A.: Meir 1, Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. P. VAN DER MEERSCH; Man. A. THIERY; marine, reinsurance.

La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.: 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1855; cap. 2m. frs.; Chair. Comte de la BARRE D'ERQUELINNES; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE.

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Anvers "Securitas" S.A.: Kipdorp 46, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1819; Gen. Man. MARCEL COMMERMAN; fire, accident, life.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. E. DIERCKSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Man. M. KEUSTERMANS; credit.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques d'Incendie: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1830; Gen. Man. JEAN JAMEZ; fire insurance and consequential loss, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales: 53 Emile Jacquemainlaan, Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte Ch. DE JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, fire, health, accident, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie de Bruxelles, S.A. d'Assurances: 4 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1821; Chair. J. MATTHIEU DE WYNENDAELE; Gen. Man. J. VAN WASSENHOVE; fire, life, general.

PR-Phénix-1821 Group: 3 rue du Marquis, Brussels; f. 1821; Gen. Man. M. HAMOIR; insurance, reinsurance.

La Concorde, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 36 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1954; Chair. P. WIGNY; Man. P. LOHEST; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; Chair. L. DAVIN; life.

Groupe Josi, Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909, S.A.: 11 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1909; Chair. J. M. JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge, Le: 91 place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1856; Dirs. ALFRED ENGELS, CHARLES DE CATER, ROBERT ENGELS, MARC SCHUCHARD; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

La Paix, S.A. Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1941; Chair. J. PLAQUET; Mans. A. POUCHOLON and A. DEVILLÉ; car, accident, fire, marine, life.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: Chaussée de Charleroi 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1887; Chair. and Gen. Man. F. CASSE; Sec.-Gen. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 25 blvd. Souverain, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. G. MARTIN, Baron F. PUISSANT BAUYENS, J. DUBOIS-PELERIN, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

U.P.B.: 120 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1890; Chair. Baron LOVIS D'UDEKEM D'ACQZ; Man. Dir. Baron BAUDOVIN GILLES DE PÉLICHY; Mans. JULES MILLER, MARCEL LEBRUN, HUBERT ANCIAUX, ROBERT WILLAERT, MARC HERINCKX; fire, life, accident.

L'Urbaine, S.A., Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 63 rue de la Loi and 12 rue Jacques de Lalaing, 1040 Brussels; f. 1900; Chair. Comte P.-M. DE LAUNOIT; Gen. Man. C. WEIL; all risks, except marine.

Utrecht—Vie et Risques Divers: 13 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; f. 1948; Dirs. G. F. M. GOUGE and C. SPOELDER.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances: square de Mécus 29, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 275 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises non-industrielles de Belgique*; Pres. J. BASYN; publs. *Bulletin des Assurances, De Nierzekering*.

Chambre syndicale des Producteurs d'Assurance de la Province du Brabant: 8 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; f. 1933; 300 mems.; member of the *Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique*, and affiliated to *Brussels Chamber of Commerce*; Chair. HENRI VAN DUYNEN.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: ave. Albert Elizabeth 40, 1200 Brussels; f. 1933; 1,100 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE SNOY; Dir. JEAN SCHOUTERDEN; publ. *Principium*.

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CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Anvers: Markgravestraat 12, Antwerp; f. 1803; Pres. RAYMOND J. LHONNEUX; Gen. Man. MAURICE VERBOVEN; 2,600 mems.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112, rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; f. 1875; Pres. JEAN-MARIE LEFÈVRE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ SPIETTE; 10,000 mems.

Fédération Nationale des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de Belgique: 40 rue du Congrès, 1000 Brussels; f. 1875; 47 mems.; Pres. PAUL HIERNAX; Sec.-Gen. A. FROMENT.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Industries Belges (General Industrial Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. R. DE STAERCKE; Man. Dir. R. PULINCKX; federates all the main industrial associations; publs. *Bulletin* (in French and Flemish; 3 times monthly), *Industrie*.

Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal): 31 avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels; Pres. GUY PAQUOT; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL PEETERS.

Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement): 96 rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; Pres. JULIEN VAN HOVE; Dir.-Gen. PAUL DE VEL.

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbesto-Giment (Asbestos-Cement): 9 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.

Union des Agglomérés de Ciment de Belgique (Precast Concrete): 207-209 blvd. Reyers, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; 240 mems.; Pres. JEAN COYETTE; Gen. Sec. WILLY SIMONS; publs. *Béton*.

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (Lime, limestone, dolomite and related products): 61 rue du Trône, 1050 Brussels; Pres. LUCIEN LHOIST; Dir. JEAN WOUTERS.

Comité de la Siderurgie Belge (Iron and Steel): 47 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; Pres. PIERRE VAN DER REST; Dir. DONALD FALLON.

Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals): 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 180 mems.; Pres. MARCEL DE MERRE; Dir. PIERRE GUILLAUME.

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques "Fabrimetal" (Metal Working): 21 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. Comte MOENS DE FERNIG; Man. Dir. JEAN PONCELET; publ. *Fabrimetal* (bi-monthly).

Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Ceramics): 47 Cantersteen, 1000 Brussels; Pres. GEORGES DU BOIS D'ENGHIEN; Man. Dir. PAUL WITTOUCK.

Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (Brick Industry): 13 rue des Poissonniers, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 158 mems.; Pres. ALFRED VERBEECK; Sec.-Gen. F. THOEN; publ. *La Brique (Baksteen)*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre "F.I.V." (Glass):

5 blvd. de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEYE; Dir. Vicomte LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU.

Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique "Féchimie" (Chemical Products): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; Pres. ANDRÉ LEROUX; Dir. ARMAND GUILMOT.

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Central Association of Food Industries): 55 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Man. and Sec. J. VAN DER POORTEN; publ. *Vita* (fortnightly).

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés (Sugar): 182 avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels; f. 1938; mems. 11 groups, 149 firms; Pres. JULES DELACROIX; Dir.-Gen. PAUL HOLOGNE.

Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (Millers): 165 rue du Midi, 1000 Brussels; Pres. FERNAND PEETERS; Dir. WALTER DIERCKX; Publ. *Meunerie Belge-Belgische Maalderij*.

Association Belge des Brasseries (ASSBRA) (Breweries): maison des Brasseurs, 10 Grand Place, 1000 Brussels; Pres. CLAUDE P. WIELEMANS; Dir. JEAN CORBIAU.

Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges (Breweries): 28 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1869; Pres. P. DE BOECK; Dir. M. VERMEULEN.

Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Febeltext): 24 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. JACQUES CANTAERT; Dir. Gen. Dr. WILFRID REYNAERT; publ. *L'Industrie Textile Belge* (mthly.).

Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection (Clothing and allied industries): 20 avc. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. A. DE STEKHE; Dir. J. DECAT.

Confédération Nationale de la Construction (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Ancillary Trades, Confederated Associations): 12 rue de l'Étuve, 1000 Brussels; 16,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE PERÉ; Gen. Dir. FERNAND PLUMIER; Gen. Sec. RENÉ FREYER.

Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois, "Febelbois" (Wood): 57 rue d'Aroln, 1040 Brussels; Pres. POL PROVOST; Dir. LOUIS LECOCQ.

Fédération Belge de l'Industrie de la Chaussure (FEBIC) (Shoes and Slippers): 91-97 blvd. M. Lemonnier, Brussels 1; f. 1954; 133 mems.; Dir. J. VAN PARIJS.

Chambre Syndicale des Articles de Voyage et de la Maroquinerie (Travel Goods): 216 rue Belliard, Brussels.

Chambre Syndicale de la Ganterie (Gloves): 205 rue Gaucheret, 1030 Brussels.

Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie Belges, "Unitan" (Leather and Leather Goods): 13 rue de Hollande, 1060 Brussels; f. Jan. 1962; replaces fmr. "Fedetan"; Pres. J. WALTERS; Dir. J. NEIRINCK.

Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins): 4 rue de l'Autonomie, 1070 Brussels; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHIELS.

Union des Exploitations Electriques en Belgique (Electricity): Galerie Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; 11 mems.; Pres. PIERRE GOSSELIN; Gen. Dir. J. M. DELOBE; publ. *Electricité* (three-monthly).

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Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (*Industrial Electricity*): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1922; Pres. PAUL RENDERS; Admin. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publ. *Revue Energie, Bulletin d'Information*.

Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz, "Figaz" (Gas): 4 ave. Palmerston, 1040 Brussels; Pres. MICHEL PERIER; Dir. E. VAN DEN BROECK.

Groupeement Professionnel de l'Industrie Nucléaire (*Nuclear Industry*): 4 rue de la Chancellerie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1957; mems. 75 enterprises; Pres. F. SEYNAEVE; Dir. F. VANDENABEELE.

Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique, "Cohelpa" (Paper): 14 rue De Crayer, 1050 Brussels; f. 1940; 20 mems.; Pres. JEAN DUPONT; Man. Dir. P. FAYT.

Fédération des Industries Transformatrices de Papier et Carton, "Fétra" (Paper and Board): 93 avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels; 300 mems.; Pres. ROGER HANQUINET; Dir. ROBERT J. VAN ASSCHE.

Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges (Port Employers): 17 Longue rue Neuve, Antwerp; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. A. VAN DEN BULCKE.

Union des Armateurs Belges (Shipowners): Tavornierkaai 2, Antwerp; Pres. VICTOR GOYENS; Dir. J. DE BRUYN.

Fédération Beigo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac, "Fédétab" (Tobacco): 24 avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; Pres. F. VANDEN BERGH; Gen. Sec. P. CATTELAÏN; publ. *Bulletin Fédétab* (monthly).

Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique (Large Distributing Concerns): 3 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; Adm. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MICHA.

Union Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Métal (Small and Medium-Sized Metalworking Enterprises): 95 rue de Stassart, 1050 Brussels.

Fédération Pétrolière Belge (Petroleum): 176 square de Margrave, Antwerp.

Union Professionnelle des Industries des Huiles Minérales de Belgique (Mineral Oils): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. CHARLES ENGELS.

Union Professionnelle des Teinturiers-Dégraisseurs de Belgique (Dyers and Cleaners): 11 avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1938; Pres. M. TILKIN; Sec.-Gen. L. MUSING.

Groupeement des Agents maritimes d'Usines (Works' Agents Association): Bourse de Commerce, Borzestraat 31, Antwerp; f. 1930; Pres. M. P. THOUMSIN; Vice-Pres. G. HERFURTH and G. VAN ELEGHEM; publ. *Annual Report*.

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances (Insurance Enterprises): Square de Meeûs 29, 1040 Brussels.

Groupeement des Activités Diverses (Sundry Activities): 4 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels.

UNIAPAC-Belgique (ADIC-VKW) (formerly Fédération des Patrons Catholiques de Belgique): 71 ave. Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. PÉTRÉ; Sec.-Gen. P. DEMEYERE; publ. *L'Entreprise et l'Homme, Ondernemen*.

TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (F.G.T.B.) (Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1899; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions, Brussels; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEBUNNE; publ. *Syndicats, De Werker*; has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 800,000. Affiliated unions:

Centrale Générale des Services Publics (Central Union of Public Service Workers): Maison des Huit Heures, 9 Place Fontainas, Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. E. HAMONT; Vice-Pres. L. MELIS; Secs.-Gen. C. CRÈVECOEUR, A. RESIMONT, J. MERTENS, R. FERNANDEZ; 180,000 mems.

Centrale Générale des Services Publics: Secteur Trams, Vicinaux et Autobus (Central Union of Public Services, Bus and Tramway Division): 17 rue du Poinçon, Brussels; f. 1919; 10,000 mems.; Sec. MAURICE VERGRACHT.

Belgische Transportarbeidersbond (Belgian Transport Workers' Union): Paardenmarkt 66, Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. R. DEKEYZER; publ. *Transport* (monthly); 32,700 mems.

Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique (Union of Employees, Technicians and Admin. Workers): 42 rue Haute, Brussels; f. 1891; Sec.-Gen. M. O. LECLERCQ; publ. *L'Employé—De Bediende* (monthly); 82,000 mems.

Centrale Syndicale Nationale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique (Central Union of Miners): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. A. DELATTRE; Gen. Sec. N. DETHIER; Nat. Secs. J. DEDOYARD, L. GILLOT, O. STIEMAN; 26,000 mems.

Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique (Central Union of Metal Workers): 17 rue Jacques, Jordaens Brussels; f. 1887; Sec.-Gen. G. WALLAERT; Nat. Secs. F. DECOSTER, G. DUHIN; 150,000 mems.

Centrale Générale du Bâtiment, du Bois et des Industries diverses de Belgique (Central Union of Building, Wood and General Workers): 6 rue Wateau, 1000 Brussels; Pres. E. JANSSENS; Vice-Pres. E. TRUYENS; Nat. Secs. A. VANDEN BROUCKE, J. DE NOOZE, H. LORENT, A. VAN UYTVEN; 192,000 mems.

Centrale des Ouvriers de la Pierre de Belgique (Central Union of Stone Workers): Maison du Peuple, 7190 Ecaussinnes d'Enghien; f. 1889; Pres. H. LAPAILLE; Nat. Sec. J. TAMINIAUX; 9,800 mems.

Algemeen Diamantbewerdersbond van België (Diamond Workers' Union): 66-68 Plantin en Moretuslei, Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. A. BUELENS; Treas.-Sec. M. SMETS; 6,500 mems.; publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).

Textielarbeiderscentrale van België (Union of Textile Workers): Keizer Karelstraat 66, Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. MARCEL LEFÈVRE; Nat. Sec. FRANK GORTHALS; 68,000 mems.; publ. *Bulletin d'Information et de documentation*.

Centrale der Kleding en aanverwante vakken van België (Union of Clothing Workers): Ommeganckstraat 49, Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FRANS CHRISTIAENSSENS; Gen. Pres. L. DEPAUW; 15,000 mems.

Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie (Union of Food and Catering Workers): 110 rue de la Loi, Brussels; f. 1912; 32,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. H. CEUPPENS; publ. *Unité, Voeding* (monthly).

BELGIUM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre** (*Central Union of Book-trade Workers*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; 13,400 mems.; Chair. J. DE BOE; Gen. Sec. A. PLUYS; publ. *Le Travaillleur de Livre* (circ. 14,000).
- Syndicat des Journalistes**: 128 rue Jakob Smits, 1070 Brussels; f. 1919; 160 mems.; Pres. OSCAR DE SWAEF; Sec. JEAN-LOUIS LHOEST.
- Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (C.S.C.)** (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions*): 135 rue de la Loi, Brussels; affiliated to World Confederation of Labour; Pres. JOZEF HOUTHUYX; 965,208 mems. Affiliated unions:
- Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture, du Tabac et de l'Hôtellerie** (*Food, Tobacco, Farming and Catering Workers*): 27 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. M. REYNAERT; Sec.-Gen. W. VIJVERMAN; 66,627 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtiment** (*Wood and Building Workers*): rue de Trèves 53, 1040 Brussels; Pres. K. NUYTS; 172,886 mems.; publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).
- Syndicat Chrétien du Personnel des Chemins de Fer, Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones, Marine, Aéronautique et R.T.B.** (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telephone Offices, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. L. THYS; Secs. B. DE SMET, C. WALGRAEF; 36,833 mems.; publs. *Formation Syndicale*, *Syndicale Vorming*, *Le Bon Combat*, *De Rechte Lijn*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Energie, de la Chimie, de Cuir et Diverses** (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): ave. d'Auderghem 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 44,577 mems.; Pres. R. VERWIMP; publs. *Bestuursblad*, *Bulletin des Dirigants*.
- Christelijke Belgische Diamantbewerkerencontrale** (*Diamond Workers*): 30 Brialmontlei, Antwerp; 8,461 mems.; Pres. K. KERS.
- Centrale Nationale des Employés-Landelijke Bedienden Centrale** (*Employees*): 20 avenue de l'Astronomie, 1030 Brussels; f. 1912; 108,445 mems.; Sec. Gen. KARL VAN ROMPAEY; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé—Ons Recht*.
- Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique** (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. L. VAN RAEMDONCK; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 24,134 mems.; publs. *Enseignement et Technique*, *Onderwijs en Techniek*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier** (*Paper Workers*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. G. MOR; 76,194 mems.
- Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique** (*School Teachers*): 159 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Sec.-Gen. F. VALVEKENS; 50,240 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique** (*Metal Workers*): rue de Heembeek 127 Brussels; Pres. G. HEIREMANS; 165,491 mems.
- Centrale des Francs Mineurs** (*Miners' Union*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. M. THOMASSEN; 31,179 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierro, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre** (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. F. DE CRAEN; 27,821 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics** (*Public Service Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; 59,594 mems.; Pres. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle-De Nieuwe Tijd*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique** (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 13 blvd. Roi Albert, Ghent; Pres. L. FRURU; 123,409 mems.; publs. *Ons Verbond*, *Notre Centrale*.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Transport** (*Transport Workers*): 12-14 Entrepotplaats, Antwerp; Pres. J. JANSSENS; 11,360 mems.
- Centrale Chrétienne des Professeurs Laïcs de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre** (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; 10,602 mems.; Pres. R. DENIS; Sec.-Gen. G. TROMMELMANS; publ. *Docco*.
- Union Chrétienne des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Officiel** (*State Teachers*): 135 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; Pres. A. BOGAERTS; 3,726 mems.
- Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique** (*G.G.S.L.B.*) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): 69 blvd. Albert, Ghent; f. 1889; 120,000 mems.; National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly, Flemish and French separate editions for private and public sectors).
- Syndicat Libéral des Services Publics** (*Public Services' Union*): 2 rue Bréderode, Brussels; Pres. FERNAND MOUILLARD; Gen. Perm. Del. JEAN VAN DOREN; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral des Services Publics* (monthly—French and Flemish).
- Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique**: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; 25,000 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE DUMONT DE CHASSART; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMANNE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).
- Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique**: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels; 50,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 30,000 in Public Sector; Pres. (Public Sector) FERNAND STULENS; Gen. Sec. RAYMOND GAUBE, JOS BOLLAERTS; publs. *Le Cartel*, *Het Kartel*, *De Ambtenaar*, *Waarvoor wij strijden*.
- Do Vlaamse Journalistenclub**: Brussels; defends rights of the Flemish journalists.
- Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge** (*Professional Union of the Belgian Press*): Maison de la Presse, 4 Petite rue au Beurre, Brussels; 850 mems.; affiliated to ITS (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS.

TRADE FAIRS

- Foire Internationale de Bruxelles** (*Brussels International Industries Fair*): Palais du Centenaire, Brussels; f. 1919; holds more than 15 fairs and trade shows each year; Pres. LUCIEN COOREMANS, Burgomaster of Brussels; Dir.-Gen. G. CHANTREN; Dir. J. ISAAC; publ. *Le Sonneur*.
- International Ghent Fair**: Palais des Floralies, Ghent annual; September 9th–24th, 1972; f. 1946.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.): 17-21 rue de Louvain, 1000 Brussels; f. 1926; 41,823 manual workers, 15,953 administrative staff; previously "State Railways"; directed by a board of 21 members; 4,165 km. of lines; Gen. Man. M. LATAIRE.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (Light Railways): 14 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1884; 2,054 buses, 279 tramcars, 6,616 operators; Pres. J. STORME; Gen. Man. L. VAN AUTGAERDEN.

ROADS

There are 91,843 km. of roads in Belgium, 23,500 km. of which are main roads.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club de Belgique (R.A.C.B.): 53 rue d'Arlon, Brussels; f. 1896; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Prince AMAURY DE MERODE; publ. *Royal Auto* (monthly) and *Guide* (annually).

Royal Touring Club de Belgique (T.C.B.), Touring Secours (T.S.): 44 rue de la Loi, Brussels; touring, patrolling of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. F. EELLEN.

Length of Inland Waterways: 1,768 km.

Under the Ten-Year Plan of Port Extension started in 1956: construction of several harbour docks in the Port of Antwerp; building of new giant lock at Port Frederic, near Antwerp, to take four 30,000-ton vessels or one 100,000-ton vessel.

Under the Investment Plan started in 1957: canals and rivers widened and deepened to allow passage of 1,350-ton barges; Meuse system down to French border widened and deepened; under a new investment plan, studies for the harbour docks on the Left Bank of the Scheldt river between Antwerp and the Holland/Belgium frontier. Modernization of the ports of Ghent and Zeebrugge. Work has started on the widening and deepening of the Albert canal to allow the passage of 10,000-ton ore convoys (pushed convoys); the building of a new giant lock in the port of Zeebrugge to take one 125,000-ton vessel has started.

Following the ratification of the Scheldt-Rhine Treaty in April, 1965, construction is to start on a new canal, about 54 miles long, between Antwerp and Dordrecht, connecting the Scheldt with the Rhine. Construction is scheduled to take 8-10 years and 92 per cent of the cost is to be borne by Belgium.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium. It is also the largest railway port on the Continent. 15,000 dockers are employed and in 1965 Antwerp was visited by over 18,000

ships. Over 45,000 million francs have been invested since 1960 in the modernization and industrialization of the port. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Administration de la Marine: 30 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Gen. Man. G. BERTRAND; Ostend-Dover/Harwich lines: 6 cross-Channel steamers, 5 car ferries, 1 cargo boat.

Agence Maritime De Keyser Thornton S.A.: Lange Thuisstraat 14, Antwerp; agents for *United States Lines* providing services from Antwerp to U.S.A.; Man. Dir. F. INGHAM.

Alpina, Transports & Affrètements, S.A.: 2 Anterui, 2000 Antwerp; forwarding, Rhine, chartering and liner agents, and Customs House brokers; Chair. H. SCHWARZ; Man. Dir. A. WITTLIN.

F. Alexander Fils et Cie, S.A.: Antwerp; f. 1890; steamship owners and brokers.

Belgian Fruit Lines, S.A.: 3 Zeevaaristraat, Antwerp; transport of fruit and meat in refrigerated vessels; Chair. L. VAN PARYS; Man. H. MENNEKENS.

John Cockerill Line (owners: *Cockerill-Ougrée S.A.*): 3 Goudbloemstraat, Antwerp; Antwerp and Ostend to London (Tilbury Docks) and vice versa.

Compagnie Dens-Océan, S.A.: 52 Meir, Antwerp; f. 1900; 2 motor vessels; Chair. F. E. DENS; Man. Dir. P. P. RUBBENS.

Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal), S.A.: 61 St. Katelijnevst, Antwerp; f. 1895; 30 vessels for freight and passengers; Chair.-Man. Dir. Baron DE SPIRLET.

Depe S.A., Armement: 11 Mcir, Antwerp; services: Continent to Florida and U.S. Gulf ports; Continent to Mexico; Chair. V. GOYENS.

Gulf Oil (Belgium), S.A.: 53-55 Frankrijklei, Antwerp; f. 1933; import, manufacture and sale of petroleum products; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. DE MAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

The main International Airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal. Ostend airport was greatly enlarged during 1968.

Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne (SABENA) (Belgian World Air Lines): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mereier, 1000 Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. J. VAN HOUTTE; Man. Dir. MARCEL GOOSSENS; Pres. GASTON DIEU; fleet of 2 Boeing 747s, 12 Boeing 707s, 5 Boeing 727s, 7 Caravelles SE-210, 2 F.27; services to most parts of the world.

Belgium is served by 32 foreign airlines.

BELGIUM—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

TOURISM

Belgian National Tourist Office: Central Station, Brussels;
High Commissioner for Tourism A. HAULOT.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Opernring 9, Vienna.
Denmark: 7-9 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.
France: blvd. des Capucines 21, Paris; 73 rue Faidherbe, Lille; 17 rue d'Upsal, Strasbourg.
German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 47, Düsseldorf.
Irish Republic: 58 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin.
Italy: 3 Via Barberini, Rome.
Luxembourg: Place de Paris 2, Luxembourg.
Netherlands: Leidseplein 7, Amsterdam.
Portugal: Rua do Salitre 84, Lisbon.
Spain: Calle Havas 3, Madrid 13.
Sweden: St. Erikgatan 103, Stockholm 21.
Switzerland: Aeschenvorstadt 48-50, 4051 Basle.
United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel Métropole, Place Sverdlova, Moscow.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: 158 av. de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; promotion of French and Flemish cultures and their harmonious development; general administration of arts and letters; Dirs. J. REMICHE (French culture), W. DEBROCK (Flemish culture).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: place Rogier, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (Royal Dutch Theatre): Komedieplein 19, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. LODE VERSTRAETE.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (Royal Flemish Theatre): 146 rue de Laken, 1000 Brussels; f. 1874; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dir. VIC DE RUYTER.

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.

Ballet du XXe Siècle: ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE BÉJART.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Royal Flemish Opera): Opera House address: 3 Frankrijck; Office address: 8 Van Ertbornstraat, 2020 Antwerp; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. RENAAT VERBRUGGEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de Belgique—Nationaal Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; Dir. ANDRÉ CLUYTENS.

Orchestre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, 1050 Brussels; f. 1930; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Administration de l'Energie; Service: Applications nucléaires (Nuclear Energy Service): Ministère des Affaires Economiques, 24-26 rue de Mot, 1040 Brussels; Chief Eng. and Dir. ROGER VANDAMME.

This service promotes the industrial application of nuclear energy, establishes contact between interested parties and the laboratories at Mol, see below.

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commission): Ministère des Affaires Economiques, 24-26 rue J. A. De Mot, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; Commissaire PAUL DE GROOTE.

The Commission co-ordinates the promotion of nuclear affairs in Belgium.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire—CEN: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, 1040 Brussels; f. 1952; Pres. Maj.-Gen. GÉRARD LETOR.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium. Radioisotopes are produced there.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires: 11 rue d'Egmont, 1050 Brussels, f. 1947; 150 scientific researchers; Pres. D. VANDEPITTE; Sec.-Gen. P. LEVAUX, DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities, see below, and centres at the Polytechnic Institute of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Libre de Bruxelles—Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University of Brussels): Brussels; 2,009 teachers, 10,030 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent (State University of Ghent): Ghent; 450 teachers, 11,000 students.

Université de Liège (University of Liège): 4000 Liège; 365 teachers, 8,100 students.

Université Catholique de Louvain—Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven (Catholic University of Louvain): 1471 Louvain; 1,214 teachers, 13,412 French-speaking, 14,251 Flemish-speaking students.

Université de l'Etat à Mons (State University of Mons): Mons; 98 teachers, 929 students.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Romania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The language is Bulgarian, a branch of the Slavonic group, written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The flag carries three horizontal stripes of white, green and red with the white uppermost; the state coat-of-arms is depicted in the left upper corner of the white stripe. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

The Fatherland Front, a left-wing alliance formed in 1942, seized power with help from the Soviet Union in 1944 and set up a government under Kimon Georgiev. The constitutional monarchy formally ended when Bulgaria was declared a republic in 1946, and in elections soon after Georgi Dimitrov became both Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party in a government formed from members of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. Opposition parties were now abolished and a new constitution based on the Soviet model was adopted. On his death in 1949, Dimitrov was succeeded by Vulko Chervenkov as Prime Minister in the same year and as First Secretary in 1950. The political trials and executions which were common during this period and into the fifties became less frequent after the death of Stalin, and rehabilitation of those who had been disgraced began in 1956. Bulgaria has remained, however, a satellite under the influence of the Soviet Union.

Todor Zhivkov became First Secretary in 1953 and, following an ideological struggle within the Communist Party, succeeded Anton Yugov as Prime Minister in 1962. In 1965 a coup against the government failed. When a new constitution was adopted in May 1971, Zhivkov relinquished his position as Prime Minister to become the first Chairman of the newly formed State Council. This move is seen to strengthen his position at the head of the government. In the last decade relations with Western states have strengthened; Zhivkov made his first visit to the West in 1966 when he was welcomed in Paris by General de Gaulle. In February 1971 proposals were made to Greece for increased co-operation in economic and technical fields. Bulgaria was one of the five Warsaw Pact countries which occupied Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Government

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of State power and is elected for a term of five years. It elects the State Council from the people's representatives. The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme and permanently acting organ of State power, which is responsible for taking decisions and supervising their implementation. As a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council performs a combination of

legislative and executive duties. The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State power. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in the society and state.

Defence

Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is for two years in the Army and Air Force, and three years in the Navy. The total strength of the armed forces is 148,000, comprising an Army of 117,000, Air Force 22,000 and Navy 9,000. Para-military forces number 15,000, including border troops, and there is a voluntary People's Militia of 150,000. Defence expenditure in 1970 totalled 324 million Leva.

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a very fertile country and since the end of the Second World War her agriculture has been thoroughly reorganized on a large-scale co-operative and mechanized basis. Further plans for reorganization into 150 huge agro-industrial complexes are in hand. Nearly 40 per cent of the population are employed on the land, and wheat, maize, beet and barley are the chief crops. Farm produce is being marketed in more than 60 countries and 55 per cent of Bulgaria's exports are agricultural, including fruit, vegetables, tomatoes and tobacco. Industry is publicly owned and output has increased by more than 12 per cent annually from 1949 to 1968. It is now in the process of being reorganized into 66 massive combines, each controlling many related enterprises. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan envisages a 55-60 per cent increase in industrial production. Engineering, in particular, has been greatly developed, as have the chemical fertilizer and metallurgical industries. Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined and some oil is extracted on the Black Sea coast. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and 80 per cent is with the other Comecon countries, mainly the Soviet Union.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are about 4,162 km. of railway track and 37,500 km. of roads; a major motorway is under construction from Sofia to the coast. The Danube is the main waterway, the total tonnage of vessels sailing on it exceeding 200,000 tons. External services link Black Sea ports to Russia, the Mediterranean and West Europe. Balkan, the state airline, maintains services with East European capitals and other capitals in Europe and the Middle East.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is directed by the Department of Public Insurance and the Pensions Directorate under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. State insurance contributions are compulsory for all workers irrespective of the nature of their work but contribution payments, rights and benefits are scaled according to the following three categories: workers and employees, labour co-oper-

BULGARIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

ative farmers, private craftsmen and private farmers. Insurance contributions are determined by the Council of Ministers. Depending on the category of worker, contributions are either paid by the enterprises, employers, etc., who in turn levy the employees and workers, or they are paid by the workers individually.

Insured persons are paid money compensation during the time of sick leave, the amount of compensation depending on the duration of uninterrupted years of service. Every woman who is insured is entitled to full paid leave for so many days before and after childbirth—the amount of leave allowed depending on the number of children in the family already, and the number of years the woman has been insured. In 1967 the Bulgarian government increased the size of grants paid to mothers of large families. Disablement and old age pensions are paid to those who have contributed to the insurance scheme. The amount of pension will vary according to the nature of work the disabled or retired person was formerly engaged in, his length of service and his age.

Since 1951 all medical services and treatment have been free for the whole population, and these are provided for by the state medical authorities. All medical treatment establishments and medical schools, training colleges and research institutes are controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. Departments of Public Health in the Regional People's Councils actually supervise medical work together with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Education

The Bulgarian educational system follows the Soviet system more closely than the other Eastern European countries. Much importance has been attached to the development of education in Bulgaria, with the result that considerable progress has been made in recent years. A series of educational acts were passed between the years 1944 and 1950 and these provided for expansion in the educational field. In 1959 a law was passed for the "further development of education in the Bulgarian People's Republic".

In 1970, 375,000 children between the ages of one and seven years attended non-compulsory *vrèches* (*yashli*) or kindergartens (*detshi gradini*). Education is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and sixteen years, when they attend the elementary eight-class school (*osnovno uchilishte*), and are taught both general and specialized subjects. The elementary eight-class school provides the first two stages of the "eleven-year school". More than 95 per cent of all Bulgarian children continue with their education after the age of sixteen years, when education is no longer compulsory. There are three types of school in Bulgaria to which a student may progress after he has completed the basic school. The *gimnazia* provides a general education and completes the third stage of the "eleven-year school", the *tekhnikum* is a vocational school offering a general

curriculum together with a course leading to vocational qualifications in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. The third type of secondary school is the *profesionalno tehnikesko uchilishte* (vocational technical school), which gives theoretical knowledge on a certain vocation with practical work in the appropriate enterprises and plants and in agriculture. 77 per cent of the total number of students who have completed their education at the elementary school continue their studies at *tekhnikum* (technical schools) and the vocational technical schools. More than 2,300 pupils are trained at special schools for art, and 11,000 pupils attend schools where subjects are taught in foreign languages.

Higher education in Bulgaria can be divided into two main categories: *Poluvisshi instituti*, establishments, whose task is to train teachers for elementary schools and to train some other specialists. The course lasts two to three years. There are over 10,000 students trained in them. *Visshiu-uchebni zavedeniya*, which are establishments of higher education. About 90,000 students study university courses in them.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from Russia and East Europe. In 1962 the Government launched a campaign to attract tourists from the West and tourism, particularly from the United Kingdom, has increased with over two million visitors in 1969, representing a 20 per cent growth rate, compared with the 8 per cent average for Europe. As part of the 1967 International Year of Tourism, Bulgaria abolished visas for all foreign citizens visiting the country for 24 hours to two months and announced that Bulgaria would dispense with visas after 1967 on a basis of reciprocity. The tourist exchange rate is 4.80 Leva to £1 sterling.

Sport

Sport receives state encouragement, football being the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1, 2 (Labour Days), May 24 (Education Day), September 9, 10 (National Days), November 7 (October Revolution).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Leva which is divided into 100 Stotinki.

Notes: Leva 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Coins: Leva 5, 2, 1; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 2.80 Leva = £1 sterling

1.08 Leva = \$1 U.S.

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	FORESTS	POPULATION (1969)
110,912 sq. kilometres	60,101 sq. kilometres	37,090 sq. kilometres	8,514,900

Sofia (capital) 885,665; Plovdiv, 252,491; Varna, 230,475; Russe, 153,559.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968 . .	141,460	16.9	8.9	72,176	8.6
1969 . .	143,060	17.0	8.7	80,183	9.5
1970 . .	138,745	16.3	8.6	77,095	9.1

**EMPLOYMENT
('000)**

	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture and Forestry *	275.7	286.2	292.9
Industry and Construction . .	1,380.4	1,416.3	1,459.8
Trade	211.7	221.0	232.1
Transport and Communications . .	210.4	214.1	226.6
Education and Welfare	289.2	299.2	312.2
Administration	45.6	56.5	58.6
Science and Scientific Institutes . .	37.4	40.2	46.7
Finance and Credit	14.4	15.2	16.2

* Excluding co-operative and private farms.

**AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS**

	AREA (,000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	1,060	1,039	1,014	2,549	2,569	3,032	24.0	24.7	29.9
Rye	24	24	22	24	29	28	10.0	11.6	12.6
Barley	402	412	403	807	905	1,167	20.0	22.0	28.9
Oats	96	76	71	76	78	98	7.9	10.3	13.8
Maize	557	578	635	1,768	2,415	2,375	31.3	41.3	37.3
Tobacco	114	117	118	115	95	120	10.0	8.4	10.3

**LIVESTOCK
('000)**

	HORSES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS	POULTRY
1968 . .	224	301	1,363	2,314	9,905	384	27,726
1969 . .	199	300	1,297	2,140	9,652	376	24,874
1970 . .	182	299	1,255	1,967	9,223	350	29,590
1971 . .	169	305	1,279	2,369	9,678	335	33,706

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FARM PRODUCE

	1968	1969	1970
Honey ('000 metric tons) . .	4.5	7.3	6.2
Milk (million litres) . .	1,570	1,534	1,583
Eggs (million units) . .	1,627	1,519	1,617
Wool (uncleaned) ('000 metric tons) . .	28.9	28.3	28.8

FORESTRY ('000 cu. metres)

	1968	1969	1970
Round and Hewn Timber . .	3,930	4,103	3,950
Hewn Beams	68	53	57
Lumber	1,631	1,640	1,668

FISHING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Fish (tons)	39,319	54,846	77,272	84,054

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Brown Coal	7,891	7,315	6,875	6,883
Hard Coal	280	263	215	236
Lignite	18,848	20,967	21,757	21,971
Anthracite	188	176	155	161
Iron Ore	798	870	881	792
Copper Ore	35.1	37.3	39.3	43.1
Lead and Zinc Ore . .	175.3	168.4	169.4	173.0

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cement (thousand metric tons)	3,358	3,512	3,551	3,668
Soda Ash (" " ")	223	229	270	306
Sulphuric Acid . . (" " ")	360	472	498	502
Electric Power (mWh)	13.6	15.5	17.2	19.5
Cotton Fabric (million metres)	307	319	335	319
Woollen Fabric (" " ")	22.4	23.3	26.0	26.8
Leather Footwear (million pairs)	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.1
Paper (thousand metric tons)	150.8	186.9	191.6	199.7
Pig Iron (" " ")	1,028	1,109	1,134	1,251
Crude Steel (" " ")	1,239	1,461	1,515	1,800
Cellulose (" " ")	73	76	75	77
Meat (" " ")	249	267	259	253
Tinned Vegetables . . (" " ")	241	201	225	273
Tinned Fruit (" " ")	196	220	223	222
Cheese (" " ")	91	74	76	84
Sugar (" " ")	397	288	316	371
Television Sets (thousand units)	130	153	174	193
Building Bricks (million units)	1,280	1,351	1,351	1,549

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

(1 Leva=100 Stotinki)

2.80 Leva=£1 sterling; 1.08 Leva=U.S. \$1.

100 Leva=£35.71 sterling=U.S. \$92.59

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million leva)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gross National Product	7,853	8,556	9,350	10,527

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	1,839	2,085	2,047	2,142
Total Exports	1,706	1,890	2,100	2,345

COMMODITIES

(million leva)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Power and Electrical Equipment	81.5	65.9	63.9
Equipment and Materials for Complete Enterprises	231.9	199.6	212.9
Tractors and Agricultural Machinery	74.0	65.2	57.6
Transport Mobile Equipment	293.4	251.9	269.8
Oil Products and Synthetic Fuel Oil	76.9	81.8	81.7
Ferrous Metals	231.2	247.5	276.2
Fertilizers and Pesticides	63.7	44.4	38.3
Rubber and Rubber Products	30.9	31.7	36.3
Timber, Cellulose and Paper Products	62.0	65.6	74.8
Textile Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactures	86.8	94.5	91.8
Cotton, Woollen and Other Fabrics (excl. Industrial)	27.4	26.8	24.8
Goods for Cultural Purposes	52.0	58.2	45.8

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Power and Electrical Equipment	88.4	94.8	108.7
Agricultural Machinery	66.3	82.1	90.3
Transport Equipment	114.1	132.5	168.1
Metal Ores and Concentrates	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-ferrous Metals	47.0	48.1	44.4
Timber, Cellulose and Paper	20.6	21.7	19.3
Tobacco	117.4	104.1	100.3
Oilseeds, etc.	31.2	41.1	37.4
Meat and Dairy Products, Fats and Eggs	102.4	97.5	95.2
Fresh and Tinned Vegetables	69.4	68.7	83.2
Fresh and Tinned Fruit	54.4	80.2	72.6
Fabrics	15.7	16.9	17.9
Clothing and Underwear	121.4	134.2	135.9

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million leva)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
<i>Eastern Market:</i>						
Albania	6.6	7.1	6.9	4.9	3.8	6.2
Czechoslovakia	96.8	92.5	112.6	103.6	118.7	102.2
German Democratic Republic	176.1	178.5	184.2	141.5	174.4	202.9
Hungary	35.5	37.9	29.6	33.4	35.8	59.0
Poland	75.3	95.6	75.5	55.6	76.1	91.0
Romania	23.4	18.4	33.6	29.8	35.9	49.1
U.S.S.R.	1,107.0	1,139.3	1,117.6	1,045.8	1,146.2	1,261.4
<i>Other Markets:</i>						
Austria	38.4	35.6	42.3	25.2	23.7	19.3
France	57.4	29.1	52.0	21.4	25.1	44.4
German Federal Republic	83.9	53.2	57.3	63.2	63.4	60.4
Italy	67.1	64.9	66.6	50.7	57.4	66.5
United Kingdom	23.7	23.1	52.4	30.8	34.2	28.7

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Visitors	1,480,667	1,752,214	1,783,076	2,131,352	2,537,018

VISITORS TO BULGARIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1968	1969	1970
Austria	29	31	31
Belgium	9	11	10
Czechoslovakia	146	159	393
France	40	46	49
Federal Republic of Germany	120	165	180
German Democratic Republic	130	135	125
Greece	7	22	7
Hungary	31	50	58
Italy	24	32	29
Netherlands	13	13	16
Poland	99	138	115
Romania	128	128	108
Sweden	12	13	13
Switzerland	9	9	10
Turkey	380	510	573
U.S.S.R.	158	159	154
United Kingdom	31	39	50
United States	13	15	18
Yugoslavia	291	345	484
Others	112	110	114

BULGARIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres .	5,707	6,061	6,223
Freight ton-kilometres .	12,198	12,618	13,858

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969	1970
'000 Passenger-kilometres	680,405	985,719	1,201,179
'000 Freight ton-kilometres	14,484	13,473	14,046

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	8,965	8,327	8,542
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	2,066	2,202	2,328
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	10,602	11,662	13,762

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Million Passenger-kilometres .	30	30	30
Million Freight ton-kilometres .	1,364	1,466	1,832

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1970)

Telephone Subscribers	473,047
Radio Licences	2,291,457
Television Licences	1,027,560
Book Titles	3,799
Daily Papers	13
Circulation ('000)	1,857
Periodicals	839
Circulation ('000)	45,125

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary and Secondary .	4,197	1,154,630	54,068
Technical	246	152,919	9,045
Higher	26	89,331	7,125
Teacher Training	13	6,921	406
Other Post-Secondary . .	7	3,344	149

Source: Central Statistical Office of the Council of Ministers, Ul. 6 Septemvri 10, Sofia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bulgaria was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946 King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. The Constitution of 1947 was replaced by a new Constitution adopted by a referendum held on May 16th, 1971 and proclaimed by the Fifth National Assembly on May 18th. The following are its salient features:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state of the working people of towns and villages, headed by the working class. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in society and in the State. It guides the construction of a developed socialist society in the country in close fraternal co-operation with the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The State serves the people. It defends their interests and socialist acquisitions; directs the country's socio-economic development according to a plan; creates conditions for the constant improvement of the welfare, education and health services of the people, as well as for the all-round development of science and culture; ensures the free development of man, guarantees his rights and protects his dignity; organizes the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity; develops and consolidates the friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries; conducts a policy of peace and understanding with all countries and peoples.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria all power comes from the people and belongs to the people. It is realized by the people through the freely elected representative organs—the National Assembly and the People's Councils—or directly. The representative organs are elected on the basis of a general, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot.

All the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education, profession, official, public or property status, excluding those under restraint, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is governed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the country's laws. It belongs to the world socialist community, which is one of the main conditions for its independence and all-round development.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is socialist. It is based on public ownership of the means of production.

The forms of ownership are: state (all people's) ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership of public organizations, and personal ownership.

Plants and factories, banks, underground resources, the natural sources of power, nuclear energy, forests, pasture land, roads, railway, water and air transport, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the radio and television are state (all people's) property.

Co-operative property belongs to collective bodies of working people who have united of their own free will for the joint carrying out of economic activity, to co-operative unions and inter-co-operative organizations. The State fosters and aids the activity of co-operatives and of co-operative farms.

The property of public organizations serves for achieving their goals, including the realization of the activities entrusted to them by state organs, and for meeting public interests.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have the right of personal ownership on real and movable property to meet personal needs and those of the family. The State protects the personal property, including savings, acquired by work or in some other lawful manner. Citizens cannot exercise their rights of personal ownership and their other property rights to the detriment of the public interest. The right to inherit is recognized and guaranteed.

The State directs the national economy and the other spheres of public life on the basis of unified plans for social-economic development.

Foreign trade is the exclusive right of the State.

Labour is a fundamental social-economic factor. The socialist principle "From everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work" is applied in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The protection of labour is dealt with by the law.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme representative organ which expresses the will of the people and their sovereignty. As a supreme organ of state power it combines the legislative and executive activities of the State and exercises supreme control. The term of its mandate is 5 years. It is composed of 400 people's representatives who are elected in constituencies with an equal number of inhabitants. The people's representatives are responsible and account to their electorate. They may be recalled before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected. Their recall is effected by decision of the electorate in a manner laid down by law. It is convened to sessions by the State Council at least three times a year.

The National Assembly is the only legislative organ of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the supreme organizer of the planned management of social development. It realizes the supreme leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State; approves and amends the Constitution; determines which questions and in what manner should be decided by referendum; passes, amends and revokes laws; passes the unified plans for the social-economic development of the country and the reports for their fulfilment and the State budget and the report of the Government for its realization the preceding year; establishes taxes and fixes their rate; grants amnesty; decides the questions of declaring war and concluding peace; appoints and relieves of his duties the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; may set up state-public organs with the status of ministries; elects and relieves of their duties the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic; passes laws, decisions, declarations and appeals.

Legislative initiative belongs to the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the permanent commissions of the National Assembly, the people's representatives, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor. The right of legislative initiative belongs also to public organizations in the person of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Executive Council of the Central Co-operative Council on questions referring to their activity.

BULGARIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme permanent organ of state power which unites the taking of decisions with their realization. Being a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council ensures the blending of legislative with executive activities. It is responsible for all its activities and reports on them to the National Assembly. At its first session the National Assembly elects a State Council from among the people's representatives by a majority of more than half the total number of deputies.

The powers of the State Council are in force until the newly elected National Assembly elects a State Council.

The State Council realizes the general leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State. It represents the People's Republic of Bulgaria in her international relations. The President of the State Council receives the credentials and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives in the country.

The State Council appoints elections for a National Assembly and for people's councils; determines the date for holding a referendum when a decision has been passed by the National Assembly that a referendum should take place on a certain question and in a certain manner; convenes the National Assembly at sessions; issues decrees and other juridical acts on the basic questions arising from the laws and the decisions of the National Assembly; issues decrees also on questions of principle; in urgent cases by decree amends or amplifies individual provisions of the laws; carries out the general guidance of the country's defence and security; appoints and relieves of their duties the members of the State Defence Committee and of the supreme commanding staff of the Armed Forces; controls the activities of the Council of Ministers and of the heads of the Ministries and of the other Departments; at the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers relieves of their duties and appoints individual members of the Council of Ministers—it is the duty of the State Council to submit this decision to be approved at the next session of the National Assembly; issues decrees and passes decisions, appeals and declarations.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers (the Government) is a supreme executive and administrative organ of the State. The Council effects its activities under the leadership and control of the National Assembly, and when the latter is not in session—under the leadership and control of the State Council.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the conducting of the internal and external policy of the State. It exercises the right of legislative initiative and secures conditions for carrying through the rights and freedoms of citizens. It also ensures public order and the country's security. It is responsible for the general leadership of the Armed Forces and concludes international agreements. It directly guides, co-ordinates and controls the activities of the ministries and other departments. The Council organizes both the implementation of the acts of the National Assembly, and of the State Council. It guides and controls the activities of the executive committees of the people's councils. It adopts decrees, instructions and decisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils,

elected by the local population for a period of two and a half years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

Citizens whose rights have been violated by government organs may appeal against such violations before higher-ranking organs and courts, in accordance with the Law of Administrative Procedure, 1970.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges based on national origin, religion, sex or property are recognized. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

All citizens have the right to free medical treatment in hospitals.

Labour is recognized as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is free and compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends and the formation of religious organizations with a political basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press; secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of association and assembly, except for fascist and certain other meetings.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

BULGARIA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1972)

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

First Vice-President: KRUSTYU TRICHKOV.

Vice-Presidents: GEORGI ANDREYEV, GEORGI DYAGAROV, PEKO TAKOV.

Secretary: MINCHO MINCHEV.

Members: Acad. ANGEL BALEVSKI, BOYAN BULGARARNOV, IVANKA DIKOVA, NAIDE FERHADOVA, GEORGI FILIPOV, NIKOLAI GEORGIEV, MITKO GRIGOROV, KOSTADIN GYAOUROV, RADI KOUZMANOV, ELENA LAGADINOVA, Gen. IVAN MIHAILOV, ANGEL SHISHKOV, TODOR STOICHEV, STOYAN TONCHEV, Ing. PANDO VANCHEV, BORIS VELCHEV, VLADIMIR VIDENOV.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: STANKO TODOROV.

First Deputy Chairmen: TANO TSOLOV, PETER TANCHEV.

Deputy Chairmen: PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV, Prof. Ing. IVAN POPOV, SAVA DULBOKOV, Prof. MAKO DAKOV.

Minister of the Interior: Col.-Gen. ANGEL TSANEV.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. DOBRI DZHOUROV.

Minister of Finance: DIMITER POPOV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PETER MLADENOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: IVAN NEDEV.

Minister of Public Education: Prof. Ing. STEFAN VASSILEV.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: VULKAN SHOPOV.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ANGEL TODOROV.

Minister of Transport: GRIGOR STOICHKOV.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: SAVA DULBOKOV.

Chairman of the State Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education: NACHO PAPAZOV.

Chairman of the Committee of Arts and Culture: PAVEL MATEV.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: MISHO MISHEV.

Minister of Light Industry: DORA BELCHEVA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: Ing. CHRISTO PANAYOTOV.

Minister of Forestry and Protection of the Natural Environment: YANKO MARKOV.

Minister of Supply and State Reserves: NIKOLAI ZHISHEV.

Minister of Machine-Building: Prof. IVAN POPOV.

Minister of Supply and State Reserves: NIKOLAI ZHISHEV.

Minister of Construction and Building Materials: Ing. STAMEN STAMENOV.

Minister of Architecture and Public Works: GEORGI STOILOV.

Minister of Internal Trade and Services: GEORGI KARAMANEV.

Minister of Information and Communications: HARALAMBI TRAIKOV.

Minister, Deputy-Chairman of the State Control Committee: NINKO STEFANOV.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Members: BOYAN BULGARARNOV, TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA, PENCHO KOUBADINSKI, IVAN MIHAILOV, TODOR PAVLOV, IVAN POPOV, STANKO TODOROV, TANO TSOLOV, BORIS VELCHEV, TODOR ZHIVKOV, ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV.

Candidate-Members: IVAN ABADJIEV, KOSTADIN GYAOUROV, VENELIN KOTSEV, PEKO TAKOV, KRUSTYU TRICHKOV, ANGEL TSANEV.

BULGARIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Albania:** 8 Khan Asparuh St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIKO DÖDBIVA.
- Algeria:** 16 Slavyanska St. (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB DJAFARI.
- Argentina:** Bucharest, Romania (E).
- Austria:** Blvd. Ruski 13 (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF KRIPPL-REDLICH.
- Belgium:** 21 Patriarch Eftimi Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE LOTS.
- Brazil:** 27 Ruski Boulevard (L); *Minister:* CARLOS FERNANDO LECKIE LOBO.
- Burma:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Canada:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Central African Republic:** Bucharest, Romania (E).
- Chile:** 4 Dostoyevski St. (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO ALEGRIA ALFARO.
- China, People's Republic:** Blvd. Ruski 18 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHAO CHIN.
- Cuba:** 3 Aprilov Street (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE TORRES TRUJILLO.
- Cyprus:** Athens, Greece (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Blvd. Vladimir Zaimov 9 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAL CHUDÍK.
- Denmark:** Bucharest, Romania (E).
- Egypt:** 91 Tsar Ivan Asen 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RECHIM EZZAT.
- Ethiopia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Finland:** Block 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL JYRKANKALLIO (also accred. to Albania).
- France:** 29 Ohorishte Street (E); *Ambassador:* POL LE GOURRIERE.
- German Democratic Republic:** 1 Kapitan Andreyev St. (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER WENNING.
- Ghana:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Greece:** Blvd. Klement Gotvald 69 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN COLIACOPOULOS.
- Guinea:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Hungary:** ul. Shesti Septemvri 57 (E); *Ambassador:* JANOS BOYTI.
- Iceland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- India:** Blvd. Patriarch Eftimi 31 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GOPAL SINGH.
- Indonesia:** 32 G.G. Dej St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* R. TANTOMO.
- Iran:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Iraq:** Rooms 208, 210 and 211, Balkan Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL KERIM KRASNA.
- Italy:** 2 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE PURI PURINI.
- Japan:** 1 Alexander Zhendov St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGEAKI YAMACHITA.
- Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Khmer Republic:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Korea, People's Democratic Republic:** 1 Lazar Stanev St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHOI MIN SIN.
- Kuwait:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- Libya:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Lebanon:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Mali:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Mongolia:** Blvd. Tolbukhin 16 (E); *Ambassador:* DOGSO-MINE TSEDEV.
- Morocco:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Netherlands:** 31 Oboishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS IGNACE GRAF.
- Nigeria:** Warsaw, Poland (E).
- Norway:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Peru:** 145 Rakovski St., II Floor, G (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ CANESSA.
- Poland:** 46 Khan Krum St. (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY SZYSZKO.
- Romania:** 10 Dimiter Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE BLEJAN.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Sudan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Sweden:** Pl. Velchova Zavera 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF RIPA.
- Switzerland:** 33 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN-BERNARD GUILLAUME.
- Syria:** 47 Oboishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL FATTAH AL-BOCHI.
- Tunisia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Turkey:** 28 Dimiter Polyakov St. (E); *Ambassador:* NEJAT ERTÜZÜN.
- U.S.S.R.:** 92 Rakovski St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR MIHAILOVICH PUZANOV.
- United Kingdom:** Blvd. Tolbukhin 65 (E); *Ambassador:* D. A. LOGAN.
- Uruguay:** 34 Lyubén Karavelov St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. CARLOS GURMENDEZ.
- U.S.A.:** Blvd. Alexander Stamboliisky 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HORACE G. TORBERT, Jr.
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of:** 12 Oboishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* Mmc. DIN THIS NGOC TAO.
- Viet-Nam, Provincial Revolutionary Government of (South):** 1 Mladczka St. (E); *Ambassador:* PHAM THAI THAN.
- Yemen, Arab Republic:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).
- Yugoslavia:** 3 G. G. Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANTE DRNDIĆ.
- Zaire:** Bucharest, Romania (E).

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Burundi, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia.

BULGARIA—(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sixth National Assembly, elected for a five-year term on June 27th, 1971, has 400 members (268 are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party, 100 of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, 19 of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and 13 are non-party members).

Chairman: GEORGI TRAIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: ROZA KORITAROVA, GEORGI KOULISHEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party: This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; First Secretary of Central Committee TODOR ZHIVKOV; Secs. IVAN ABADJIEV, GEORGI FILIPOV, PENYU KIRATSOV, VENELIN KOTSEV, IVAN PRUMOV, BORIS VELCHEV; publs. *Rabotnichesko Delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Partien Zhiivot*.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1 Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organization participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Sec. GEORGI TRAIKOV; publ. *Zemedelesko Zname* (daily).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha Blvd. 18; a mass organization unifying both political parties and social organizations; it has elected local and central committees throughout the country controlled by the National

Council in Sofia; the supreme body is the Congress, which is elected every five years; nearly 4 million mems.; Chair. BOYAN BALGARANOV; First Deputy Chair. Dr. VLADIMIR BONEV; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Young Communist League: Sofia, Stamboliiski Blvd. 11; f. 1947; a mass social and political organization of youth, controlled by a Central Committee; Sec. Engineer ENCHO MOSKOV; publs. *Narodna Mladetz* (daily), *Mladetz* (periodical).

Dimitrov Pioneer-Children's Organization Septemvriiche: a mass social and political organization of children.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Blvd. Patriarch Eftimi 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 171 mems.; Pres. Mrs. ELENA LAGADINOVA; Secs. Mrs. DIMITRINA RUSSINOVA, Mrs. LILYANA ZARCHEVA; publs. *The Woman Today* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is administered by the regional and military courts and by the Supreme Court. All labour disputes are considered by the conciliation committees of the enterprises and by the regional courts. Civil law disputes among state enterprises, offices and co-operative and public organizations are heard by the State Court of Arbitration, and disputes connected with international trade by the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce.

The regional court judges and assessors are elected by the regional people's councils for a term of five years. Judges and assessors of the Supreme Court and the military courts are elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly. Judicial control over the activities of all courts is exercised by the Supreme Court. Control for the correct

observance of the law by Governmental local government authorities and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. All other prosecutors of courts are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General. All courts and prisons are under the Ministry of Justice. All lawyers are organized in consultation offices and citizens have the right to choose their own legal representatives from among the members of any such group. State enterprises may employ their own legal adviser.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

President of the Supreme Court: ANGEL YELEV.

Attorney-General: IVAN VACHKOV.

RELIGION

The Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations (Chairman MIHAIL KYUCHUKOV) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with relations between religious organizations and the Government.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naicho Tsanov St. 31, Sofia; administered by Bishop DIRAIR MARDIKYAN (resident in Bucharest); Chair. of the Diocesan Council ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Synod Palace, 4 Oborishte St., Sofia; f. A.D. 865; administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; there are 11 dioceses, each under a Metropolitan; adherents: 80 per cent of the population; Patriarch MAXIM; publs. *Tsurkoven Vestnik* (Church Newspaper) (weekly), *Duhovna Kultura* (Spiritual Culture) (monthly), *Godishnik na Duhovnata Akademia* (Yearbook of the Theological Academy).

Central Jewish Theological Council: 16 Elkz. Yossif St., Sofia; 6,000 adherents; Head ISAAC MOSCONA.

The Muslim Community: Sofia, Bratiya Miladinovi St. 27; adherents: 14 per cent of the population; Chief Mufti of the Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria HASSAN ADEMOM; Mufti of the Bulgarian Muslims ISSEIN SEFERKOV, Smolyan.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop METODI STRATIEV, 10-b Bratya Pashovi St., Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for the Sofia-Plovdiv metropolis Bishop SIMEON KOKOV, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv; acting Head of the Nikopol Diocese DAMYAN TALEV, Dragomirovo, District of Veliko Turnovo.

Supreme Episcopal Council of the Bulgarian Evangelical Methodist Church: Sofia, Rakovski St. 86; Head IVAN NOZHAROV.

Union of the Churches of the Seventh Day Adventists: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 10; Head PAVEL KOSTOV.

Union of the Evangelical Baptist Churches: Varna, Georgi Dimitrov St. 100; Head GEORGI TODOROV.

Union of the Evangelical Cathedral Churches: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 49; Head ASSEN M. SIMEONOV.

Union of the Evangelical Pentacostal Churches: Sofia, Bacho Kiro St. 21; Head ANGEL DINOV.

"White Brotherhood" Religious Community: Sofia, Kvartal Izgrev, Desseta St. 2; Head NIKOLA ANTOV VULCHEV.

THE PRESS

As in most Communist countries, the press in Bulgaria is considered a powerful instrument of the Party and part of the educational system, and for that reason it is subject to strict control by the Government. Its structure closely resembles that of the Soviet press, being dominated by the Communist Party and by organizations attached to the Fatherland Front, and much of its news originates from TASS, the Soviet news agency. Censorship is not usually necessary, since editors are Party members and aware of their responsibility to the Government.

The style of the Bulgarian press is serious and articles continually defend the Communist system. However, advertising is on the increase with the realization of its usefulness in the economy, and newspapers are beginning to take on a western appearance. Most publications enjoy a steady increase in circulation.

A total of 715 newspapers of varying frequency is published in Bulgaria; there are seventeen daily papers in Bulgaria, eight of which are published in Sofia, and their total circulation is 5,496,670 copies. Most of them are usually made up of four pages. The most important is *Rabotnichesko Delo* (circ. 650,000), the organ of the Communist Party. Other important newspapers are *Otechestven Front* (circ. 247,000), the Fatherland Front daily, and *Narodna Mladezh* (circ. 225,000), the youth newspaper. These dailies set the tone of the rest of the press.

There are 737 magazines and periodicals published in Bulgaria with a total circulation of 37,179,000 copies; they cater for almost every possible interest and are extremely popular. Several magazines are also published in foreign languages for export.

DAILIES

Sofia

Ko-operativno Selo (*For Co-operative Farming*): 11, 18 August St., Sofia; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1951; Editor-in-Chief ANGEL NIKOLOV; circ. 230,000.

Narodna Armia (*People's Army*): 12 Ivan Vazov St., Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. ALEKSANDUR NIKOLOV; circ. 50,000.

Narodna Mladezh (*People's Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief VALENTIN KARAMANCHEV; circ. 225,000.

Otechestven Front (*Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; morning and evening editions; Editor-in-Chief ROUSSE BOZHANOV; total circ. 247,000.

Rabotnichesko Delo (*Workers' Cause*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1927; organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief GEORGI BOKOV; circ. 650,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief KOSTA ANREYEV; circ. 200,000.

Vecherni Novini (*Evening News*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1951; a popular advertising paper; Editor-in-Chief DELCHO KRUSTEV; circ. 90,000.

Zemelsko Zname (*Agrarian Banner*): Sofia, Yanko Zabanov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor HARALAMPI TRAIKOV; circ. 168,000.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS)

Other towns

Chernomorski Front (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kamak 9; f. 1950; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.

Dunavska Pravda (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1944; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.

Narodno Delo (*People's Cause*): 6 Batak St., Varna; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front.

Otechestven Glas (*The Voice of the Fatherland*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council.

Pirinsklo Delo (*Pirin's Cause*): Blagoevrad, 19 Assen Khristov St.; organ of the district people's council, the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief DIMITAR KEHAYOV.

WEEKLIES

Anteni (*Antennae*): Sofia, 12 Khan Kroum St.; weekly on politics and culture; Editor-in-Chief VESSELIN YOSSIROV.

Darzhaven Vestnik (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Blvd. Cherni vrah 2; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week; Editor-in-Chief IVAN DAFINOV; circ. 28,500.

Fotbal (*Football*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; published by the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; weekly; circ. 50,000.

LIK: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; literature, art and culture; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief ASSEN TODOROV.

Literaturn Front (*Literary Front*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev Street 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief LYUBOMIR LEVTSHEV; circ. 50,000.

Naroden Sport (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; circ. 160,000.

Narodna Kultura (*Culture*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMIR KARAKASHEV; circ. 50,000.

Orbita: Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan St.; science and technology; weekly publication of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief Dr. DIMITAR PEEV.

Parallels: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; illustrated weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief STEFAN PRODEV.

Pogled: Sofia; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; circ. 245,000; Editor-in-Chief VELCHO CHANKOV.

Science and Technology: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief EMANOUIL CHOLAKOV.

Septemvriiche (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; twice weekly; circ. 250,000; Editor-in-Chief N. ZIDAROV.

Sofiiska Pravda (*Sofia Truth*): Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of the District People's Council and the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; three times a week; Editor VIKTOR PCHELAROV; circ. 13,000.

Sturshel (*Hornet*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO PELITEV; circ. 240,000.

Televiziya i Radio: Sofia, ul. Lavele 32; organ of the Committee for Television and Radio; Editor-in-Chief MARIYA VLADIKOVA; circ. 64,000.

The World Over: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; international politics; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.

Zhar (*Embers*): Sofia, 2 Rakitin St.; weekly of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Bulgarska Photographia Economic Corporation; Editor-in-Chief KOUNA PETROV.

PERIODICALS

Bulgarski Ezik (*Bulgarian Language*): Kvartal Geo Milev, No. 36 St., Blok 1; f. 1951; bi-monthly organ of the Institute of the Bulgarian Language; Editor-in-Chief L. ANDREJCHIN; circ. 1,500.

Bulgaria: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; monthly; illustrated magazine; Russian, German, Spanish, Italian and English; Editor-in-Chief K. GEORGIEVA; circ. 159,000.

Bulgaria Today: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; Editor-in-Chief PETER BAKURDJIEV; French, English and Arabic; monthly; total circ. 14,600.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade: Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliisky 11A; f. 1952; organ of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; in French, German, English, Spanish, and Russian; Editor-in-Chief VESSA MARKOVA; circ. 13,000.

Bulgaro-Suvetska Druzha: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; organ of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Editor ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 62,500.

Bulgarska Musika (*Bulgarian Music*): Sofia, Vazov 2; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Composers and of the Committee of Culture and Art; ten issues a year; circ. 2,300.

Bulgarski Voin (*Bulgarian Soldier*): Sofia, Sofiiska Komuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army; Editor LYUBOMIR ROBERTOV; circ. 18,000.

Chitalishte (*Reading Room*): Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; monthly organ of the Committee for Art and Culture; Editor SLAVCHO VASEV; circ. 5,000.

Druzinka (*Little Company*): Sofia; general children's magazine; monthly; circ. 80,000.

Economic News from Bulgaria: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliisky 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German and Russian; circ. 18,000.

Filosofska Misal (*Philosophical Thoughts*): Sofia, Blvd. Patriarch Eftimi; philosophy; monthly; published by the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor Acad. TODOR PAVLOV; circ. 2,500.

Ikonomicheska Misal (*Thoughts on Economics*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor Prof. K. DOBREV; circ. 4,100.

Istoricheski Pregled (*Historical Review*): Sofia, Benkovsky Street 3; f. 1944; bi-monthly of the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Editor-in-Chief JACK NATHAN; circ. 3,000.

Izkustvo (*Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1951; ten issues a year; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture, and of the Union of Bulgarian Artists; Editor A. OBRATENOV; circ. 3,500.

BULGARIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Kinoizkustvo (*Cinematic Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1946; monthly; cinema; Editor EMIL PETROV; circ. 8,000.

Literaturna Misal (*Literary Thoughts*): Sofia, ul. Vitoshia 39; f. 1957; literary history and criticism; bi-monthly organ of the Institute for Literature at the Academy of Sciences; Editor PANTELAI ZAREV; circ. 4,500.

Lov i Ribolov (*Hunting and Fishing*): Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fishers' Union; Editor-in-Chief SPAS GERGOV; circ. 80,000.

Mladezh (*Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Khristo Botev 48; f. 1945; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union.

Narodna Prosveta (*National Education*): Blvd. Lenin 125; monthly organ of Ministry of Education and the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor SERGEI JANEV; circ. 10,000.

Nasha Rodina (*Our Country*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; socio-political and literary; illustrated; monthly; Editor DIMITR METODIEV; circ. 26,000 Bulgarian, 30,100 Russian.

Novo Vreme (*New Time*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 31,000.

Plamak (*Flame*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1924; literature, art and publishing; fortnightly magazine; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor EFREM KARANFILOV; circ. 11,000.

Planovo stopanstvo (*Planning of the Economy*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 21; f. 1946; ten issues a year; organ of the State Planning Committee; Editor ZVETAN MARINOV; circ. 5,000.

Puls (*Pulse*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; literature and art; fortnightly publication of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief GEORGI SVEZHIN.

Pravna Misal (*Thoughts on Law*): Sofia, ul. Alabin 36; organ of the Institute of Law of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor S. PAVLOV; circ. 2,400.

Radio, Televiziya i Elektronika (*Radio, TV and Electronics*): Sofia, 18 Graf Ignatiev St.; monthly publication of the Ministry of Information and Communication and the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief N. JOVCHEC; circ. 20,000.

Resorts: Sofia, 41 Graf Ignatiev St.; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German; Editor-in-Chief GUILLERMO ANGELOV; circ. 40,000.

Septemvri (*September*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 2; monthly; literary; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor-in-Chief KAMEN KALTCHEV; circ. 15,000.

Slavyani (*Slavs*): Sofia, 1 Kaloyan St.; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor NIKOLAI STAIKOV; circ. 10,000.

Sofia: Sofia, Paris St. 5; monthly organ of the Sofia People's Council; Editor VESSELIN POPOV; circ. 2,000.

Teater (*Theatre*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; monthly organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor Prof. JULIAN VUCHKOV; circ. 3,000.

Turist: Sofia, Blvd. D. Blagoev 24; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor STEFAN STANCEV; circ. 8,000.

Zheneta Dnes: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; Editor SONJA BAKISH; circ. 370,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; f. 1898; the official news agency, having agreements with the leading foreign agencies and correspondents in all major capitals; publishes weekly surveys of science and technology, international affairs, literature and art; Dir-Gen. LOZAN STRELKOV.

Sofia-Press Agency: Sofia 2, 1 Levski St.; f. 1967 by the Union of Bulgarian Writers, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the Union of Bulgarian Artists; publishes socio-political and scientific literature, fiction, children's and tourist literature, publications on the arts, a newspaper, magazines and bulletins in foreign languages; Chair. GEORGI DJAGAROV; Dir. Gen. SPASS ROUSSINOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Č.T.K. (*Czechoslovakia*): Blvd. General Zaimov 9.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): 1 Dunov St., Apt. 3.

The following agencies are also represented: Prensă Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Journalists: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 4; f. 1955; 2,879 mems.; Pres. GEORGI BOKOV; Gen. Sec. P. KARADELKOV; Sec. Iv. KOVATCHEV; publ. *Bulgarshi Zhurnalist*, *Pogled*.

PUBLISHERS

The Publishing and Printing Board: Sofia, pl. Slaveikov 10; f. 1950; the Board is under the administration of the Committee on Culture and Art and it directs the State Publishing Houses listed below; Chief Dir. VALCHO KIROV.

State Publishing House, "Nauka i Izkustvo": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; f. 1948; Dir. FILIP GINEV.

State Publishing House, "Narodna Kultura": Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 2A; f. 1944; Dir. STEFAN DICHEV.

State Publishing House, "Zemizdat": Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1948; specializes in works on agriculture, shooting, fishing, scientific and popular scientific literature and textbooks; Dir. JOSEF GRIGOROV; Editor-in-Chief DOBRIN TODOROV.

Other publishing houses include the following:

Bulgarshi Pisatel: Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35; publishing house of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Kh. G. Danov, Plovdiv; medical and agricultural works, fiction; Dir. PETKO VELICHKOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo: Varna; Dir. STEPHAN NIKOLOV.

Foreign Language Press: Dir. SPASS RUSSINOV.

Izdatelstvo Bulgarski Hudozhnik: Sofia, Moskovska 37; Dir. VASSIL GEDOV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences*): Sofia 13, Str. 36; f. 1869; scientific works and periodicals of the Academy of Sciences; Man. KRASTYU KRASTEV.

BULGARIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (*Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; Dir.-Gen. NEDELCHO GANCHOSKI.

Izdatelstvo na Nacionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (*Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Dondukov 32; Dir. STANYU SIRAKOV.

Izdatelstvo "Narodna Mladjezh" (*People's Youth Publishing House*): Sofia, 10 Kaloyan St.; Man. SLAV KHR. KARASLAVOV.

Narodna Prosveta: Sofia; educational publishing house.

Profizdat (*Publishing House of the Trade Unions*): Sofia, 82 Blvd. Dondukov; Man. IVAN DASKALOV.

Synodalno Izdatelstvo: Sofia; religious publishing house.

Voyenno Izdatelstvo: Sofia; military publishing house.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Jusator: Sofia, Slaveikov 11; represents Bulgarian authors and deals with all formalities connected with the grant of options, authorization for translations, drawing up of contracts for the use of their works by foreign publishers; acts as an intermediary between foreign authors and publishers and Bulgarian publishing houses, theatres, etc.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Bulgarian Writers: Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1913; Pres. GEORGY DJAGAROV; publs. *Literaturen front*, *Septemvri*, *Plamak*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Television and Radio: Council of Ministers, 4 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., Sofia; Chair. TODOR STOYANOV; Deputy Chair. IVAN SLAVKOV.

RADIO

Bulgarian Radio: Twelve medium-wave transmitters at Pleven (250 kW.), Kurdjali (150 kW.), Sofia (100 kW.), and Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Varna, Kurdjali, Shoumen, Stara, Zagora, Pleven and Sofia (30 kW. each). There are eleven ultra-short-wave transmitters at Sofia (three), Botev (two), Sunny Beach (two), Kyustendil (two), Snezhanka, Plovdiv and Varna—a relay station.

There are three Home Service programmes broadcasting 43½ hours (the national programmes) and 7 hours (the regional programmes). The Foreign Service broadcasts

for nearly 26 hours on weekdays and nearly 29 hours on Sunday in Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Esperanto and Arabic.

There were 1,561,957 radio sets in October 1971.

TELEVISION

Bulgarian Television: Channel VII 0.5–0.25 kW at Sofia started operating in November 1959 with two programmes a week. These were increased to four in 1962. Programmes are now transmitted daily, with 68 viewing hours weekly. There are TV transmitters at Botev (Channel XI), Slanchev Briag (Channel VII), Sofia (Channel VII), Varna (Channel IX), Petrohan (Channel IX), Varna (Channel IX), Kyustendil (Channel X). There are 96 minor relay transmitters.

In October 1971 there were 1,164,365 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 9th September Square; f. 1879 c.; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; in 1968 it took over the business of the Bulgarian Investment Bank; Pres. KIRIL ZAREV.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiska Komuna Street; f. 1964; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; incorporating the Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd.; cap. 40m. leva; Pres. V. TODOROV; First Vice-Pres. ASSEN ZLATANOV.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute: Sofia, 102 Rakovsky Street; all insurance firms were nationalized during 1947, and were re-organized into one single State insurance company.

Bulstrad (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*), Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Dir. G. ABADJIEV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce: Sofia, 11A Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organizations; organizes participation in international fairs and exhibitions; registers patent and trade marks; publishes economic publications in foreign languages; Pres. Ing. AVAKOUM BRANICHEV.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia, 12 Sofiska Komuna St.; contacts all foreign trade through the Commercial State Enterprises listed below:

COMMERCIAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Agromachina: Sofia, Belogradchik St.; export and import of agricultural machines, etc.; Dir. N. LEPOEV.

Agromachinaimpex: Sofia, 5 Aksakov St.; carries out the foreign trade activity of Agromachina.

Balkancar: Sofia, Blvd Totleben 34; production and export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries; Dir.-Gen. Y. YORDANOV. Associated units:

Balkancarimpex—Export: Sofia, 56 Alabin St.; export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries.

Balkancarimpex—Import: Sofia, Blvd. Totleben 34; import of materials, components and equipment.

Balkancarimpex—Reklama: Sofia, Blvd. Totleben 34; advertising the products of Balkancar.

Balkancarimpex—Service: Sofia, Blvd. Totleben 34; service and spare parts.

Bitovo Machinostroene: Sofia, 20 G. Dimitrov St.; manufacture of electric household appliances, metal consumer products; Dir.-Gen. D. VALEV.

Bulgarcop: Sofia, Rakovski St. 99; export of live snails, tortoises, snakes; honey and bee products; medicinal plants, rose hips and rose-hip shells, aniseed, coriander, fennel, etc.; onions and mushrooms; consumer goods; Dir. P. PETROV.

Bulgarplod: Sofia, Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski 7; f. 1947; production, import and export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir.-Gen. I. BOUDINOV.

Bulgarska Fotografia: Sofia, 31 Tzar Shishman St.; f. 1948; photo information, propaganda and photo services.

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, 19 Exarch Yossif St., production export and import of sugar, candy and alcohol, etc.; Dir.-Gen. T. SIRAKOV.

Bulgarsko Pivo i Bezalkoholni Napitki (Bulgarian Beer and Non-alcoholic Drinks): Sofia 4, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley; Gen. Man. TANJU IVANOV.

Bulgartabac (State Tobacco Monopoly): Sofia, 14 Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; covers manufacture, import and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Dir.-Gen. G. ANGELOV.

Cementmarmor: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia Sq.; imports and exports cement, marble, mosaics, bricks etc.

Chimimport (Chemical Export and Import Company): Sofia, Stephan Karadja St. 2; exports all basic chemicals for industry and other purposes, pharmaceutical products, attar of roses and other essential oils; imports medical

goods, instruments, film papers, chemicals, etc.; Dir.-Gen. E. TRAIKOV.

Coopimpex: Sofia, nl. Tsar Kalovan 8; exports handicraft articles, carpets, toys, kitchen utensils, imports raw materials.

Electroimpex (Electrical Export and Import Company): Sofia, 17 George Washington Street; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Gen. Man. St. Porov.

Elektroni Elementi: Botevgrad; production of electronic components; Dir.-Gen. LAZAR DANCHEV.

Energetika i Vaglishta: Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 2; coal mining, electricity and fuel energy generation and distribution; Dir.-Gen. D. BORISSOV.

Farmakhim: Sofia, Ilicnsko chausée 16; exports and imports of all kinds of human and veterinary medicines, essential oil raw materials, perfumery and cosmetics, raw materials and semi-finished products; Dir.-Gen. A. KIRKOV.

Hemus: Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; import and export of literature, records, cameras and office materials.

Hranexport (Miscellaneous Export and Import Company): Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev Street; import and export of grain, seeds, coffee, tea and spices, etc.; Dir. KH. SHEYWOV.

Industrialimport (Industrial Export and Import Company): Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; import and export of textile raw materials, chemical fibres (rayon, acetate, non-cellulose materials, etc.), ready-made goods and garments, knitwear, fur and leather goods and glassware; Gen. Man. CHR. GUMNEROV.

Intercommerce (Amalgamated State Commercial Enterprise): Sofia, 21 Akakov St.; all kinds of multilateral and barter deals, import and export, sale in Bulgaria of imported goods against foreign currency, participation in foreign firms; Dir.-Gen. S. NIKOLCHEV.

Interpred: Sofia, 2 Stamboliiski St.; association of the bureaux for the representation of foreign firms and commercial mediation in Bulgaria; Dir.-Gen. V. STAEVSKI.

IZOT: Sofia, 49 Chapaev St.; design and implementation of automated production and control systems, production of computing equipment and automation devices; Dir.-Gen. S. CHAVDAROV.

Izotimpex: Sofia, 51 Chapaev St.; import and export of computing and organizational equipment, semi-conductors, radio parts, materials for computing equipment; Chief Dir. D. DIMOV.

Kintex: Sofia, 66 Anton Ivanov Blvd.; import and export of sports and hunting goods and ammunition.

Korabostroene: Varna, 128D Blagoev St.; building and repair of ships; Dir.-Gen. G. GEORGIEV.

Koraboimpex: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; imports and exports ships and ship equipment.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 2 Tsar Assen St.; import and export of furniture and wooden products.

Machinexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of machines, equipment, tools, wagons and spare parts; Gen. Dir. A. SHIPAROV.

Mototekhnika i Avtoserviz: Blvd. Vitosha 25; import cars, trucks and spares.

BULGARIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Neftochim: Sofia, 6 Edinadeseti Avgust St.; export and import of petrol, fuel oil, kerosene, petro-chemicals, etc.

Pharmachim: Sofia, Iliensko ehaussée 16; manufacture, import and export of drugs, essentia oils, eosmetics and dentist materials; Dir. A. KIRKOV.

Philatelia: 44 Denkoglu St., Sofia; import and export of postage stamps and philatelic accessories.

Pirin (State Economic Union): Sofia, 2 Benesh Sq.; f. 1965; production of leather goods; Dir.-Gen. A. DIONISSIEV.

Raznoiznos (Miscellaneous Export and Import Company): Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsman's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Man. P. VASSILEV.

Resprom: Sofia, Zaharna Fabrika Quarter; an economic corporation for the manufacture of radio-electronic, communications and signal equipment, electric tools and instruments, medical and nuclear apparatuses; Dir.-Gen. P. OVCHAROV.

Ribno Stopanstvo: Sofia, 48 K. Irechek-St.; import and export of fish and fish products.

Rodopa: Sofia, ul. Gavril Genov 2; production, import and export of cattle, meat, meat products, dairy products, bee products and concentrated fodder; Gen. Dir. N. LECHEV.

Rudmetal (Ores, Minerals and Metals Export and Import Company): Sofia, Dobroudja Street 1; export and import of metals and metal products, lead, zinc, copper, pure lead, kaolin, asbestos, chalk, etc.; Man. H. KHRISTOV.

Technoexport (Technical Export Company): Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Dir. B. ROUSHKOV.

Technoexportstroy: Sofia, 17 George Washington St.; designing, construction and prospecting abroad; Dir.-Gen. T. KOLEV.

Technoimpex: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.; technical and scientific assistance abroad, purchase and sale of licenses, patents and trade marks.

Tezhko Machinostroene: Sofia, 8 Slavyanska St.; production of power and chemical equipment, ventilation, purification, mining and textile machinery and machines for the food industry; Dir.-Gen. L. AMAROV.

Vinimpex: Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; import and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Dir. A. MOUTAFEHIEV.

Vinprom: Sofia, 19 Lavele St.; production of wine and spirits; Dir.-Gen. Y. TODOROV.

Zarneni Hrani: Sofia, Blvd. Vitosha 15; import and export of industrial oils, soap and vegetable oils; foreign trade carried out by:

Hranexport: Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev St.

ZMM (Economic Corporation of the Metal-Cutting Machinery Plants): Sofia, Iliensko chaussée 8; production of aggregate, metal-cutting and metal-working machines and instruments; Dir.-Gen. St. PETROV.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions: Sofia, 8 Pozitano St.; the central Trade Union organization, to which are affiliated 13 individual trade unions; Pres. KOSTADIN GYAUROV; total mems. 2,600,000.

TRADE UNIONS

Union of Administrative and Polygraphic Workers and Workers in Cultural Institutions: Sofia, 52 Alabin St.; 154,099 mems.; Chair. MARYAN STOYKOV; Sees. TSVETAN DANKIN and LYUBOMIR TSOKEV.

Union of Agricultural and Food Industry Workers: Sofia, 29 Dimo Hadjidimov; 254,117 mems.; Chair. NIKOLA PELOV; Sees. BORIS TEPAVICHAROV and ZORKA VURBANOVA.

Union of Bulgarian Actors: Sofia, 52 Alabin St.; 3,687 mems.; Chair. LYUBOMIR KABAKEHIEV.

Union of Bulgarian Teachers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 165,271 mems.; Chair. NONA KLISSAROVA.

Union of Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers: Sofia, 29 Dimo Hadjidimov St.; Chair. IVAN TODORV; Sec. Ing. GEORGI LIEHEV.

Union of Engineering Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 257,545 mems.; Chair. Ing. BORIS DIMITROV; Sec. Ing. VAKLIN MANOLOV.

Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers: Sofia, 29 Dimo Hadjidimov St.; 114,943 mems.; Chair. Ing. SLAVI SLAVOV; Sec. KROUM DIMITROV.

Union of Heavy Industry Workers: Sofia, ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 246,188 mems.; Chair. KHRUSTYU BOZHKOV; Sees. Ing. VASSIL KORCHEV and Ing. VELIKA DENKOVA.

Union of Light Industry Workers: Sofia, ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 206,000 mems.; Chair. STEFAN KROUMOV; Sec. Ing. MAROUSSYA TODOROVA.

Union of Medical Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 121,659 mems.; Chair. Prof. ZDRAVKA KEMILEVA; Sees. Dr. LOULA PETROVA and Dr. PAVEL SERAFIMOV.

Union of Musicians in Bulgaria: Sofia, 52 Alabin St.; 7,124 mems.; Chair. Prof. ALEKSANDUR NEYNSKI.

Union of Trade and Services Workers: Sofia, ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; more than 430,000 mems.; Chair. GEROV BOUDINOV; Sec. MOMCHIL DONKOV.

Union of Transport and Communications Workers: Sofia, Blvd. Georgi Dimitrov 106; 252,222 mems.; Chair. Dr. Ing. KOLYO KUNEHEV; Sees. DIMITUR RIMPOPOV and Ing. YONKO CHENGELOV.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovsky 103, P.O. Box 55; f. 1904; the central body to which are affiliated the regional unions of co-operatives. There are 835 consumers' co-operatives, 744 co-operative farms and 420 producers co-operatives; more than 3,500,000 mems. are affiliated to the Central Union; Pres. STOYAN SJULEMESOV.

TRADE FAIR

Plovdiv International Trade Fair: Plovdiv; f. 1933; yearly in September; mainly products of the mechanical, electrical and engineering industries.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport: ul. Levski 9, Sofia; publ. *Railway Transport*. Directs the state rail, road, water and air transport organizations, and the following:

Transpred: Sofia, 5 Gourko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. A. VIDENOV.

RAILWAYS

Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ): Sofia, 3 Ivan Vazov St.; owns and controls all railway transport; Dir.-Gen. Y. SMILOV.

There are 4,162 km. of track in Bulgaria, of which about 810 km. are electrified. Main lines include the following: Svilengrad, on the Turkish border, via Plovdiv and Sofia, to Dragoman on the Yugoslav border. Other west-east lines include: Sofia via Karlovo, Sliven and Karnobat to Burgas and Varna; Sofia via Gorna Oryahovitsa and Shumen to Varna; Plovdiv via Stara Zagora and Yambol to Burgas and Varna. Principal north-south routes run from Vidin via Sofia to Podkova. At Vidin there are train ferries across the Danube. The Russe-Giurgiu bridge (opened 1954) links Bulgaria with Romania across the Danube.

ROADS

There are about 37,500 km. of roads in Bulgaria, of which 16,550 km. are asphalted, 1,088 km. are paved and 17,641 km. are macadamized. Some of the main tourist routes were surfaced in 1960.

Autotransport: Sofia, 5 Gurko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. P. PURVANOV.

MOTORING ASSOCIATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Bulgaria: Sofia, 6 Sveta Sofia St.; f. 1957; Pres. G. Bojkov; publ. *Car World*.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Bulgarian Water Transport: Varna, 17 Panagyurishte St.; organization of sea and river transport; carriage of goods and passengers on waterways; controls all aspects of shipping and shipbuilding, also engages in research, design and personnel training.

In 1971 Bulgaria had a sea-going fleet of more than 1,000,000 d.w.t. and vessels on the Danube with a total capacity of more than 200,000 tons.

Bulgarian River Lines: Russe.

Steamship Navigation Service: Chervenoarmeyski Blvd., Varna I; fortnightly services between East and West Mediterranean ports, weekly services to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and tramp ships which call at ports all over the world.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bulgarian Civil Aviation—Balkan: Sofia, Pl. Narodno Sobranie 12; f. 1947; internal services to Varna, Burgas, Russe, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Khaskovo, Targovishte, Kardjali, Silistra, Pleven, Vidin and Gorna Oriakhovitsa; external services to Algiers, Athens, Baghdad, Beirut, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Frankfurt am Main, Istanbul, Khartoum, London, Moscow, Paris, Prague, Rome, Stockholm, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Zurich; fleet of over 200 TU-134, AN-24, Il-18 and Il-14; Gen. Man. SHTERYU SHTEREV.

Bulgaria is served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, AUA, BEA, Czechoslovak Airlines, Interflug, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, Malov and Tarom.

TOURISM

Committee of Tourism at the Council of Ministers: Pres P. TODOROV.

State Commercial Corporation Balkantourist: Sofia, 1 Lenin Square; f. 1948; the State tourist enterprise; Gen.-Dir. T. SHTILYANOV.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Komitel za Izkustvo i Kultura (Committee for Art and Culture): Chair. PAVEL MATEV.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Naroden teatur 'Ivan Vazov' (Ivan Vazov People's Theatre): Sofia; Dir.-Gen. ALEXANDER GETMAN.

Naroden teatur za mladezhita (National Theatre for Young People): Sofia; Artistic Man. and Dir. VIKTOR GEORGIEV.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics and Atomic Research Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Science: Lenin Street 72, Sofia; f. 1946; Dir. Acad. G. NADZHAKOV.

A heterogeneous swimming-pool reactor, with a thermal capacity of 1,500 kW, came into operation near Sofia in 1961. The reactor, supplied under a bilateral agreement by the U.S.S.R. is used for the production of radioactive isotopes as well as for experimental work.

Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, now under construction at Kozlodun by Soviet engineers, is due for completion in 1974. Its ultimate capacity will be 880 MW.

Teatur na Narodnata Armiya (Theatre of the People's Army): Artistic Man. Col. RANGEL IGNATOV.

Durzhaven satirichen teatur (State Satirical Theatre): Sofia; f. 1957; Artistic Man. and Dir. MIROSLAV MINDOV.

Narodna opera (National Opera): Blvd. Dondukov 58, Sofia; Dir.-Gen. ALEXANDER GETMAN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Sofiyska durzhavna filkharmoniya (Sofia State Philharmonic): Sofia, ul. Benkevski No. 1; f. 1928; Chief Artistic Man. and Chief Conductor KONSTANTIN ILIEV.

Simfonichen Orkestr na Komiteta za Televiziya i Radio: Sofia; Chief Conductor VASIL STEFANOV.

UNIVERSITIES

Sofiiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridsky" (University of Sofia): Sofia; 745 teachers, 12,039 students (1970).

Veliko Turnovski Universitet "Kiril i Metodii" (Cyriel and Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo): 147 teachers, 2,441 students (1970).

CYPRUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cyprus is an island in the eastern Mediterranean about 60 miles south of Turkey. It is the third largest Mediterranean island after Sicily and Sardinia. Climate is mild though snow falls in the mountainous south-west between December and March. About four-fifths of the people speak modern Greek and the remainder Turkish. The Greek-speaking community adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church while most of the Turks are Muslims. The flag is white with a map of Cyprus in gold in the centre garlanded by olive leaves. The capital is Nicosia.

Recent History

Cyprus was created a British Crown Colony in 1925. In 1955 Greek-Cypriot nationalists seeking independence and unification with Greece resisted British rule by force. The civil war ended in 1959, and Cyprus became an independent republic in August 1960, Archbishop Makarios having been elected the first President. Unification with Greece and the Turkish-Cypriot demand for partition were both rejected. Britain remained in certain agreed areas to be used as military bases. Cyprus was admitted to the United Nations in 1960 and joined the Commonwealth in 1961. However, serious fighting broke out between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in late 1963 and in April 1964 a United Nations Peace-Keeping Force was set up and a UN Mediator appointed. Since this time, the situation has improved, with serious incidents becoming only occasional. Such incidents have included the attempted assassination of President Makarios in March 1970, and the murder, in the same month, of a former Minister of the Interior, Mr. Georgiadis.

Talks aimed at reaching agreement on a new constitutional framework have been going on since June 1968, but although these seem to have the effect of preventing further crises and of creating conditions under which the economy has flourished, hopes of a settlement acceptable to both Greek and Turkish communities are not great. In December 1971, the United Nations extended the mandate of its Peace-Keeping Force for the twentieth six-month period, expressing the hope that "by then sufficient progress towards a final solution will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the force." The import of large quantities of arms from Czechoslovakia early in 1972 prompted pressure from Greece for a peaceful settlement, but President Makarios again asserted his opposition to impose a solution upon Cyprus.

The fifteen Turkish members of the House of Representatives have not attended sessions since January 1964, and in their absence a number of measures have been passed which, without amending the Constitution, make temporary provisions for the administration of the country (*see below, Constitution*).

Government

According to the Constitution, legislative authority is vested in a House of Representatives elected by adult universal suffrage for a five-year term and consisting of

35 members from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community. The House exercises authority on all matters save those reserved for the Communal Chambers. These bodies, elected by both communities, deal with communal affairs such as religion, teaching and culture. Executive authority is vested in the President who is Greek-speaking and is assisted by a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek and three Turkish members.

Note: Turkish participation in government and legislation was withdrawn in January 1964, after which the post of Vice-President, who was from the Turkish community was abolished. In March 1965 the Greek Communal Chamber was abolished and its functions taken over by the Ministry of Education. In June 1966, all Turkish judges resigned.

Defence

The National Guard has been increasingly modernized in training and equipment since its foundation in 1964. National Service is compulsory, the term of conscription has been increased from six months to two years, and all males between the ages of eighteen and fifty are liable. In addition to the Cyprus Police Force, which maintains law and order, the two communities both keep local defence forces from their "mother" countries—950 from Greece and 650 from Turkey. The United Kingdom maintains military bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on agriculture. Principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables and citrus fruits. Vines are cultivated and wine produced. Mining provides two-thirds of the island's exports. The most important minerals are cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos, copper and gypsum. There is no heavy industry and manufactures are limited to food processing, textiles and woodworking. In 1966 a refinery was opened near Larnaca by a consortium of Shell, Mobil and B.P. The Greek community is responsible for 90 per cent of business in Cyprus, and despite the internal troubles, the economy has remained remarkably strong. Since 1968, Cyprus has achieved exceptional economic growth, averaging over 8 per cent each year; in 1970 the Gross National Product per capita reached £355.8. Although exports do not usually amount to more than half the total of imports, the balance of payments is maintained in credit by the inflow of foreign military expenditure (from the British bases) and of Turkish financial support for its community. The United Kingdom takes 76 per cent of the island's exports, and since the former's entry into the European Economic Community might adversely affect this position, Cyprus is now negotiating for associate membership of the Community.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The three main ports are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. There is an international airport at Nicosia.

Social Welfare

Since the foundation of the Republic a comprehensive social insurance scheme covering every working male and female and their dependants has been established. It embraces protection against arbitrary and unjustified dismissal, industrial welfare, and tripartite co-operation in the formulation and implementation of labour policies and objectives. A second five-year plan for economic and social development was introduced in 1967. Benefits and pensions from the social insurance scheme cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, old age and death.

Education

The educational system in Cyprus is centralized under the authority of the Ministry of Education. A six-year course of elementary education, starting usually at the age of six is compulsory for all children. There is a *Six Year Elementary School* in every community, supplemented in some areas by *Lower Mixed Schools* (infant) and *Eight Grade Schools*. About 75 per cent of all pupils progress after examination to the non-obligatory *Gymnasias* (secondary schools), which normally demand fees. Three years at a *Lower Secondary School* gives a general practical education, and a further three years of *Senior Secondary School* allows for specialization in classical, scientific, and commercial directions. There are also technical, vocational, and agricultural schools. A certain number of scholarships are granted by the Ministry of Education for secondary education.

Schools are divided into Greek and Turkish. In 1971 there were 556 Greek elementary schools, 73 secondary, 10 technical and vocational (including a forestry college and a school of nursing and midwifery) and a teacher training college. Figures for all establishments give an average ratio of about 1 teacher to every 28 pupils. The Turkish Education Office caters for the Turkish-speaking population and administers 10 kindergartens, 227 elementary schools, 15 junior secondary schools, 5 lycées, 4 technical schools, and 1 teacher training college.

Tourism

Tourism is experiencing a considerable but carefully planned development in Cyprus. There are many beaches providing excellent sea bathing during the long, dry summer and skiing is possible in the mountains during winter. In Famagusta, particularly, there are many new hotels, although elsewhere building is controlled. In 1970, an estimated 160,000 tourists visited Cyprus, and this total could rise to 400,000 by the mid-1970s.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, U.S.A.

Sport

Football, hockey, gymnastics and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: April 7, 8, 10 (Greek Orthodox Easter), May 1 (Labour Day), October 1, October 26 ("Chili" Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 19 (President's Name Day), March 12 (Lent Monday), March 25 (Greek Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

Weights and measures follow the standard British weights and measures (see under United Kingdom). The Metric System is also in use, as well as a special internal system as follows:

1 pic = $\frac{1}{4}$ yard; 1 oke = 2.8 pounds; 1 kilé = 8 Imperial gallons.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Cyprus Pound which is divided into 1,000 mils.

Notes: £5, £1, 500 mils, 250 mils.

Coins: Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3.

Exchange rate: £1 Cyprus = £1 sterling
385 mils = \$1 U.S.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1970 estimates)					
TOTAL	CULTIVATED	TOTAL	GREEKS	TURKS	NICOSIA (capital)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
3,572	2,300	633,000	518,000	115,000	115,000	21.3	6.8

Limassol 51,500, Famagusta 42,500, Larnaca 21,400, Paphos 11,800, Kyrenia 4,900. Immigrants: nil; Emigrants: 2,318

EMPLOYMENT
(1970)

Agriculture	95,500
Manufacturing and Construction	63,900
Mining	5,000
Commerce and Administration	46,200
Services	21,100
Military	6,400
Other	27,300

AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION

	1969	1970		1969	1970
Wheat ('000 tons)	80	43	Olives ('000 tons)	19	8
Barley (" ")	100	55	Wine (million gals.)	10	10
Potatoes (" ")	160	205	Oranges ('000 tons)	105	97
Carrots (" ")	23	18	Grapefruit (" ")	44	45
Carobs (" ")	55	48	Lemons (" ")	23	28

EXPORTS (tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Citrus Fruit	130,639	134,589	130,999
Potatoes	135,520	117,009	158,073
Carrots	14,254	20,920	15,557
Grapes	10,075	11,277	10,114
Raisins	4,364	5,333	6,330

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUIT (tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Oranges	74,856	86,075	76,471
Grapefruit	32,735	33,048	33,899
Lemons	22,507	14,918	19,846
Others	541	540	783

Livestock (1970): 435,000 sheep, 360,000 goats, 115,000 pigs, 35,500 cattle.

Fishing (1970): Value of catch £474,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING EXPORTS (tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Asbestos	18,541	17,614	18,842	23,752
Chromite	26,948	23,779	26,467	30,752
Cupreous concentrates	44,625	61,922	62,780	53,011
Cement copper	8,773	11,398	9,412	10,961
Cupreous pyrites	183,673	141,131	84,660	94,532
Iron pyrites	710,260	802,368	834,082	805,183
Gypsum	13,247	10,837	9,300	4,508
Terra umbra	6,143	6,569	8,731	6,843
Yellow ochre	456	570	550	444
Other minerals	5,107	12,376	12,902	19,552

INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (£'000)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
12,400	14,200	16,300	18,600	20,500	23,600	26,200

FINANCE

£1 Cyprus=1,000 mils.

£1 Cyprus=£1 sterling; 385 mils=U.S. \$1.

£100 Cyprus = £100 sterling = U.S. \$260.

BUDGET 1970 (£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	7,088,450	Agriculture and Forests	714,971
Indirect Taxes	15,940,000	Water Development	181,433
Fees, Charges and Reimbursements	3,877,075	Public Works	731,879
Interest on Public Money	2,255,900	Cyprus Army and Tripartite Agreement	139,672
Rents and Royalties	520,000	Customs and Excise	333,943
Fines and Forfeitures	93,000	Public Debt Charges	2,365,456
Lotteries	970,000	Pensions and Grants	1,165,500
Miscellaneous	416,020	Cost of Living Allowances	1,535,500
Sales of Immovable Property	50,000	Medical	1,923,184
		Police	2,305,203
		Subsidies and Contributions	1,300,000
		Education Grants	4,268,704
		Other	10,787,241
TOTAL	31,210,445	TOTAL	27,752,686

1971 Budget: Revenue £37,900,000; Expenditure £32,300,000; Transfer to Consolidated Fund of the Republic £5,600,000.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1970

(£)

Water Development	1,747,900
Road Network	1,269,381
Harbours	2,135,161
Agriculture	1,226,986
Commerce and Industry	563,574
Airports	513,828

1971 Development Budget: Total expenditure £16,843,000.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	150.6	166.1	189.3	200.7
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	32.1	32.5	38.9	35.3
Construction	10.4	12.2	14.5	16.9
Income from abroad	6.4	6.6	9.1	8.8
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	157.0	172.7	198.4	209.5
Less depreciation allowances	—7.6	—8.4	—9.6	—10.1
NET NATIONAL INCOME	149.4	164.3	188.8	199.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	11.8	13.1	14.2	15.7
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	161.2	177.4	203.0	215.1
Depreciation allowances	7.6	8.4	9.6	10.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	168.8	185.8	212.6	225.2
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	8.7	10.9	16.3	23.6
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	177.5	196.7	228.9	248.8
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	115.9	129.7	143.9	156.6
Government consumption expenditure	18.7	20.9	24.0	25.8
Gross fixed capital formation	32.6	39.6	48.4	55.7
Increase in stocks	3.9	0.1	3.5	1.9

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

June 30th, 1969: £16,716,000.

June 30th, 1970: £17,891,000.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX

(1967=100)

	1968	1969	1970
All Items	103.8	106.2	108.8
Food and Drinks	104.3	108.6	110.1
Rent	99.9	101.1	106.2
Fuel and Light	104.2	104.2	102.5
Household Equipment	109.5	112.3	116.0
Household Operations	103.8	104.7	107.9
Clothing and Footwear	101.5	102.4	104.2
Miscellaneous	106.4	108.3	113.1

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (£ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Exports f.o.b.	28.5	35.2	39.6	42.6
Imports f.o.b.	-51.8	-61.8	-75.3	-86.0
TRADE BALANCE	-23.3	-26.6	-35.7	-43.4
Invisible Receipts	39.8	45.2	54.6	59.9
Invisible Payments	-15.1	-19.0	-22.0	-24.9
Invisible Balance	24.7	26.2	32.6	35.0
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	1.4	-0.4	-3.1	-8.4
Short-term Capital	0.4	0.8	3.1	3.9
Long-term Loans	0.2	-0.3	-4.3	2.1
Other Private Long-term Capital	3.5	4.2	6.0	8.4
Other Official Long-term Capital	-0.5	-0.5	5.3	0.2
Net Capital Movement	3.6	4.2	10.1	14.6
Net Errors and Omissions	2.8	0.4	-0.2	4.2
OVERALL BALANCE	7.8	4.2	6.8	10.4

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

COMPOSITION OF FORCE (1971)

	MILITARY	POLICE
Australia	—	38
Austria (medical unit)	56	49
Canada	585	—
Denmark	296	41
Finland	288	—
Ireland	391	—
Sweden	286	40
United Kingdom	1,049	—
TOTAL	2,951	168

Total: 3,119

FINANCE

Provisional estimate of cost of UN Forces March 1964 to December 1971 was \$134,500,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS*	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1966	55,368	29,238	-26,119
1967	59,712	29,697	-26,130
1968	70,944	36,959	-30,015
1969	86,462	40,903	-33,985
1970	98,229	45,189	-53,040

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food	9,132	11,832	13,726	Food	16,318	18,846	19,230
Beverages and Tobacco	1,077	1,136	1,190	Oranges	3,841	4,352	3,683
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,977	1,859	2,284	Potatoes	4,426	4,795	6,517
Mineral Fuels and Lubri- cants	6,006	6,365	6,994	Beverages and Tobacco	3,405	3,844	3,849
Petroleum Products	5,631	5,976	6,629	Crude Materials, Inedible	13,143	12,941	14,859
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	900	990	1,450	Iron Pyrites	3,063	3,172	2,588
Chemicals	6,892	7,190	7,620	Cupreous Concentrates	4,005	4,370	5,257
Manufactures	20,046	25,022	28,459	Copper Cement	2,773	2,264	3,533
Iron and Steel	3,381	4,740	5,740	Mineral Fuels and Lubri- cants	46	30	16
Machinery and Transport Equipment	17,627	23,816	27,525	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	324	221	135
Non-electric Machinery	7,623	8,489	10,503	Chemicals	81	390	249
Electrical Machinery	4,371	5,292	6,415	Manufactures	514	864	1,024
Transport Equipment	5,633	8,181	10,607	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,751	2,381	3,579
Miscellaneous Manufactures	5,156	6,178	6,706	Miscellaneous Manufactures	809	883	1,563
Other Items, n.e.s.	2,132	2,074	2,275	Other Items, n.e.s.	568	503	685
TOTAL	70,945	86,462	98,229	TOTAL	36,959	40,903	45,189

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS*	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Austria	768	721	874	Belgium	414	537	295
Belgium	1,220	1,582	1,771	Czechoslovakia	371	360	372
France	3,093	3,928	4,174	Denmark	261	295	415
German Fed. Republic	5,365	6,897	7,085	France	1,047	942	1,198
Greece	2,929	4,071	5,226	German Dem. Republic	433	830	1,014
India	587	505	775	German Fed. Republic	6,955	6,994	8,115
Israel	1,475	1,595	2,847	Greece	775	1,006	1,242
Italy	7,585	8,429	10,211	Israel	363	552	296
Japan	2,168	3,111	3,788	Italy	1,893	2,786	2,576
Lebanon	732	1,140	1,323	Lebanon	450	447	549
Netherlands	2,228	3,046	3,275	Netherlands	1,979	1,563	1,404
Netherlands Antilles	368	—	—	Spain	1,851	1,098	1,031
Portugal	1,062	656	780	Sweden	240	195	383
Sweden	1,151	1,205	1,606	Turkey	70	119	253
Turkey	221	299	383	U.S.S.R.	1,837	2,410	2,289
U.S.S.R.	1,606	2,319	2,027	United Kingdom	13,724	16,028	17,352
United Kingdom	23,895	26,309	28,874	U.S.A.	513	522	512
U.S.A.	3,459	4,095	6,554				
Yugoslavia	573	1,736	1,568				

* Excluding NAAFI imports.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cars	35,424	40,135	46,463	52,585
Taxis	1,918	2,103	2,386	2,570
Lorries	12,795	13,455	13,897	13,722
Motor Cycles	11,293	12,096	13,331	13,765
Tractors	6,078	6,298	7,037	7,295
TOTAL	67,508	74,087	83,114	88,937

CYPRUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Vessels* Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	4,308	4,510	4,867	4,667
Goods Loaded ('000 tons)	1,425	1,532	1,496	1,527
Goods Unloaded ('000 tons)	991	1,016	1,265	1,418

* Steam or motor vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION CYPRUS AIRWAYS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown	1,453,000	1,714,000	1,651,000	3,017,000
Passenger arrivals	116,626	133,925	165,544	174,681
Passenger departures	120,268	133,229	167,309	174,633
Freight landed (tons)	1,339	1,150	1,402	1,644
Freight cleared (tons)	2,059	3,277	3,930	6,119

TOURISM

VISITORS*

	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	35,976	41,970	56,132	60,056
Israel	1,614	3,320	4,718	3,814
Greece	6,542	8,292	9,964	9,305
United States	6,471	11,428	10,720	10,401
Lebanon	2,367	3,415	7,134	8,995
TOTAL (inc. others)	68,397	88,472	118,006	126,580

* Excluding one-day visitors.

Tourist Earnings: (1966) £3.6m.; (1967) £4.3m.; (1968) £5.8m.; (1969) £7.7m.

Number of Hotel Beds: (1966) 6,020; (1967) 6,379; (1968) 6,612; (1969) 7,244.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	GREEK			TURKISH*	
	Establishments	Teachers	Pupils	Establishments	Pupils
Elementary	556	2,206	68,054	227	16,700
Secondary (Public)	41	1,074	24,825	15	7,600
Secondary (Private)	32	531	13,041	n.a.	
Technical and Vocational	10	288	4,379	4	
Teacher Training	1	19	279	1	

* Figures refer to 1965-66.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, Nicosia.

THE CONSTITUTION

SUMMARY

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an Independent Republic. In March, 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE I

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential régime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and

secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

- All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.
- Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.
- Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128

Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125

The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132

The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year from July 1965; extended by a further year, July 1966; extended by a further year, July 1967.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Archbishop MAKARIOS.

In the presidential elections of February 1968 Archbishop Makarios defeated Dr. Takis Evdokas (Enosis) by 220,911 votes to 8,577.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1972)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SPYROS KYPRIANOU.

Minister of Finance: ANDREAS PATSALIDES.

Minister of Communications and Works: NICOLAOS ROUSSOS.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: PANAYOTIS TOUMAZIS.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ANDREAS LOIZIDES.

Minister of the Interior and Defence: EPAMINONDAS KOMODROMOS.

Minister of Justice: GEORGE IOANNIDES.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: ANDREAS MAVROMATIS.

Minister of Education: FRIXOS PETRIDES.

Minister of Health: MICHAEL GLYKYS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia, except where otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Austria: Athens 148, Greece (E).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Tel Aviv, Israel (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN POPOV.

Canada: Tel-Aviv, Israel (HC).

China, People's Republic: (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): 3 Papanicola St. (E); *Ambassador:* MATHEW TSENG-HUA LIU.

Colombia: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Czechoslovakia: 5 Glafkos St. (E); *Ambassador:* PANOL MAJLING.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Egypt: 3 Egypt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH EL DIN MOHAMED SHARAWAY.

Federal Republic of Germany: 10 Nikitaras St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXANDER TÖRÖK.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

France: 43 Savvas G. Rotsides St. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE GARNIER DES GARETS.

Greece: 8-10 Byron Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Israel: 27 Androcleous St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAHAMIM TIMOR.

Italy: 7 Alexander Diomedes St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALLES-SANDRO CAPECE M. DI BUGANO.

Ivory Coast: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUNIR TAKKIEDIN.

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (HC).

Poland: Athens, Greece (E).

Romania: 8 Catsonis St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ION ANGHEL.

Spain: Damascus, Syria (E).

Sudan: Athens, Greece (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 28 Stassinou Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMED JOUHEIR ACCAD.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuncuoğlu St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ASAF INHAN.

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLI A. BARKOVSKY.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallis St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROBERT EDMONDS.

U.S.A.: Thorissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID H. POPPER.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* Pio LAGHI.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilissis Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLA MANDIC.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Ghana, Somalia, Uganda and Zaire.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives consists of 50 members. Thirty-five Greeks are elected by the Greek community and 15 Turks by the Turkish community. (The Turkish members have not attended the House since January 1964.) Election is for a term of five years.

President: GLAFKOS CLERIDES (Greek).

ELECTIONS FOR THE GREEK REPRESENTATIVES
(July 5th, 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Unified Party	15
AKEL (Communist Party)	9
Progressive Front	7
EDEK (Unified Democratic Union)	2
Independents (Pro-Government)	2
TOTAL	35

THE COMMUNAL CHAMBERS

The Greek Communal Chamber was abolished in 1965 and its former functions are now performed by the Ministry of Education.

The Turkish Communal Chamber continues to legislate on matters of a communal nature (e.g. religion, education and social affairs). Members are elected for a five-year term, and the President and Vice-President are elected by the members.

Turkish Chamber:

President: RAUF DENKTAŞ.

Vice-President: Dr. Ş. KIZIM.

30 elected members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Unified Party (Eniteon): Diagoras St., Chanteclair Building, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; supporters of Archbishop Makarios; maintains the Hellenic character of the state, right of private ownership; 15 seats in the House of Representatives; Chair. GLAFKOS CLERIDES.

Cyprus Turkish National Union (Kıbrıs Milli Türk Birliği): f. 1959; formed out of the Cyprus-is-Turkish Party; is mainly concerned with the welfare of the Turkish minority; stands for full implementation of the London and Zürich agreements, which established the 1959 Constitution; anti-Communist; 15 seats in House of Representatives; Chairman Dr. KÜÇÜK; Vice-Chairman OSMAN ÖREK.

AKEL—Progressive Party of the Working People (Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou): 2 Spyrou Lambrou St., Nicosia; f. 1941; the Communist Party of Cyprus; over 14,000 mems.; 9 seats in the House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. EZEKIAS PAPAIOANNOU.

Progressive Front (Proodefiliki Parataxis): Dionysios Solomos Sq., Nicosia; f. 1970; sponsored by the right-wing farmers' union; pro-Government; 7 seats in the House; Chair. Dr. ODYSSEAS IOANNIDES.

EDEK—Unified Democratic Union of the Centre (Eniea Demokratiki Enosis Kentrou): f. 1969; moderate left-wing party which supports the Government and stands for nationalization of mining companies and elimination of foreign military bases; 2 seats in the House; Chair. VASSOS LYSSARIDES.

DEK—Democratic National Party (Demokratikon Ethnikon Komma): Archbishop Makarios Ave., Nicosia; f. 1968; opposition party, pledged to a policy of union with Greece (*Enosis*); secured 9.8 per cent of votes in the 1970 elections; Chair. Dr. TAKIS EVDOKAS; Gen. Sec. POLYCARPOS PETRIDES; publ. *Gnomi* (weekly).

United Democratic Youth Organization (Eniaia Demokratiki Organosis Neolaias—EDON): P.O.B. 1986, Nicosia; f. 1959; 16,000 mems.; Pres. PANIKOS PEONIDES; Gen. Sec. DONIS CHRISTOFINIS; Org. Sec. NICOS CHRISTODOULOU.

BRITISH SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS

AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA

Administrator: Air Marshal Sir DEREK HODGKINSON, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.

Chief Officer of Administration: W. C. CURTIS.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: J. P. MURPHY.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August, 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

UNFICYP

P.O. Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended at intervals of three or six months) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and help to solve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. D. PREM CHAND.

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: Dr. BIBIANO OSORIO-TAFALL (Mexico).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice M. TRIANTAFYLIDES.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. STAVRINIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice T. HADJIAN-ASTASSIOU, Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice Y. CH. MALACHTOS.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law, including recourse on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical and Communal Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Civil disputes relating to personal status of members of the Turkish Community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the decisions of the courts of first instance.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and the two senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the senior District Court President, the senior District Court Judge and a practising advocate of at least twelve years practice.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

RELIGION

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	449,000
Muslims (Turks)	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	3,500
Maronite	3,000
Anglican	
Roman Catholic	18,000
Other	

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O. Box 1130; Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus, a part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, enjoys the privilege of independence with the right to elect its own Archbishop. 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop MAKARIOS III.

Metropolitan of Paphos: Bishop YENNADIOS.

Metropolitan of Kition: Bishop ANTHIMOS.

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: Bishop KYPRIANOS.

Suffragan Bishop of Constantia: Bishop CHRYSOSTOMOS

Suffragan Bishop of Amathus: Bishop KALLINIKOS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Muslim community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: Dr. R. M. RIJAT.

Other Churches: Armenian Apostolic, Catholic (Maronite Rite), Roman Catholic and Church of England.

THE PRESS

The establishment and general running of newspapers and periodicals is defined in the Press law, consisting of Chapter 79 of the pre-independence Code of Law, later amended by Law 69 in 1965. Article 19 of the Constitution declares in connection with the rights of the Press: "Every person has the right to freedom of speech and expression in any form. This right includes freedom to hold opinions and impart information and ideas without interference by any public authority and regardless of frontiers." This freedom is subject to legally specified conditions and restrictions in the interest of state security, public safety, order, public health and morals, the protection of the reputation and the rights of others and the preservation of the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

Cyprus has a small but vigorous Press, catering for all political viewpoints in the twofold community, and constituting the most influential of the communications media. Most newspapers are owned by private individuals but *Patris* is owned by a limited company. Although several dailies have a clear political leaning, and *Haraughi* is affiliated to AKEL, the Communist Party, none is directly owned by a political party.

Of the fourteen dailies, nine are in Greek, four in Turkish and one in English. This paper, the *Cyprus Mail*, appears each day, but all the Greek and some of the Turkish dailies do not publish a Monday edition, when most of the weekly papers appear.

Phileleftheros, *Agon* and *Makhi* (linked with the weekly *Tharros*) tend to be pro-government; while *Haraughi* (associated with the weekly *Nei Keri*) reflects the views of the extreme left, and *Patris* those of the political right. The moderate-liberal *Eleftheria*, a paper of some prestige, is politically independent, like the *Cyprus Mail*. *Bozkurt* and *Halkin Sesi* are the chief spokesmen for the Turkish community. *Eleftheria*, *Phileleftheros* and the *Cyprus Mail* are the dailies most respected for their serious news coverage. *Makhi* and *Haraughi* are also very influential, as they are the most widely read, with circulations of over ten thousand. Though low by West European standards this figure is high in comparison with Middle Eastern circulation figures. Precise, reliable circulation figures are virtually unobtainable.

Among the most respected weekly newspapers are the moderate *Kypros* and *Alithia*, though *Tharros* and *Nei Keri* are very popular. There are also a number of trade union papers, headed by *Ergatiko Vima*, the organ of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour.

DAILIES

Agon (Struggle): Cnr. Ledra and Apollon St., P.O.B. 1417, Nicosia; f. 1964; morning; Greek; nationalist; Owner and Editor N. KOSHS; circ. 7,500.

Akl: 37 Mecidiye St., P.O.B. 867, Nicosia; Turkish; Editor KEMAL AKINCI.

Bozkurt (Grey Wolf): P.O.B. 324, 144 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Turkish; Independent; Editor CEMAL TOGAN; circ. 4,000.

Cyprus Mail: P.O.B. 1144, Vasilion Voulgaroctonou St. 24, Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent; Editor C. H. W. GOULT; circ. 5,460.

CYPRUS—(THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Eloftheria (Freedom): P.O.B. 1050, 30 Plutarch St., Nicosia; f. 1906 as bi-weekly, 1936 daily; Greek; Independent; Editor G. J. HADJINICOLAOU; circ. 13,250.

Halkin Sesi (Voice of the People): P.O.B. 339, 172 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; f. 1942; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor AKAY CEMAL; circ. 4,500.

Haravghi (Dawn): P.O.B. 1556, Bouboulinas 25, Nicosia; f. 1956; Left-wing; Greek; Editor ANDREAS FANTIS; circ. 12,750.

Makhi (Battle): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1960; morning; Greek; Owner and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 8,460.

Mesimvrini: 25D Diagoras St., Nicosia; Greek; afternoon; Editor K. HADJINICOLAOU.

Patris (Fatherland): P.O.B. 2026, 1 Androcleous St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; right wing; Editor K. KONONAS; circ. 7,500.

Phileleftheros (Liberal): P.O.B. 1094, Ledras 250-252, Nicosia; nationalist; Greek; morning; Editor N. PATTICHIS; circ. 12,750.

Proini: Vas. Vulgaroktonos 40, P.O.B. 3622, Nicosia; f. 1971; Greek; extreme right wing; Editor J. SPANOS.

Ta Nea: 4 Leonidas St., Nicosia; Greek; morning; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 4,000.

WEEKLIES

Alitheia (Truth): P.O.B. 1605, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; Pan-Cyprian; Liberal; Editor ANTONIOS PHARMAKIDES; circ. 14,500.

Athlitiki (Athletics): 7 St. Dimitriou St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor A. TSIALIS; circ. 8,500.

Asyrmatos (Wireless): P.O.B. 2082, 26 Apollon St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor NT. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 7,400.

Cyprus Bulletin: Nicosia; f. 1964; weekly; English; published by the Cyprus Public Information Office.

Eleftheron Vima (Liberal Tribune): P.O.B. 2408, 166 Ledra St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor C. N. HADJICOSTIS; circ. 4,300.

Ergatikí Phoni (Workers' Voice): P.O.B. 1138, 23 Athanasiou Diakou, Nicosia; f. 1946; Greek; organ of Cyprus Workers' Confederation; Editor CHR. A. MICHAELIDES; circ. 3,500.

Ergatiko Vima (Workers' Tribune): P.O.B. 1885, Volonaki St., Nicosia; f. 1956; Greek; organ of the Pancyprian Federation of Labour; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE TSIRONOURIS; circ. 8,300.

Ethniki (National): P.O.B. 1902, 8 Metaxas Sq., Nicosia; f. 1959; organ of Democratic Union; Greek; Edited by a Committee; circ. 5,000.

Gnomi (Opinion): P.O.B. 2137, 6 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; organ of the Democratic National Party; circ. 5,000.

Heranian: P.O.B. 355, 43 Kallipolis Ave., Nicosia; Armenian.

Kypros (Cyprus): P.O.B. 1491, 10 Apostle Barnabas St., Nicosia; f. 1952; Greek; non-party; circ. 11,800; Editor J. KYRIAKIDIS.

Nei Kaeri (New Times): P.O.B. 1963, 8 Vasiliou Vulgaroktonou St., Nicosia; Greek; Editor LYSSANDROS TSMILLIS; circ. 7,300.

Official Gazette: Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; published by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Philathlos (Sports Fan): P.O.B. 2233, 96 St. Paul St., Nicosia; Greek; Dir. TH. THEMISTOCLEOUS; circ. 4,400.

Savash (Combat): 93 Kyrenia St., Nicosia; Turkish,

Synagermos: P.O.B. 1061, 217 Ledra St., Nicosia; f. 1964; Greek; Owner and Editor PH. CONSTANTINIDES; circ. 4,000.

Tharros (Courage): P.O.B. 1105, Grivas Dighenis Ave., Nicosia; f. 1961; Greek; Independent; Propr. and Editor N. SAMPSON; circ. 9,200.

Zafer (Victory): P.O.B. 636, 21-23 Yedier Mahallesi St., Nicosia; Turkish; Editor TEVFIKA ÇELEBIOĞLU.

PERIODICALS

Apostolos Barnabas: Cyprus Archbishopric, Nicosia; bi-monthly; Greek organ of the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus; Dir. DR. ANDREAS N. MITSIDES; circ. 1,200.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1943; bi-monthly; Greek published by the Cyprus Public Information Office.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O.B. 93, Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; English and Greek; Editor DR. G. N. MARANGOS.

Cyprus Today: c/o Ministry of Education, Nicosia; f. 1963; every two months; published in English by the Public Information Office for the Ministry of Education; cultural and general information; Editor P. CHR. SERGHIS.

Dimosios Ypallilos: 2 Andreas Demetriou St., Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the Cyprus Civil Servants' Trade Union; circ. 1,500.

International Political Review: 21A Nicodimou Mylona, Nicosia; Editor A. KANNAOUROS; circ. 2,400.

Kyriagos Logos (Christian Word): 20 Kimon St., Engomi-Nicosia; f. 1969; bi-monthly; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 1,620.

Mathitiki Estia (Student Hearth): Pancyprian Gymnasium, Nicosia; f. 1950; monthly; Greek; organ of the Pancyprian Gymnasium students; Editor CHRYSANTHOS KYPRIANOU.

Nea Epochi: 11 Stassandrou St., P.O.B. 1581, Nicosia; f. 1959; every two months; Greek; miscellaneous material; Editor ACHILLEAS PYLIOTIS; circ. 2,500.

Paediki Hara: 18 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; monthly; published by the Pancyprian Union of Greek Teachers; Editor N. LEONTIΟΥ; circ. 13,500.

Panta Embros: P.O.B. 1156, Nicosia; monthly; published by the Cyprus Scouts' Association; Greek; circ. 3,700.

Pneumatiki Estia: Nicosia; f. 1960; Greek; literary; monthly.

Radio Programme: Cyprus Broadcasting Corpn., P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the C.B.C.; circ. 18,600.

Synergatistis (The Co-operator): P.O.B. 1447, Nicosia; f. 1961; monthly magazine; Greek; official organ of the Pancyprian Confederation of Co-operatives; Editor G. I. PHOTIΟΥ; circ. 5,700.

Trapezikos: P.O.B. 1235, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES; circ. 17,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; f. 1952; programmes in Greek, Turkish and English; two medium-wave transmitters of 20 kW., one of 2 kW and one of 0.5 kW; relay stations at Paphos and Limassol; also relays Radio Monte Carlo to the Middle East from a station on Cape Greco; Chair. P. PASCHALIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Radio Programmes CH. PAPADOPOULOS; publ. *Radio and T.V. Guide* (fortnightly).

CYPRUS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Cyprus: British Forces Post Office 53; 110 hours per week in English; Station Controller R. W. MORGAN.

In December 1970 there were 166,888 radio receivers in use in Cyprus.

TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation—T.V. Division: P.O.B. 1824, Nicosia; began in 1957; transmitters give full coverage of the Island; programmes every day from December 1968; two Band III 40 kW ERP transmitters; Dir.-Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Head of Television Programmes G. MITSIDES.

In December 1970 there were 49,232 television receivers in use in Cyprus.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dcp. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O.B. 1087, 36 Metochiou St., Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1966; cap. p.u. £100,000; dcp. £61.0m. (1970); Gov. C. C. STEPHANI; publ. *Report* (annual), *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

CYPRIOT BANKS

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1899; cap. p.u. £3,000,000; dep. £59.9m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. REGHINOS THEOCHARIS; Chair. C. D. SEVERIS.

Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1447, Gregoriou Afentiou St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies.

Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.: cnr. Athens and T.P. O'Connor Streets, Limassol; f. 1924; cap. p.u. £500,000; dep. £3.3m. (March 1970); Chair. PANOS LANITIS; Gen. Man. KIKIS N. LAZARIDES.

Cyprus Turkish Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1861, Mahmoud Pasha St., Nicosia; banking and credit facilities to member societies.

Güven Türk Anonim Şirketi (Turkish Bank of Nicosia): P.O.B. 1742, Kyrenia St. and Turkish Bank St., Nicosia; f. 1943; cap. p.u. £111,480; dep. £4.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. UMIT SÜLEYMAN; Gen. Man. I. ORHAN.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Cyprus Development Bank, Ltd.: The: Nicosia; f. 1963; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; Provides medium or long term loans, working capital requirements or equity share participation supplementary to existing Cyprus enterprises to encourage the development of manufacturing industries, agriculture and tourism in Cyprus; performs related economic and technical research, and acts as investment banker; Chair. G. PAPADOPOULOS; Gen. Man. A. M. PIKIS; Sec. S. G. AMBIZAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Local Director's Office, P.O.B. 2081, Metaxas Sq., Nicosia; branches at Nicosia (Metaxas Sq., Aturk Sq., Nicosia Airport Rd.), Famagusta; Limassol, Larnaca, Morphou, Kyrenia, Akrotiri, Dhekelia and Episkopi; Local Dir. C. CAROLIDES.

Chartered Bank, The: P.O.B. 1047, Evagoras Ave., Nicosia; two brs. in Nicosia and other brs. at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia and Morphou.

Lombard Banking (Cyprus) Ltd.: 31 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; General Manager's Office, P.O.B. 1661, Mitsis Building, Metaxas Square, Nicosia; owns a subsidiary, Lombard (Cyprus) Ltd., specializing in hire purchase business; brs. in Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta; Gen. Man. H. M. KEHEVAN.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3; Regional Manager's Office, P.O.B. 2069, Paphos St., Nicosia; six brs. in Nicosia and other brs. in Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca, Kyrenia, Paphos, Morphou and Lefka; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: Athens, Greece; Cyprus Superintendent's Office, P.O.B. 1191, Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; three brs. in Nicosia and other brs. in Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca, Paphos and Morphou; Cyprus Superintendent C. MATSOUKIS.

Türkiye İş Bankası: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara, Turkey; brs. at Famagusta and Nicosia.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Janus Exchange Co., Ltd.: Nicosia; f. 1961; Man. Dir. N. M. HADJIGAVRIEL.

INSURANCE

General Insurance Company of Cyprus Ltd., The: Bank of Cyprus Bldg., P.O.B. 1668, Nicosia; f. 1951; Chair. M. S. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. G. C. CHRISTOFIDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Chair. M. SAVIDES; Vice-Chair. ATHAN KOVOTISOS, SPYROS IOANNOU; Sec.-Gen. P. BENAKIS.

Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 777, Famagusta; Pres. CHR. MAVROUDIS; Vice-Pres. ANDREAS GEORGIS; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VANEZIS.

Larnaca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 18, Larnaca; Pres. STELIOS DIMITRIOU; Vice-Pres. Dr. ANNIBAS FRANCIS; Hon. Sec. ANDREAS EVRYVIADES.

Limassol Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 347, Limassol; Pres. STAVROS GALATARIOU; Vice-Pres. MICHALAKIS THEODOSIOU; Hon. Sec. MICHALAKIS DRACOS.

Paphos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1, Paphos; Pres. IANGOS NICOLAIDES; Vice-Pres. LOIZOS HAVOUZARIS; Hon. Sec. GEORGE KYPRIANIDES.

Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1455, Nicosia; Pres. ZENON SEVERIS; Vice-Pres. STELIOS GEORGALIDES; Hon. Sec. EVELTHON GEORGHIADES.

Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce: 99 Kyrenia Ave., Nicosia, P.O.B. 718; Chair. EKREM F. SARPER; Vice-Chair. MEHMET CAN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Cyprus Employers' Federation: 4th Floor, Charalambides Building, Grivas Dhiageris Ave. Corner, P.O.B. 1657, Nicosia; f. 1960; 13 Trade Associations mems., 270 direct mems. and 650 indirect mems.; Dir.-Gen. C. KAPARTIS; Chair. T. PANTZARIS; publ. *Newsletter*.

There are also a number of independent employers' associations, among the largest of which are:

Cyprus Building Contractors' Association: 2 Voulgari St., Nicosia; 190 mems.; Sec. G. PARASKEVAIDES.

Limassol Enterprises Contractors' Association: 18 Ipiros St., Limassol; 60 mems.; Sec. O. ECONOMIDES.

CYPRUS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Nicosia District Engineering Employers' Association: 103 Eptanisou St., Nicosia; 30 mems.; Sec. C. VARNAVIDES.

Turkish Employers' Association: 69 Arasta St., Nicosia; f. 1961; 40 mems.; Pres. A. RAŞID MUSTAFA; Vice-Pres. R. N. MANYERA.

TRADE UNIONS

Cyprus Civil Servants Trade Union: 2 Andreas Demetrios St., Nicosia; restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Govt.; 6 brs. with a total membership of 4,649; Pres. L. CHRISTODOLOU; Gen. Sec. G. IACOVOU.

Demokratiki Ergatiki Omospinidia Kyprou (*Democratic Labour Federation of Cyprus*): Kimon St. 10, Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1962; 4 district brs., 64 local offices; membership 2,500; Gen. Sec. PETROS STYLIANOU; publ. *Ergatikos Agonas* (fortnightly).

Kıbrıs Türk İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu (*Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation*): 13-15 Müftü Ziai St., P.O.B. 681, Nicosia; f. 1954, re-organised 1954; 18 trade unions with a total membership of 3,800; affiliated to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. NECATİ TAŞKIN; publ. *Turkish Bulletin* (weekly).

Pankypria Ergatiki Omospinidia (*Pancyprian Federation of Labour*): Archemos St. 32-36, Nicosia; f. 1941; branches in all Cyprus towns and local branches and offices in 250 villages; 16 unions with total fully paid-up membership of 37,000; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. A. ZIARTIDES; publ. *Ergatiko Vima* (Workers' Forum); weekly.

Pankyprios Omospinidia Anexartition Syntechnion (*Pancyprian Federation of Independent Trade Unions*): 1 Menandrou St., Nicosia; f. 1956; has no political orientations; 7 trade unions with a total membership of 1,000; Pres. COSTAS ANTONIADES; Gen. Sec. KYRIACOS NATHANAEI.

Synomospondia Ergaton Kyprou (*Cyprus Workers' Confederation*): 23 Athanasiou Diakou, P.O.B. 1138; f. 1944; 7 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 39 Unions, 162 Branches; 20,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL PISSAS; publ. *Ergatiki Phoni* (weekly), circ. 5,000.

At the end of 1970 there were 18 employers' associations with a total membership of 869, 104 unions with 255 branches throughout Cyprus, and 8 union federations and 5 confederations with 10 branches. Total union membership was approximately 73,500.

TRADE FAIR

Cyprus International Trade Fair: P.O.B. 1094, Nicosia annually in September.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

There are about 4,791 miles of roads, of which over 2,123 miles have been asphalted. There is an extensive network of bus services between Nicosia and the major towns and most villages, and between district centres and villages in each area. There are also taxi services between the principal towns.

SHIPPING

Famagusta is the main port of the island and has a natural harbour; vessels of an overall length of 430 feet and a maximum draught of 22 feet can be accommodated

alongside the quay in the inner harbour; ships with a maximum draught of 30 ft. can be accommodated in the outer harbour. There is open-roadstead accommodation at Larnaca and Limassol. The harbours of Paphos and Kyrenia offer good anchorage to small vessels and fishing craft. There is very little coastal shipping.

Most of the island's oil passes through Larnaca, although large quantities are discharged at Dhekelia, Vassiliko, Moni and Akrotiri for use in power stations and cement factories. Minerals are exported mainly through Vassiliko, Limni, Xeros and Karavostasi.

There are over sixty lines running cargo and passenger services to Cyprus at approximately weekly, bi-monthly and monthly intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Nicosia has a main runway of 8,000 ft. which is suitable for all types of aircraft, including jets, and work on an extension to 9,700 ft. started in 1970; there is a secondary runway of 6,000 ft.; new terminal buildings costing £1.1 million (including £500,000 from a British Government grant) were opened by President Makarios in March 1968.

Cyprus Airways: Head Office: 16 Byron Avenue, P.O.B. 1903, Nicosia; f. 1946; Chair. G. ELIADES; Gen. Man. E. SAVVA; routes to Ankara, Istanbul, Tel-Aviv, Cairo, Rhodes and Beirut; fleet of two Trident 2E; routes to Athens, Ankara, Istanbul, Tel-Aviv, Cairo, London, Frankfurt and Beirut.

Cyprus is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, B.E.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., Egyptair, El Al, Interflug, K.L.M., L.O.T., MALEV, M.E.A., Olympic, T.H.Y. and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Since earliest times Cyprus has been at a crossroads between east and west, lying on the main trade routes of the Mediterranean and therefore of strategic importance. As a result of the commercial and military interest shown by neighbouring peoples over the centuries Cyprus has gained a wide cultural background which is now one of its chief assets as a tourist centre.

There was a flourishing civilization in neolithic times, already showing contact with neighbouring countries, and during the early Bronze Age, 2300-1900 B.C., relations with the Near East were both cultural and commercial. By the Middle Bronze Age, 1900-1550 B.C., contact with other cultures had become so varied that Cypriot art began to lose its own individual characteristics. The first Greeks came to the island in the Late Bronze Age, 1500-1050 B.C., first as traders, then as colonizers; it was they who laid the basis of modern Cyprus, introducing their architecture and town planning, language, writing, religion, political institutions, art, customs, etc. The mingling of styles evolved into what is known as the Levant Mycenaean. Later Cyprus came under Ptolemy's rule, and then became part of the Roman Empire; not much trace remains of the former influence, but many examples of architecture, sculpture, ceramics, etc., survive from the Graeco-Roman period, notably the ruins of Salamis, which include an amphitheatre. Severe earthquakes destroyed the principal centres of civilization in the fourth century A.D.

The influence of Byzantium was strong and some fragments remain of the great basilicas erected from the fourth century onwards. Arab invasions from the seventh to the tenth centuries caused much destruction, but the

CYPRUS—(TOURISM)

inhabitants were not driven from the island and it later became a refuge for various minority groups.

Perhaps the main sources of historical interest in Cyprus are the churches, in the Byzantine style, ornamented sometimes by classical frescoes (twelfth century), sometimes by ikons, and influenced by the French Gothic (fourteenth to fifteenth centuries). The three centuries covered by the reigns of the Princes of Lusignan gave rise to some outstanding examples of architecture, such as the Abbey at Bellapais (fourteenth century). Byzantine creative activity virtually came to an end with the Turkish occupation of the island (1570), with only ikon painting surviving until the eighteenth century; the Turks, however, adapted some existing buildings to their own use, such as the cathedral, built mainly to French designs about 1250, which was Nicosia's principal church until the Turks converted it into a mosque in 1570. There was quite considerable intermingling between the Muslim minority and the Greek majority, with many Christians converting to Islam during the Turkish sovereignty, mainly for commercial reasons; this intermingling lasted until the nineteenth century. Little has survived of early private building in Cyprus, but the churches, particularly in the Gothic style, are some of the finest in the world, and there are many notable castles and mosques. The successive invasions of Cyprus can be seen in the castle at Kyrenia, which has a Byzantine core, surrounded by a set of ramparts built by the Crusaders (c. 1190) and a further set erected by the Venetians (c. 1490).

Handicrafts in Cyprus have always displayed a good sense of design—spinning and weaving, embroidery and lacemaking, pottery (all still flourishing) and sculpture in wood and silver and gold work (no longer practised). Poetry has a long tradition dating back at least to the time of Homer: Stassinus, reputed to be Homer's father-in-law, wrote the "Cypriot epics", an introduction to the *Iliad*. Further intellectual flowerings came in the fourth century B.C. and the early Christian period.

Cyprus Tourism Organisation: P.O.B. 4535, Nicosia; there are 141 established hotels with 9,413 beds; Chair. M. G. COLOCASSIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. G. COROMILAS.

Cyprus Automobile Association: Flat 101, Pedhieos Building, Louki Akrita Ave., P.O.B. 2279, Nicosia; f. 1933; Chair. M. S. AGROTIS.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Pres. A. SAVVIDES; Sec. Gen. A. LADOMMATOS; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

TH.OK.: Cyprus Theatrical Organization; Dir. Nicos HADJISCOS.

FESTIVALS

Pancyprian Folk Dance, Music, and Song Festival: c/o Municipal Committee, Limassol; Limassol, June.

Orange Festival: Famagusta and Morphou; early Spring.

Lefkara Lace Festival: c/o Lefkara Municipal Council; July.

Lemon Festival: c/o Karavas Municipal Council, Karavas; August.

Cyprus Night: Larnaka; Summer.

Platres Festival: Platres; August-September.

Wine Festival: Limassol; September.

Limassol Carnival: c/o Limassol Municipal Commission; early Spring.

Cyprus Art Festival: c/o Limassol Municipal Commission; late Summer.

Cyprus Wine Festival: c/o Limassol Chamber of Commerce and Industry; early Autumn.

During the Summer there are productions of Classical and Modern Drama at the ancient open-air theatres of Salamis and Curium.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic lies in Central Europe between 48°-51° N latitude and 12°-23° E longitude. Its neighbours are Poland to the north, the German Democratic Republic to the north-west, the German Federal Republic in the west, Austria to the south-west, Hungary to the south-east and the U.S.S.R. in the extreme east. The state is composed of two main population groups, the Czechs (65.1 per cent of the total population) and the Slovaks (28.9 per cent). The climate is continental with warm summers and cold winters, average mean temperature 9°C (49°F). The official languages, which are mutually understandable, are Czech and Slovak, members of the west Slavonic group. About 70 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics, 15 per cent Protestants and the remainder unstated. The flag is divided horizontally red and white with a blue triangle superimposed. The capital is Prague.

Recent History

The 1946 post-war elections returned the Communists as the strongest single party, and their leader, Klement Gottwald, became Prime Minister. When, in 1948, they assumed full power, Gottwald replaced Edvard Beneš as President, a position he held until his death in 1953. The country aligned itself with the Soviet-led East European bloc, joining Comecon (CMEA) and the Warsaw Pact. Under Gottwald, government followed a rigid Stalinist pattern, and in the early fifties there were many political trials. Although these died out under Gottwald's successors, Antonín Zápotocký and, from 1956, Antonín Novotný, de-Stalinization was late in coming to Czechoslovakia, and no relaxation was felt until 1963, when a new government under Josef Lenárt was formed. Economic and political reforms came slowly until in January 1968 Alexander Dubček took over from Novotný as Party Secretary and in April Ludvík Svoboda succeeded him as President. The policies of the new government expressed a spirit of independence and liberalism, and envisaged widespread reforms. These were seen by other members of the East European bloc as endangering their unity, and on August 21st, 1968, Warsaw Pact forces occupied Prague and other major cities. The Soviet Government afterwards exerted heavy pressure on Czech leaders to suppress their reformist policies, and in April 1969 Dubček was replaced by Dr. Gustáv Husák as First Secretary of the Communist Party. Although Dr. Husák has resisted some pressure for stricter control and political trials, there has since been a severe purge of Communist Party membership, and most of Dubček's supporters have been removed from the government. The first elections since 1964 were held in November 1971 and showed a 99.81 per cent vote in favour of National Front candidates.

Government

Czechoslovakia is a federal state of two nations of equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks, and composed of two

republics each having its own government. The supreme organ of state power is the Federal Assembly, elected for a five-year term by all citizens over the age of 18, and having two chambers, the House of the People and the House of the Nations. Membership of the former is proportional to the population of the Republic—there are 138 Czechs and 62 Slovaks; the House of Nations has 150 members, 75 from each of the republics. The Federal Assembly elects the President for a five-year term of office, and he, in turn, appoints the Federal Government, the supreme executive organ of state power. Each of the republics has its own government, responsible for all matters except Foreign Affairs and National Defence, and its own national council.

Defence

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty, the "Warsaw Pact". Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and slightly longer in the Air Force. Service with the reserve lasts until the age of fifty years. The Army numbers 145,000 and the Air Force 40,000; border troops number 35,000. It is planned to increase the strength of the People's Militia, now at 120,000, to 250,000. Defence expenditure in 1970 totalled 15,000 million Kčs. As a result of the invasion of 1968, Soviet forces have taken up permanent positions on the frontier with Federal Germany.

Economic Affairs

Although Czechoslovakia depends on the U.S.S.R. for many raw materials, it is a highly industrialized country. The industrial sector employs 34 per cent of the population and produces about 65 per cent of the national income. Industry is state-owned. Until 1961, heavy industry and engineering received precedence, but under the third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), greater stress was laid on light industry. The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) aimed to develop the power and chemical industries, modernize machinery building and improve consumer services. During this period, both national income and industrial output rose by 39 per cent, and despite difficult circumstances and certain political unrest, the planned targets for industry were reported to have been exceeded. It was under this plan that the radical reforms of Dr. Ota Šik, then Deputy Prime Minister, were proposed, including the decentralization of industry, autonomy for individual state enterprises, and the acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures. These plans were shelved, and a return to strong central management of the economy came in 1969. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering nation with a considerable output of motor cars and cycles. Other important industries are glass, beer, ceramics and textiles.

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 90 per cent of the land is under agricultural co-operatives, state farms or communal enterprises. It has become an important stabilizing factor in the economy. During the period

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

1966-70, its production increased by 19 per cent. Important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes and sugar beet.

The fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) envisages a growth rate in the national income of 5 per cent a year, calling for a considerable increase in productivity and the more efficient use of resources. With heavy industry still the mainstay of economic advance and priority given to the chemical and petrochemical industries, industrial output is planned to grow by about 35 per cent, while agriculture is expected to produce 14 per cent more.

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), and a large proportion of its trade is with the countries of Eastern Europe, particularly the Soviet Union. However, there is considerable trade with West European countries, notably Federal Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. Principal exports include machinery and equipment, chemicals and fuels, and glass and other manufactured goods.

Transport and Communications

About 60 per cent of all freight traffic is carried by the railways which have a total length of 8,250 miles, 1,484 of which are electrified. Roads carry about 70 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

Social Welfare

A single and universal system of social security was established in Czechoslovakia after the Second World War. In 1948 a law was passed by which all workers and employees, irrespective of the nature of their work, benefited equally from the new insurance scheme. In 1966 the general protection of health was provided for by law, with particular emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than treatment and cure. Medical care, treatment, medicines, etc. are free for the entire Czechoslovak population. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare such as protection of the individual at work, housing conditions and recreation schemes. Since 1956 sickness benefit has been paid to all those workers who are temporarily unable to work due to illness, injury, medical treatment; etc. Sickness benefit may be paid for a maximum period of two years after which time disablement pension applies. Social security is guaranteed for all through different schemes: for wage-earners, members of co-operative societies, members of agricultural co-operatives, pensioners and members of the armed forces. Benefits and rights are the same for all these groups. Great importance is attached today to maternity benefits and family allowances, which are paid according to the situation of the woman and family concerned. It is hoped that in the near future these allowances will be increased to help large families with low incomes. Plans are being made to help old people by increasing old-age pensions.

Education

Plans for the expansion of the Czechoslovak educational system were launched in 1960. Emphasis has since been

laid on the lengthening of the basic school, expansion of vocational and technical education, and extra educational facilities for adults. Children between the ages of three and six years attend kindergarten (*mateřská škola*). This form of primary education has proved very popular in recent years and it is hoped that in the near future all children may be assured a place at kindergarten. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years, when children attend the basic school (*základní devítiletá škola*). There are 10,831 basic schools with 1,966,448 pupils in attendance (1970-71). At first a general curriculum is provided, followed by more specialized subjects. Owing to lack of classroom space, the basic school suffers from overcrowding and many children in the larger towns and cities are forced to attend lessons in shifts.

The secondary school system in Czechoslovakia is similar to those of other countries in Eastern Europe. The vast majority of Czechoslovak children continue their education in some form or other after the compulsory basic school. The general secondary school (*střední všeobecně vzdělávací škola*), provides three-year courses in either mathematics and science, or languages and the social sciences. Vocational secondary schools (*střední odborná škola*), as their name suggests, provide a general education together with vocational training. The apprentice school (*učňovská škola*) trains the student to enter a trade in industry, agriculture, etc., straight from school. Within the higher educational system there are 706 technical and teacher training colleges with 286,407 students, 37 higher institutes including 6 universities with 131,099 students. In 1959 a new type of school was set up, the *střední škola pro pracující*. This school is attended by workers and adults and in most cases is actually run by industrial plants for their employees. They are immensely popular and have attracted far greater numbers than was originally anticipated.

Tourism

Czechoslovakia has magnificent scenery, with winter sports facilities. Prague is the best known of the historic cities and there are famous castles and cathedrals, numerous resorts and 29 spas with natural mineral springs, notably Mariánské Lázně (Marienbad) and Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad). A total of 3,518,456 tourists visited Czechoslovakia in 1969, including a considerable proportion from West European and overseas countries, but this figure is still below the number of visitors before the invasion of 1968. There is a special tourist exchange rate of 38.36 Kčs. to £1 sterling.

Visas are required by nationals of all non-communist countries.

Sport

Two voluntary bodies, the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training and the Czechoslovak Union for Physical Culture, plan the development of sport, conduct research and encourage physical training of all kinds. According to the latest available figures, there are about 7,842 sports clubs in Czechoslovakia, having a total of 1,752,460 members. The largest sections are football 367,704 members, track and field athletics with 60,397 members, handball 49,232 members, followed by basketball, ice-hockey, water sports and chess in order of popularity.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays:

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 8, 9 (National Days), August 29 (Slovak National Uprising, Slovakia only), October 27 (Foundation of the Republic), December 25, 26 (Christmas).
1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the koruna (Kčs), which is divided into 100 heller.

Notes: 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3 Kčs.

Coins: 5, 3, 1 Kčs, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 heller.

Exchange rate: 17.28 Kčs. = £1 sterling

6.63 Kčs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS	POPULATION (July 1969)	CZECH REGIONS	SLOVAK REGIONS
127,869.55	78,861	49,009	14,406,772*	9,841,805*	4,564,967*

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971*)

Prague (capital)	1,081,608	Plzeň (Pilsen)	148,730
Brno	337,673	Košice	148,914
Bratislava	288,042	Olomouc	80,459
Ostrava	281,743	Ústí nad Labem	72,541

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	15.6	8.1	10.0
1967	15.1	8.4	10.1
1968	14.9	8.6	10.7
1969	15.5	8.7	11.2
1970*	15.8	8.7	11.4

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1967	1968	1969*	1970*
Agriculture and Forestry	1,333	1,310	1,296	1,287
Mining and Manufacturing	2,570	2,605	2,626	2,645
Building and Construction	558	576	585	605
Commerce	555	590	624	647
Transport	436	445	470	376
Services	1,235	1,266	1,318	1,473

* Provisional figures.

AGRICULTURE

MAIN CROPS

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	thousand tons	2,516	3,153	3,257	3,174
Rye	" "	689	769	687	454
Barley	" "	1,936	2,113	2,499	2,280
Oats	" "	968	869	969	776
Potatoes	" "	6,037	6,526	5,180	4,793
Sugar Beet	" "	7,663	8,098	5,809	6,644

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . (mill. litres)	4,205	4,417	4,608	4,650
Eggs . (million)	3,218	3,270	3,430	3,733
Butter . ('000 tons)	82.2	86.9	87	869
Meat . (" ")	574	615	590	631

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle . .	4,437	4,249	4,223	4,288
Pigs . .	5,601	5,136	5,037	5,530
Sheep . .	770	906	977	981
Hens . .	21,411	20,757	21,159	22,681

FORESTRY

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Production . . .	million cubic metres	14.6	13.7	14.0	15.4
Softwood . . .	" " "	11.6	10.4	10.4	11.4

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hard Coal . . .	million tons	26.2	26.1	27.2	28.2
Brown Coal . . .	" "	67.2	70.8	75.3	78.0
Coke . . .	" "	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.3
Iron Ore . . .	" "	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Manufactured Gas . . .	thousand million cu. metres	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.1
Electric Power . . .	million mWh.	38.6	41.4	43.0	45.2
Pig Iron . . .	million tons	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.5
Crude Steel . . .	" "	10.0	10.5	10.8	11.5
Cement . . .	" "	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.4
Cotton Fabrics . . .	million metres	492.5	479.8	471.9	499.8
Woollen Fabrics . . .	" "	46.1	45.3	48.5	48.7
Paper . . .	thousand tons	584.0	600.3	598.2	606.0
Refined Sugar . . .	" "	956.1	910.7	864.3	875.1
Beer . . .	million litres	1,939.3	2,006.6	2,081.7	2,117.7
Radio Sets . . .	number	222,182	299,941	282,877	356,219
TV Sets . . .	"	255,730	350,235	382,168	383,176
Motor Cars . . .	"	111,718	125,517	132,409	142,856
Motor Cycles . . .	"	114,842	136,200	133,343	107,756
Tractors . . .	"	28,669	24,424	18,617	18,465

FINANCE

One koruna = 100 heller.

17.28 Kčs. = £1 sterling; 6.63 Kčs. = U.S. \$1.

100 korunas = £5.79 sterling = U.S. \$15.07 = 12.50 Soviet roubles.

BUDGET (million Kčs.)

REVENUE	1970	EXPENDITURE	1970
Receipts from Socialist sector . . .	171,494	National Economy	87,648
Taxes	23,736	Culture and Social Welfare	87,467
Other receipts	10,220	Defence	14,919
Payments and redistributions among Production Economic Units . . .	410	Administration	4,279
TOTAL	205,860	TOTAL	194,313

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SOCIAL PRODUCT (at current prices in million Kčs.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Industry	378,239	405,974	443,415	483,149
Construction	56,618	61,832	70,202	76,822
Agriculture	74,961	77,709	85,147	88,609
Forestry	4,233	4,537	4,738	5,319
Freight Transport	15,996	16,931	18,509	20,023
Productive Communications	1,762	1,856	2,009	2,526
Material and Technical Supply	3,896	4,454	5,606	6,819
Commerce and Public Catering	25,682	32,006	40,527	40,195
Procurement (purchase)	2,058	2,227	2,707	2,845
Other Productive Branches	4,016	4,845	5,281	5,945

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Kčs.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	19,699	19,296	22,155	23,718	26,605
Exports	19,764	20,622	21,638	23,900	27,305

COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (million Kčs.)

	1970
Machinery and Equipment	8,871
Fuels, Mineral Raw Materials, Metals	6,313
Chemicals	2,360
Building Materials	330
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,465
Live Animals	69
Raw Material for the Preparation of Food	1,450
Food, Beverages	2,486
Manufactured Goods	2,261

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (million Kčs.)

	1970
Machinery and Equipment	13,712
Fuels, Mineral Raw Materials, Metals	5,154
Chemicals	1,283
Building Materials	610
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	967
Live Animals	25
Raw Material for the Preparation of Food	377
Food, Beverages	662
Manufactured Goods	4,515

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million Kčs.)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
U.S.S.R.	7,957	8,703	8,096	8,795
German Democratic Republic	2,988	3,208	2,590	3,285
Chinese People's Republic	234	181	186	223
Hungary	1,375	1,313	997	1,428
Poland	1,873	1,942	1,787	2,196
Federal Republic of Germany	1,060	1,513	1,309	1,501
Bulgaria	713	655	581	692
Cuba	268	407	239	195
United Kingdom	564	669	557	575
Romania	1,001	976	769	1,122
United Arab Republic	265	279	391	307
Austria	635	735	518	544
France	349	439	302	369
Netherlands	376	404	264	291
Yugoslavia	459	773	979	1,097
Belgium and Luxembourg	150	171	163	167
Italy	443	572	473	505
U.S.A.	133	196	129	169

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Visitors to Czechoslovakia.	4,603,688	4,165,957	2,899,213	3,545,420
Hotel beds	104,871	107,136	116,174	119,182

TRANSPORT

	1968	1969	1970
Railway Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	227,341	225,616	236,876
Passengers (millions)	607.5	572.2	548.9
Public Road Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	231,920	219,362	226,011
Passengers (millions)	1,703.5	1,677.6	1,717.3
Waterway Transport:			
Freight (thousand tons)	4,340	3,851	4,464
Passengers (thousands)	2,426	2,125	1,996
Air Transport:			
Freight (tons)	21,417	23,311	23,666
Passengers (thousands)	1,359	1,471	1,435

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	1,678,717	1,789,373	1,895,229	2,003,421
Radio Sets	3,185,071	3,286,571	3,220,809	3,173,653
Television Sets	2,599,766	2,864,067	2,996,460	3,091,243
Book Titles*	6,114	5,916	5,800	6,235
Newspapers (Dailies)	28	28	33	31
Periodicals	1,204	1,403	1,589	1,412

* Includes only the production of centrally managed publishing houses.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary (classes 1-9)	10,831	1,966,448
Secondary (classes 10-12)	343	110,038
Technical and Teacher-Training	706	286,407
Higher	37	131,099

Source: Department of International Statistics, Federal Statistical Office, Prague.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960; amended October 1968 and July 1971)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a unitary State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties without regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for work done is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mails, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

By the Constitutional Law on Federalization, passed by the National Assembly on October 27th, 1968, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic became, on January 1st, 1969, a federal state of two nations of equal rights—the Czechs and the Slovaks. It is composed of two republics: the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Each of them has its own government.

The supreme organ of state power in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the Federal Assembly (Parliament) which is elected for a five-year term and elects the President of the Republic. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers of equal rights: the House of the People and the House of Nations. The composition of the House of the People corresponds to the composition of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of its 200 deputies, 138 are Czechs and 62 Slovaks. The House of Nations has 150 deputies on parity basis: 75 are elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

The President, elected by the Federal Assembly, appoints the Federal Government. The Government is the supreme executive organ of State power in Czechoslovakia; it consists of a Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers and state secretaries. It is composed of seven ministries, seven federal committees and other bodies. Of these the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence are within the exclusive competence of the Federation, i.e. there are no corresponding portfolios in the governments of the republics. The second group of Federal Government organs are ministries and federal committees (the federal committees are composed equally of members from the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic), sharing authority with organs of the two re-

publics, i.e. there are corresponding portfolios in the national governments.

Each of the republics has its own parliament: the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council. They are elected for a five-year term of office. The Czech National Council has 200 deputies, the Slovak National Council 150 deputies. The Czech Government consists of a Prime Minister, 2 deputy Prime Ministers and 18 Ministers; the Slovak Government consists of a Prime Minister, 2 deputy Prime Ministers and 16 Ministers.

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. They rely on the active participation of the working people of their area and co-operate with other organizations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

The execution of justice is vested in elected and independent people's courts. Benches are composed of professional judges and of judges who carry out their function in addition to their regular employment. Both categories are equal in making decisions. Judges are independent in the discharge of their office and bound solely by the legal order of the socialist State. The supervision of the observance of the laws and other legal regulations by public bodies and by individual citizens rests with the Office of the Procurator. The Procurator-General is appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic and is accountable to the Federal Assembly.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasizes the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organizations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organizations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

REVISED ELECTORAL SYSTEM, 1968

By a new law passed in the National Assembly new, larger electoral districts are to be established from which from four to eight deputies will be elected. Alternative candidates may also be put forward by the National Front, permitting a choice by the electorate. Those candidates who poll the most votes will become deputies, and the

remainder will be made alternate deputies; in all cases candidates must poll more than 50 per cent of the votes. The new post of alternate deputy will give experience in the work of the representative bodies to those not elected as deputies, and will eliminate by-elections, as alternate deputies may take up vacated seats during the session of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: General LUDVÍK SVOBODA (elected March 1968).

MINISTERS

(February 1972)

Prime Minister: Dr. LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL LACO, JOSEF KORČÁK, FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ, PETER COLOTKA, VÁCLAV HŮLA, JÁN GREGOR, MATEJ LÚČAN, JINDŘICH ZAHRADNÍK.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: BOHUSLAV VEČERA.

Minister of Finance: RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ANDREJ BARČÁK.

Minister of Fuel and Power: JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

Minister of the Interior: RADKO KASKA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MICHAL ŠTANCEL.

Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering: JOSEF ŠIMON.

Minister of National Defence: Col.-Gen. MARTIN DZÚR.

Minister of Technological and Investment Development: LADISLAV ŠUPKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: VLASTIMIL CHALUPA.

Minister of Transport: ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.

Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Committee: MICHAL SABOLČÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the State Control Commission: DRAHOMÍR KOLDER.

Minister without Portfolio, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission: KAROL MARTINKA.

Head of the Office of the President: JÁN PUDLÁK.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

(February 1972)

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: JOSEF KORČÁK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: LADISLAV ADAMEC, ŠTĚPÁN HORNÍK, STANISLAV RÁZL.

Minister of Building: FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: KAREL LÖBL.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV BRŮŽEK.

Minister of Education: JOSEF HAVLÍN.

Minister of Finance: LEOPOLD LÉR.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JOSEF NAGR.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: LADISLAV HRUZÍK.

Minister of Health: JAROSLAV PROKOPEC.

Minister for Industry: OLDŘICH SVAČINA.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF JUNG.

Minister of Justice: JÁN NĚMEC.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: EMILIAN HAMERNÍK.

Minister of Trade: JOSEF TRÁVNÍČEK.

Minister without Portfolio, Chairman of the People's Control Committee: JOSEF MACHAČKA.

Minister without Portfolio: ROSTISLAV PETERA.

THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: PETER COLOTKA.

Deputy Prime Ministers: HERBERT D'URKOVIČ, JÚLIUS HANUS.

Minister of Construction and Technology: JURAJ BUŠA.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV VÁLEK.

Minister of Education: ŠTEFAN CHOCHOL.

Minister of Finance: FRANTIŠEK MIŠEJE.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JÁN JANOVIC.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: FRANTIŠEK HAGARA.

Minister of Health: EMIL MATEJČEK.

Minister of Industry: ALOIS KUSALÍK.

Minister of the Interior: Major-Gen. EGYD PEPICH.

Minister of Justice: PAVOL KIRÁLY.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DEZIDER KROCSÁNY.

Minister of Trade: DEZIDER GOGA.

Minister without Portfolio, Chairman of the People's Control Committee: JÁN PAŠKO.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Secretary-General: GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Members: VASIL BILAK, PETER COLOTKA, KAREL HOFFMAN,
GUSTÁV HUSÁK, ALOIS INDRA, ANTONÍN KAPEK, JOSEF
KEMPŇÝ, JOSEF KORČÁK, JOSEF LENÁRT, LUDVÍK
SVOBODA, LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Alternate Members: MÍLOSLAV HRUŠKOVÍČ, VÁCLAV HŮLA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(In Prague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: V tišině 6, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL
RAZZAQ ZIYAE (also accred. to Hungary).

Albania: Pod kaštany 22, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
PANDI ALLABASHI.

Algeria: Korejská 16, Bubeneč (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
DJAMAL-EDDINE YALA (also accred. to Hungary and
Poland).

Argentina: Washingtonova 25, Nové Město (E); *Ambas-
sador:* GABRIEL MARCOS M. GALVEZ.

Austria: Viktora Huga 10, Smíchov (L); *Minister:* GEORG
SCHLUMBERGER.

Belgium: Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:*
JOSEPH TROUVEROY.

Bolivia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Brazil: Bolzanova 5, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:*
HENRIQUE DE SOUZA GOMES.

Bulgaria: Krakovská 6, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* V.
VIDENOV.

Burma: Romaina Rollanda 3, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:*
U VUM KO HAU (also accred. to Austria and Hungary).

Canada: Mickiewiczova 6, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:*
MAX HIRSCH WERSHOF, O.C. (also accred. to Hungary).

Central African Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Chile: Dittrichova 25, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* Dr.
JUAN GARCIA ROMERO.

China, People's Republic: Majakovského 22, Bubeneč (E);
Ambassador: TSUNG KE-WEN.

Colombia: Veverkova 11, Prague 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr.
ALVARO LEAL MORALES.

Cuba: Sibiřské nám. I, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO
MELÉNDEZ BACHS.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Denmark: U Havlíčkových sadů I, Vinohrady (E);
Ambassador: HANS SEVERIN MÖLLER.

Ecuador: Zborovská 46, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* Dr.
ALBERTO BARRIGA LEDESMA.

Egypt: Majakovského 14, Prague 6 (E); *Ambassador:*
SAAD-AL-DIN MITWALLI.

Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Finland: Sibeliova 6, Střešovice (E); *Ambassador:* ATLE
ASANTI.

France: Velkopřevorské nám. 2, Malá Strana (E); *Ambas-
sador:* JACQUES VIMONT.

German Democratic Republic: Gottwaldovo nábřeží 32,
Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT KROLIKOWSKI.

Ghana: V tišině 4, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES
TUFUO AFRIFAH (also accred. to Hungary and Poland).

Greece: Španělská 14, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:*
IOANNIS TOULOUPAS.

Guinea: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).

Hungary: Mičurinova I, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:*
JÓZSEF VINCE.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Valdštejnská 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:*
S. H. DESAI.

Indonesia: Nad Bud'ánkami 11/7, Smíchov (E); *Ambas-
sador:* Dr. SUDJO GANDARUM.

Iran: Na Zátorce 18, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* HOUSHANG
SAFINYA.

Iraq: Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:*
MOHSIN DIZAYEE.

Italy: Nerudova 20, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:*
AGOSTINO BENAZZO.

Japan: Maltézské nám. 6, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:*
TAKESHI KANEMATSU.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Khmer Republic: Na Zátorce 28, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:*
MEASKETH CAMERON (also accred. to Romania).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: R. Rollanda 10,
Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* KIM JENG SIK.

Kuwait: Rome, Italy (E).

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Gottwaldovo nábřeží 14, Nové Město (E);
Ambassador: JEAN HADJI THOMAS (also accred. to
Poland).

Libya: Bubenečská 59, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant)
(also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland).

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mexico: Na Florenci 23, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:*
BERNADO REYES.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, FEDERAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Mongolia: Korejská 5, Dejvice (E); *Ambassador:* JAMBYN NYAMAA.

Morocco: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Netherlands: Maltézské nám. 1, Nosticův palác, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH FROGER.

Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Norway: Žitná 2, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* THOR BRODTKORB (also accred. to Romania).

Pakistan: Gorkého nám. 16, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* KAMALUDDIN AHMED.

Peru: Hradecká 18, Vinohrady (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIGUE FERNÁNDEZ DE PAREDES.

Poland: Valdštejnská 8, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* LUCJAN MOTYKA.

Romania: Nerudova 5, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR HAȘ.

Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sudan: Janáčkovo nábřeží 49, Smíchov (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA MEDANI.

Sweden: Úvoz 13, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. AGDA VIOLA RÖSSEL.

Switzerland: Hradčanské nám. 1, Hradčany (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL CAMPICHE.

Syria: Pod kaštany 16, Bubencč (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Tunisia: Karlovo nám. 19, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELJELIL MEHIRI.

Turkey: Pevnostní 3, Střešovice (E); *Ambassador:* HALUK KURA.

U.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany I, Bubeneč (E); *Ambassador:* S. V. ČERVONENKO.

United Kingdom: 14 Thunovská, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* R. S. SCRIVENER, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* L. H. CLOSE-POZZO.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Smíchov Holeckova 6 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN-HUU-NGO.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Government of the Republic of South: Bubeneč, U Vorlíků 13 (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG-MINH-HAO.

Yemen: Příčná I, Nové Město (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ALI IBRAHIM.

Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, Malá Strana (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR BABIĆ.

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Dahomey, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Rwanda, Togo, Zaire, Zambia.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Federal Assembly: Consists of 350 deputies elected for a four-year term.

Chairman: ALOIS INDRA.

Chairman of the House of the People: Mrs. SOŇA PEN-NIGEROVÁ.

Chairman of the House of Nations: VOJTECH MIHALÍK.

Czech National Council: Headquarters in Prague; f. 1969 under the new federation law; Chair. EVŽEN ERBAN.

Slovak National Council: Headquarters at Bratislava; organ of state power in Slovakia. Elected for a four-year term; Chair. ONDREJ KLOKOČ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); about 1.2m. mems.; Secretariat: Prague, nábr. Kyjevské brigády 12; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK; Secs. VASIL BIL'AK, JAN FOJTÍK, MILOSLAV HRUŠKOVÍČ, ALOIS INDRA, JOSEF KEMPŇÝ, JOZEF LENÁRT, MIROSLAV MOC, FRANTIŠEK ONDŘICH, OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA; publ. *Rudé právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia: Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. Ing. JOZEF LENÁRT.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: Secretariat: Prague 1, nám. Republiky 7; Chair. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; Central Sec. Dr. JIŘÍ FLEYBERK; press organ *Svobodné slovo*.

Československá Strana Lidová (Czechoslovak People's Party): f. 1919; Christian Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Prague 1, Revoluční 5; Chair. ANTONÍN POSPÍŠIL; Sec.-Gen. ROSTISLAV PETERA; press organ *Lidová demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Formed in 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Chair. JOZEF MYRTAN; Sec.-Gen. JOSEF POLÁK; Secretariat: Bratislava, Sedlárska 7; press organ: *L'ud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Established in 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Secretariat: Bratislava, Štefánikova 6c; Pres. Dr. MICHAL ŽÁKOVIČ; Sec.-Gen. LUDOVIT HANÚSEK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Front: Prague 2, Škrétkova 6; a political organization embracing all political parties and mass organizations; Pres. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, Prague; f. 1945; 5,500,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and is headed by the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); Pres. KAREL HOFFMAN; Pubs: *Práce, Odborář, Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Technické noviny, Práce a mzdy*.

Socialistický svaz mládeže (Socialist Union of Youth): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 24; f. 1970; a united mass youth movement replacing the numerous organizations set up after 1968; Chair. JURAJ VARIOHÍK; Chair. of Czech Central Committee (vacant); Chair. of Slovak Central Committee OTTO MONCMAN; publs. *Mladá fronta, Smena* (dailies), *Mladý svět* (weekly), etc.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through elected courts which consist of three ranks of law courts: the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (together with Supreme Courts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), Regional and District Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court are elected by the Federal Assembly; judges of the Czech and Slovak Supreme Courts and of the Regional and District Courts are elected by the National Councils of the respective republics. Judges are of two kinds, professional and lay judges, the

latter having other occupations, but both types have equal authority. Lay judges are elected by District National Committees.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. VOJTĚCH PŘICHYSTAL.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JÁN LEJEŠ.

RELIGION

Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs; Dir. KAREL HRŮZA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BOHEMIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Prague: Dr. FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK, Prague 1, Hradčanské nám. 56.

Bishops:

Prague: Dr. KAJETÁN MATOUŠEK, Prague 1, Pštrossova 17 (Bishop coadjutor).

Budějovice: Dr. JOSEF HLOUCH, Biskupský Ordinariát, České Budějovice.

Litoměřice: Dr. ŠTĚPÁN TROCHTA, Biskupský Ordinariát, Litoměřice.

Hradec Králové: (Vicarius Capitularis) Dr. JONÁŠ KAREL.

MORAVIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Česky Těšín: Canon ANTONÍN VESELY.

Bishops:

Brno: Dr. KAREL SKOUPÝ, Biskupský Ordinariát, Brno-Petrov 8.

Olomouc: (Vicarius capitularis) Prof. JOSEF VRÁNA.

SLOVAKIA

Apostolic Administrators:

Rožňava: Dr. ROBERT POBOŽNÝ.

Trnava: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JULIUS GABRIŠ.

Bishops:

Banská Bystrica: (Vicarius capitularis) FRANTIŠEK HASPRA.

Košice: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTĚPÁN ONDERKO.

Nitra: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JÁN PAZTOR.

Spíšské Pohradie (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. JOSEF LIGOŠ.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Hussite Church: Prague 6, Kujbyševa 5; f. 1920; 750,000 members; divided into five dioceses, each presided over by a bishop; the supreme head is the Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publ. *Český zápas, Theologická revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian):

Prague 1, Jungmannova 9; Pres. Dr. VÁCLAV KEJŘ.

Vice-Pres. Dr. JÁN POKORNÝ; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 296,000 adherents and 271 parishes; publ. *Český bratr, Bratrstvo*.

Slovak Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia): the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General Dr. JÁN MICHÁLKO, D., 52 Palisády, Bratislava; Eastern District Bishop JÚLIUS FILO, 1 Jesenskéého, Košice; Bishop of the Western District RUDOLF KOŠTIAL, Námestie SNP 5, Zvolen; 326 parishes in 14 seniorates; 450,000 baptized members; publ. *Církevné listy, Evangelický posol spod Tatier, Služba slova*.

Silesian Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession): Český Těšín, Na nivách 7; founded in the 16th cent. during the Luther reformation, reorganized in 1948; Bishop VLADISLAV KIEDROŇ; 50,100 members; publ. *Pítel Lidu (Przyjaciel Ludu), Calendars*.

Reformed Church in Slovakia: Rimavská Sobota, ul. Družby 31; Bishop Dr. IMRICH VARGA; 110,000 members and 208 parishes, with 188 filial churches; publ. *Kalvinské Hlasy*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: Prague 1, V jámě 6; divided into four eparchies: Prague, Olomouc, Prešov, Michalovce; Head of the Autocephalous Church Metropolitan of Prague DOROTEJ; 250,000 mems.; 150 parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; Publ. *Hlas Pravoslavi, Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda, Zapovit sv. Kířila i Mefodija, Theological Review*.

Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (Moravian Church): Prague 2, Hálkova 5; f. 1457; Head of Church Rt. Rev. ADOLF ULRICH (Pres.); 8,000 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská* (monthly).

Unitarians: Prague 1, Karlova 8; f. 1923; Presiding Officers Dr. D. J. KAFKA, Dr. V. ANTROPIUS; 7,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Gen. Vicar Dr. JÁN HEGER, Prague 3, Blodkova 4; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Brethren Church and Congregational Church: Prague 1, Soukenická 15; Pres. B. BENEŠ; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 29 congregations, 200 preaching stations; publ. *Bratrská rodina*.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Prague, Vinohradská 68; f. 1919; Pres. Rcv. VÁCLAV TOMEŠ; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,200 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organizations:

Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic (Rada židovských náboženských obcí v České socialistické republice): Prague 1, Maiselova 18; Chair. Ing. FRANTIŠEK FUCHS; Chief Rabbi of Prague (vacant); publ. *Věstník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Central Union of Jewish Communities of Slovakia (Ústredný sväz židovských obcí v Slovenskej socialistickej republike): Bratislava, Šmeralova ul. 29; 7,000 mems.; 26 communities; Chief Rabbi (vacant); Pres. Dr. BENJAMIN EICHLER.

THE PRESS

Although the Czechoslovak Press was considerably affected by the events of 1968, its basic purpose is still as defined in the October 1966 Press Law: "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law, which codified previous legislation on the rights and duties of journalists and publishers and established a new Central Administration for Publications under the Ministry of Education and Culture (later under the Ministry of Culture and Information), states that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. But even collective ownership rests upon official approval; in October 1967 the central committee of the Communist Party transferred control of the powerful weekly *Literární noviny* from the Writers' Union to the Ministry of Culture as it had become "a platform for opposition political views".

During 1968 there was freedom of publication and Western books circulated in large editions. Censorship was abolished in June, but restored again in September. Further restrictions were imposed on the Press during 1969 and changes were made on the editorial boards of many papers to restore the Press to its 1967 state.

The Czechoslovak people far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are twenty-nine daily papers, including nine in Prague and nine (one in Hungarian and the rest in Slovak) in Bratislava. About 500 weekly papers and magazines and an even greater number of less frequent periodicals are also published. In addition, farms and factories produce their own daily or weekly news-sheets, dealing mainly with local issues.

Political speeches and articles on social and economic development are given special prominence. In contrast with much of the East European Press, which is often characterized as dull and lacking in popular appeal, the Czechoslovak Press is relatively lively and colourful and allows a qualified scope for criticism. There is no tabloid press as the policy is to play down such items as constitute the sort of sensationalism familiar to the West. Advertising is now more common than formerly, and although mainly concerned with state enterprises, it includes some material from abroad. Sales are mainly by subscription.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper, modelled on the Moscow *Pravda*, is the chief organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is eight pages long, and receives an official allocation of newsprint. Produced both in Prague and Bratislava, it has a nation-wide circulation of 900,000 copies. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (270,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Práca* in their respective cities. Two other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo*, produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party.

There are also many small circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful

women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (650,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The Times and *Le Monde* are the only non-Communist Western newspapers allowed.

The national news agency, Československá Tisková Kancelář (ČTK), receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Ministry of Information.

DAILIES

Prague

Československý sport: Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; central organ of the Czech Association for Physical Training; Editor GUSTAV VLK; circ. 170,000.

Lidová demokracie (*People's Democracy*): Karlovo nám. 5, II; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor FRANTIŠEK TOUŠKA; circ. 179,000.

Mladá fronta (*Youth Front*): Panská 8; f. 1945; organ of the Czechoslovak Union of Youth.

Práce (*Labour*): Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; daily; central organ of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement; Editor BEDŘICH KAČÍREK; circ. 300,000.

Rudé právo (*Red Justice*): Na poříčí 30; f. 1920; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor MIROSLAV MOC; circ. 900,000.

Svoboda (*Freedom*): Prague I, Na Florenci 3.

Svobodné slovo (*Free Word*): Václavské nám. 36; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; published by "McIntrich" publishing house; Editor JAN MACHOŇ; circ. 240,000.

Večerní Praha (*Evening Prague*): Prague I, Na poříčí 30; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief FRANTIŠEK NEBL; circ. 120,000.

Zemědělské noviny (*Agricultural News*): Václavské nám. 47; f. 1945; central organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Alimentation; Chief Editor MILOSLAV VYKUKA; circ. 350,000.

Bratislava

Československý sport: Slovak edition of Prague paper.

Hlas ľudu (*The Voice of the People*): Žabotova 6; West Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. IZIDOR LEDNÁR; circ. 36,000.

Ľud (*People*): Gorkého 9/1; f. 1948; organ of the Slovak Reconstruction Party; Editor Dr. JÚLIUS GAŠPÁRÍK; circ. 30,000.

Práca (*Labour*): Odborárske nám. 3; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Committee of Trade Unions; Editor JÁN VIŠVÁDER; circ. 129,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Štúrova 4; f. 1920; daily (including Sunday); organ of Slovak Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief BOHUS TRAVNÍČEK; circ. 250,000.

Roľnícke noviny (*Agricultural News*): Suvorovova 16; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture; circ. 86,000.

Smena: Dostojevského rad 21; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak Youth; Editor JÁN IŠTVÁNČIN; circ. 129,000.

Šport (*Sport*): Bratislava, Volgogradská 1; organ of the Slovak Association for Physical Training; Editor OLDÓ DRASTICH; circ. 32,000.

Új Szó (*New World*): Gorkého 10; f. 1948; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor LÖRINCZ GYULA; circ. 75,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE PRESS)

Večerník: Októbrové nám. 7; f. 1956; evening paper; organ of the City Committee of the Slovak Communist Party; Editor FRANTIŠEK BARTOŠEK; circ. 34,000.

Banská Bystrica

Smer: Robotnícka 1; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor JÁN VRTO; circ. 32,000.

Brno

Brněnský večerník (*Brno Evening News*): nám. Rudé armády 13; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief JAROSLAV ZÁSTĚRA.

Rovnost (*Equality*): nám. Rudé armády 13; f. 1885; published by Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; circ. 130,000.

Gottwaldov

Naše pravda: published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Košice

Večer (*Evening*): Svermova 49; organ of the City Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor IVAN FECKO; circ. 18,000.

Východoslovenské noviny (*East Slovakian News*): Svermova 49; organ of the East Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANDREJ HLAVÁČ; circ. 55,000.

Olomouc

Stráž Lidu: Dominikánská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party.

Ostrava

Ostravský večerník: Zeydrova 11, Ostrava 1; f. 1968; evening; Editor-in-Chief VLADISLAV PLUCNAR.

Nová Svoboda (*New Freedom*): Novinářská 3; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor EDUARD HRABEC.

Práce: Hollarova 14; f. 1945; morning.

Plzeň

Pravda: Leninova 15; f. 1919; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JÁN VENCOVSKÝ; circ. 65,000.

PERIODICALS

Prague

Architektura ČSSR (*Czechoslovak Architecture*): Prague 1, Letenská 5; Journal of the Union of Czechoslovak Architects.

Automobil (*The Automobile*): Prague 1, Spálená 51; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; published by SNTL—publishers of technical literature.

Československá fotografie: Prague 2, Vinohradská 2; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; published by Orbis, Prague 2; Vinohradská 46.

Československá televize: Prague 1, Jiřská 16; f. 1965; cultural and television journal; published by Czechoslovak Television; Editor KAREL KOTÍNSKÝ.

Československý časopis historický: Prague 1, Jiřská 3; Publishing House of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; f. 1953; original articles on Czechoslovak and general history; published in Czech, resumé in Russian, French, German, English; Editor B. ČERNÝ; six times a year.

Československý rozhlas: Prague 2, Vinohradská 42; f. 1923; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor JAN ULČÁK.

Československý voják: Prague 1, Jungmannova 24; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Ministry of Defence; Editor JIŘÍ PRAŽÁK.

Československý život (*Czechoslovak Life*): Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic, social, cultural and sports; in English, French, German, Italian and Swedish; Editor ŠTĚPÁN ENGEL.

Český lid (*The Czechoslovak People*): Prague 2, Lazarská 8; f. 1891; bi-monthly; published by the Institute for Ethnology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; folklore and ethnology.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1951; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French; monthly; Editor Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ; circ. 12,000.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; published by Rapid; scientific, technical monthly for heavy industry in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV MLINÁK; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; monthly in English, French, German, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Czech.

The Democratic Journalist: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; Russian, English, French and Spanish.

Dikobraz (*The Porcupine*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; f. 1945; satirical weekly; Chief Editor ANTONÍN RUŽIČKA; circ. 450,000.

Divadelní noviny (*Theatrical News*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 3; f. 1957; reviews and news including television and radio drama; Editor JAROSLAV OPAVSKÝ.

Divadlo (*The Theatre*): Prague 1, Valentinská 7; f. 1949; ten times yearly; theatre, drama, complete texts of plays; Editor MILAN LUKÉŠ.

Film a doba (*Contemporary Cinema*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; monthly.

Filmový přehled (*Film Review*): Prague 1, Národní třída 28; f. 1939; weekly.

For You from Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; in English, German, Spanish and French; quarterly.

Glass Review: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; glass-making and ceramics; monthly in English, French and German.

Historica: Prague, Jiřská 3; f. 1959; foreign language review; original articles by Czechoslovak historians; Russian, English, French and German; twice a year; Editor JOSEF MACEK.

Hospodářské noviny: Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; economic problems; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Hudební rozhledy (*Musical Review*): Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czechoslovak Composers.

Investa: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1970; export magazine dealing with machines for the footwear, tanning and textile industries, knitting and sewing machines; six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kino: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 43; an illustrated film magazine published by Orbis; fortnightly; Editor FRANTIŠEK GOLDSCHIEDER.

Kovoexport: Prague 1, ul. 28 října 13; f. 1955; export magazine dealing with all branches of precision engineering; six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kulturní práce (*Cultural Work*): trade union monthly; circ. 20,000.

Květy: Prague, Na Florenci 13; f. 1834; illustrated weekly; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Editor MILAN CODR; circ. 300,000.

Mezinárodní politika (*International Affairs*): Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; published by the Socialist Academy; Editor EGON BUSCH.

Motoristická Současnost (*Motoring Today*): Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1969; six times a year; motoring; Editor J. HAUSMAN; circ. 60,000.

Národní divadlo: Prague 1, Divadelní 6; f. 1923; review of the Prague National Theatre; similar reviews are published by all the large theatres in Czechoslovakia; monthly; issued by Prague National Theatre.

Naše rodina (*Our Family*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 3; f. 1968; Christian and cultural weekly published by Lidová demokracie; Editor MARIE HEMZALOVÁ.

Novinář: Prague 1, Pařížská ul. 9; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly.

Novinářský sborník (*Journalism Almanac*): Prague 1, Vinohradská 5; f. 1955; quarterly theoretical magazine of the Research Institute of Journalism.

Obchod-průmysl-hospodářství (*Trade-Industry-Economy*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; journal of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; published in Czech; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Ing. MILAN DUBSKÝ.

Odborář (*Trade Unionist*): Prague, nám. M. Gorkého 23; fortnightly; circ. 135,000.

Plamen (*Flame*): Prague 1, Národní třída 11; f. 1959; published by the Czechoslovak Writers' Union; monthly; poems, short stories, criticism, essays.

Právník: Prague 1, Národní třída 18; f. 1861; monthly; law; owned by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law).

Slovanský přehled: Prague 1, Thunovská 2; f. 1898; popular magazine for the study of Slavistics and European socialist countries; bi-monthly; Editorial Dir. J. MACUREK; Editor-in-Chief Dr. KAREL HERMAN; published by the Institute of History of Eastern Europe of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Slovanský svět (*Slav World*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; formerly Svět sovětů; f. 1932; central organ of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship.

Slovenská literatura (*Slovak Literature*): quarterly.

Solidarity: Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1962; Czechoslovak-African relations; monthly in English and French; Editor Dr. JOSEF KLÁNSKÝ.

Sotsialisticheskaya Chekhoslovakiya: Prague 1, Národní třída 17; monthly; political, cultural and technical; in Russian.

Svět motorů: Prague 2, Lublaňská 57; f. 1947; weekly; motoring; Editor Ing. J. HAUSMAN; circ. 250,000.

Svět práce (*The World of Labour*): Prague 4, Lopatecká 13; f. 1946, reorganized 1968; political, economic and cultural weekly; published by Práce, publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Chief Editor JAN DRDA; circ. 70,000.

Světová literatura (*World Literature*): Prague 1, Na Florenci 3; bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature.

Technical Information: Prague 1, 13 ul. 28. října; organ of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; quarterly in Russian, English-French, Spanish-Portuguese.

Technický týdeník: Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; technical weekly; circ. 45,000.

Tribuna: Prague 1, nábr. Kyjevské brigády 12; weekly; published by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party for directing Party work in the Czech lands; Editor OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA.

Tvorba (*Struggle*): Prague 1, Na poříčí 30; published by the Rudé právo Publishing House; weekly; political and cultural; Editor JIŘÍ HAJEK; circ. 34,000.

Umění (*Art*): Prague 1, Nové Město, Vodičkova 40; f. 1952; published by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; six times yearly.

Universum: Prague 1, Valdštejnské nám. 1; quarterly review of Czechoslovak literature and arts; published by Dilia (Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency) and the Union of Czechoslovak Writers; Dir. JOSEF KALAŠ; Editor-in-Chief LUMÍR ČVRNÝ.

Věda Ludu (*Popular Science*): weekly; the Czechoslovak Society for the Dissemination of Political and Economic Knowledge.

Věda a život (*Science and Life*): Brno, nám. Družby národů 5; f. 1954; monthly; published by Horizont and SNTL; Editor Dr. OLEG ŠUS; circ. 25,000.

Vesmír: Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1871; a popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science which aims at stimulating an intelligent interest in recent scientific discoveries; twelve times yearly; Editors LADISLAV ČEPEK, JIŘÍ KORYTA, DAGMAR FRÝDLOVÁ.

Vlasta: Prague 1, Jindřišská 5; f. 1946; published by the Committee of Czechoslovak Women; illustrated weekly; concerned with the status of women in society, problems of family and education; circ. 650,000.

Výtvarná práce (*The Artists' Work*): Prague; f. 1953; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Artists; fortnightly; Chief Editor Dr. JIŘÍ ŠERLÍK; circ. 9,000.

Wir und Sie (*We and You*): Prague 1, Dlouhá 12; f. 1961; German-language pictorial magazine; monthly; Editor LENKA REINEROVÁ.

World Student News: Prague 2, Vocelova 3; magazine of the International Union of Students; Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish; monthly.

Zítřek (*Tomorrow*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1968; weekly; politics, economics, science, culture; Editor VLADIMÍR NOVOTNÝ; circ. 140,000.

Zlatý Máj: Prague 1, Na Perštýně 1; monthly magazine for children.

Zora (*Morning Star*): Prague 1, Krakovská 21; f. 1917; monthly review for the blind; Editor ZDENĚK ŠARBACH; circ. 1,500.

Bratislava

Automoto: Rooseveltovo nám. 1; f. 1968; weekly; Editor JOZEF ERTL; circ. 40,000.

Beseda: Suvorovova 16; f. 1961; weekly pictorial; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture; Editor VÁCLAV POLAKOVIČ; circ. 91,000.

Expres: Štefánikova 8a; f. 1969; weekly digest of the foreign press; organ of the Slovak Literary Fund; Editor RUDOLF FABRY; circ. 70,000.

Film a divadlo (*Film and Theatre*): Volgogradská 8; f. 1956; fortnightly organ of the Slovak Ministry of Culture; Editor Dr. ERNEST ŠTRIC; circ. 40,000.

Hét (*Week*): Obchodná 7; Hungarian weekly pictorial; organ of the Czechoslovak Social and Cultural Union of Hungarians; Editor Major ÁGOSTON; circ. 35,000.

Horizont: Volgogradská 8; f. 1965; monthly; organ of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship in Obzor; Editor JÁN MOJŽÍŠ; circ. 51,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(THE PRESS)

- Journal Magazine:** Ul. čs. armády 29/A; monthly; Editor Dr. MILAN PROVARČI; circ. 59,000.
- Katolícke noviny** (*Catholic News*): Kapitulská 10; f. 1886; published by the St. Adalbert League; Editor Dr. K. KOLEČANSKY; circ. 120,000.
- Krásy Slovenska:** Bratislava, Sokolská 3; illustrated monthly; published by Šport, publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization.
- Nové Slovo** (*New Word*): Šmeralova 10; f. 1959; weekly organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANTON ŠTULRAJTER; circ. 17,000.
- Nő** (*Woman*): Rooseveltovo nám. 2-4; f. 1952; Hungarian; weekly pictorial of the Women's Union; Editor SZARKANÉ LÉVAY ERZSÉBET; circ. 40,000.
- Priroda a spoločnosť** (*Nature and Society*): Štúrova 5; f. 1953; fortnightly; organ of the Socialist Academy of Slovakia; circ. 43,000.
- Revue svetovej literatúry** (*Review of World Literature*): Štefánikova 8a; twice monthly; organ of the Slovak Literary Fund; Editor JÁN STACHO; circ. 12,000.
- Roháč** (*Stag-Beetle*): Bratislava, Štefánikova 39; f. 1948; humorous, satirical weekly, published by Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor EDUARD ODEHNAL; circ. 111,000.
- Sloboda** (*Freedom*): Štefánikova 8c; f. 1946; weekly; organ of the Freedom Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. JURAJ MORAVEC; circ. 8,000.
- Slovak News:** Bratislava, Volgogradská 8; f. 1968; monthly; published by Tatrapress (Slovak Cultural and Tourist News Agency); in English and French; Chief Editor JÁN JONÁK; Editor SVETozár ŠIMKO; circ. 1,500.
- Slovenka** (*Slovak Woman*): Štúrova 6c; f. 1949; weekly pictorial published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor LÍBUŠA MINÁČOVÁ; circ. 185,000.
- Slovenské národné divadlo** (*Slovak National Theatre*): Bratislava, Gorkého 4; f. 1920; mems. 343; quarterly; Dir. IVAN TURZO.
- Slovenské pohľady:** Bratislava, Štúrova 8; f. 1846; re-issued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor-in-Chief MILAN FERKO.
- Slovensko-Slovakia:** Volgogradská 8; f. 1969; quarterly; published in Slovak and English by Tatrapress (the Slovak Cultural and Tourist News Agency); circ. 86,000.
- Svet socializmu** (*World of Socialism*): Bezručova 15; f. 1952; weekly pictorial of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor AUGUSTÍN ŠÍŠKA; circ. 217,000.
- Štart:** Fučíkova 14; f. 1956; illustrated weekly; organ of the Slovak Committee for Physical Training; Editor LUBOMIR ZEMAN; circ. 45,000.
- Technické noviny** (*Technical News*): Hviezdoslavovo nám. 11; f. 1953; weekly of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions; circ. 53,000.

Tip: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; weekly; football and ice-hockey; published by Šport, the publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization.

Učiteľské noviny (*Teachers' Gazette*): Bratislava, Majkova 2; f. 1959; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Education; Editor EDUARD KOLNÍK; circ. 22,000.

Új ifjúság (*New Youth*): Pražská 9; Hungarian weekly; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor Dr. JURAJ STRASSER; circ. 28,000.

Világ: Bratislava, Sokolská 3; social and cultural weekly; in Hungarian; published by the publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization (Šport).

Výber (*Digest*): Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; f. 1968; fortnightly; digest of home and foreign press; in Czech and Slovak; published by the Union of Slovak Journalists; Editor Ing. JURAJ CHARVÁT, c.sc.; circ. 31,000.

Život (*Life*): Bratislava, Gorkého 8; f. 1951; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Editor VLADIMIR LABATH; circ. 110,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Československá tisková kancelář (*Četeka*) (*Czechoslovak News Agency*): Prague 1, Opletalova 5; f. 1918; Gen. Dir. Dr. OTAKAR SVĚRČINA; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish news service for foreign countries; photo service; publs. weekly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German, international economic bulletin for the Czechoslovak press.

Pragopress Feature Service: Prague 6, Slavičková 5; supplies information about Czechoslovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses on a commercial basis; Editor-in-Chief JIŘÍ MUNCLINGER.

Tatrapress (*Slovak Cultural and Tourist News Agency*): Bratislava, Volgogradská 8; information about Slovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses; publs. *Slovak News*, *Slovensko-Slovakia*.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Prague, Petrske nám. 1, I; Bureau Chief PIERO BENETAZZO.

BTA (*Bulgaria*): Prague, Ždanova 46, Dejvice; Bureau Chief STOIL MORTEV.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): Prague, Mezibranská 7; Bureau Chief A. PETROV.

The following Agencies are also represented: Prens Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Union of Czech Journalists: Prague 1, Pařížská 9; f. 1877; 3,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF VALENTA.

Union of Slovak Journalists: Bratislava, Októbrové nám. 7; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. JÁN PODHRADSKÝ; publ. *Výber* (fortnightly).

Journalists' Centre of Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, Pařížská; f. 1968; 4,200 mems.; Pres. Dr. JÁN MARKO CSc.; publ. *Novinář* (*The Journalist*) (monthly), *Seřity novináře* (6 times a year).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. In 1968 two new publishing associations were established, the Czech Association of Publishers and Booksellers, and the Slovak Association of Publishers and Booksellers. These operate in Czech lands and in Slovakia respectively. Almost all publishing houses are members of their appropriate association. In 1970, 6,235 titles were published.

CZECH PUBLISHING HOUSES

- Academia:** Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Prague 1, Vodičkova 40; f. 1953; scientific books, periodicals; Dir. JOSEF ZIKA.
- Albatros:** Publishing house of literature for children and young people; Prague 1, Na Perštýně 1; f. 1949; Dir. VÁCLAV STEJSKAL.
- Blok:** Brno, Rooseveltova 4; fiction, general; Dir. JAN STAVINOHA.
- Československý spisovatel (Czechoslovak Writer):** Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union, Prague 1, Národní 9; poetry, fiction, literary theory and criticism; Dir. LADISLAV FIKAR.
- Horizont:** Publishing house of the Socialist Academy; Prague 1, Valdštejnská 14; f. 1968; general.
- Kartografické nakladatelství:** Publishing house of maps; Prague 7, Kostelní 42; Dir. Ing. KAREL PECKA.
- Kruh:** Hradec Králové, Klicperova 197; regional literature, fiction and general.
- Lidová demokracie—Vyšehrad:** Publishing house of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Prague 1, ul. 28 října 3; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. Ing. VÁCLAV KYTA.
- Lidové nakladatelství:** Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1968; formerly Svět Sovětů State Publishing House; classical and contemporary fiction, general, magazines; Dir. F. J. KOŁAR.
- Melantrich:** Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Party; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 36; f. 1919; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. OLDŘICH BALABÁN.
- Merkur:** Prague 1, Gorkého nám. 11; commerce, catering; Dir. JAROSLAV ŽÁČEK.
- Mladá fronta:** Publishing house of Czech youth organizations; Prague 1, Panská 8; f. 1945; literature for young people, fiction and non-fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. KAREL ČERVINKA.
- Nakladatelství dopravy a spoju:** Prague 1, Hybernská 5; transport and communications; Dir. JAN FELCMAN.
- Naše vojsko:** Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Army; Prague 2, Na Děkance 3; fiction, general.
- Obelisk:** Prague 1, Mikulandská 10; art books, history of art, architecture, art criticism, illustrated fiction; Dir. KAREL HANŽL.
- Odeon:** Prague 1, Národní třída 36; f. 1953; poetry, fiction (classical and modern), literary theory, art books, reproductions; Dir. JAN REZÁČ.
- Olympia:** Prague 1, Klimentůvská; sports, tourism, children's books; Dir. LUDVÍK UHLÍK.

Orbis: Prague 2, Vinohradská 46; f. 1921; popular scientific literature, art, theatre, cinema, photography; foreign language books; Dir. JARMILA PROKOPOVÁ.

Panton nakladatelství Svazu čs. skladatelů: Publishing house of the Czech Composers' Union; Prague 1, Malá Strana, Ríční 12; books on music, sheet music; Dir. M. ZITKO.

Práce: Publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Prague 1, Václavské nám. 17; f. 1945; trade union movement, fiction, general, periodicals; Dir. VILÉM KÚN.

Profil: Ostrava 1, Hollarova 14; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. AUGUSTIN VALA.

Růže: České Budějovice, Žižkovo nám. 5; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. VÁCLAV VEJSADA.

Severočeské nakladatelství: Liberec, Alšova 1; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. LADISLAV DVORSKÝ.

Snti—Publishers of Technical Literature: Prague 1, Spálená 51; technology, applied sciences, dictionaries, periodicals; Dir. Ing. JINDŘICH SUCHARDA.

Státní pedagogické nakladatelství (State Pedagogical Publishing House): Prague 1, Ostrovni 30; f. 1775; textbooks for all school levels, university textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. BEDŘICH SATRAPA; Editor-in-Chief Ing. JOSEF PAPEŽ.

Státní zemědělské nakladatelství: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 47; agriculture, periodicals; Dir. JAROSLAV JEHLÍČKA.

Státní zdravotnické nakladatelství: Prague 1, Malostranské nám. 28; f. 1950; medicine, periodicals; Dir. EVŽEN KLINGER.

Středočeské nakladatelství a knihkupectví: Prague 1, U Pražské brány 3; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. JOSEF FLACHÝ.

Supraphon: Prague 1, Palackého 1; books on music, biographies, sheet music, records; Dir. JAROSLAV ŠEDA.

Svoboda: Prague 1, Revoluční 15; politics, history, philosophy, fiction, general; Dir. JOSEF KADLEC.

Symposium: Prague 5, Podbělohorská silnice; general.

Ústřední církevní nakladatelství: Prague 1, Sněmovní 9; religion, churches.

Západočeské nakladatelství: Plzeň, tř. gen. L. Svobody 36; regional literature, fiction, general.

SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

"Alfa" Publishing House: Bratislava, Hurbanovo nám. 6; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature; technical literature, technological books on civil, mechanical and structural engineering, physics, chemistry, electrotechnics, mathematics; economic literature, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. ONDREJ SRŠEN; Chief Editor Dr. E. KLIMO.

Central Slovakian Publishing House: Banská Bystrica, nám. SNP 23; history, regional literature; Dir. PETER BENICKÝ; Chief Editor MILOŠ ŠILLA.

Church Publishing House: Bratislava, Palisády 64; religious literature; Dir. ONDREJ LIŠČÍK.

East Slovakian Publishing House: Košice, Orliá 11; regional and tourist literature; Dir. TOMÁŠ POVAŽAN.

"Epocha" Publishing House: Bratislava, Gunduličova 12; f. 1969; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Political Literature; politics, philosophy, history,

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(PUBLISHERS)

- economics, non-fiction, fiction, children's literature; Dir. Ing. JÚLIUS LIPTÁK; Chief Editor Ing. ŠTEFAN ŽOLNAY.
- "Matica Slovenská" Publishing House:** Martin, Škultétyho; 1; bibliography; Chief Editor FRANTIŠEK GNYP.
- Mladé Letá (Young Years):** Bratislava, nám. SNP 11; f. 1950; literature for children and young people; Dir. RUDO MORIE; Chief Editor LÝDIA KYSELOVÁ.
- "Obzor" Publishing House:** Bratislava, ul. Československoj armády 29a; educational, encyclopedias, popular scientific, non-fiction, fiction, textbooks, law; Dir. DEZIDER ORLOVSKÝ; Chief Editor Dr. ANTON SKÁCEL.
- "Osveta" Publishing House:** Martin, Martonovičova ul.; f. 1969; previously part of the "Obzor" Publishing House; medical literature, educational, tourist literature; Dir. KONŠTANTÍN HORECKÝ; Chief Editor FRANTIŠEK KALINA.
- "Praca" Publishing House:** Bratislava, Moskovská 17; f. 1946; economics, history; Dir. FERDINAND ZIEGLER; Chief Editor Ing. KAROL JURÍK.
- Publishing House of the Slovak Academy of Sciences:** Bratislava, Klemensova 27; f. 1953; scientific and popular scientific books and periodicals; Dir. IRINA MICHALIDESOVÁ; Editor-in-Chief JÚLIUS MOLITORIS.
- Publishing House of the Slovak Fund of Fine Arts:** Bratislava, Štúrova 1a; books about art; Chief Editor JURAJ KLAUČO.
- "Slavín" West Slovakian Publishing House:** Bratislava, Panenská 13; regional literature, history, tourist literature; Dir. IVAN RÚRIK.
- Slovak Pedagogical Publishing House:** Bratislava, Sasinkova 5; pedagogical literature, educational, school texts, dictionaries; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MRÁZ; Chief Editor JÁN HLÓŠKA.
- Slovak Publishing House of Agricultural Literature:** Bratislava, Križkova 7; agricultural literature, gardening books; Dir. Ing. JURAJ FERENČÍK; Chief Editor VINCENT ŠUGÁR.

- "Slovenský Spisovateľ" Publishing House (Slovak Writer):** Bratislava, Gajova 9; fiction; Dir. ŠTEFAN ŽÁRY; Chief Editor IVAN KUPEC.
- "Smena" Publishing House:** Bratislava, Pražská 9; fiction, literature for young people; Dir. RICHARD BOROVÝ; Chief Editor JÁN ŠKAMLA.
- "Šport" Publishing House:** Bratislava, Sokolská 3; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; sport, physical culture, guide books, periodicals; Dir. VIKTOR ROSA; Chief Editor ANTON RICHTER.
- "Tatran" Publishing House:** Bratislava, Michalská 9; f. 1949; fiction, art books; Dir. JÁN FERENČÍK; Chief Editor JOZEF KOT.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Svaz českých nakladatelských, vydavatelských a knihkupeckých podniků (Association of Czech Publishers and Booksellers):** Prague 1, Spálená 51; f. 1968; book publishers, newspaper publishers and booksellers; almost all publishing houses are members of this voluntary organization which promotes their professional interests, co-ordinates their activities, organizes book exhibitions at home and abroad, etc.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JAN PILAŘ.
- Association of Slovak Publishers and Booksellers:** Bratislava, nám. SNP 12; f. 1968.

WRITERS' UNIONS

- Svaz českých spisovatelů (Union of Czech Writers):** Prague 1, Národní třída 11; f. 1969; 445 mems., 38 candidates; Pres. JAROSLAV SEIFERT; Vice-Pres. Dr. Jiří BRABEC, KAREL PTÁČNÍK; publs. *Plamen* (Flame; monthly), *Tvůr, Sešity, Host do domu* (The Visitor; monthly), *Analogon*.
- Svaz slovenských spisovateľov (Union of Slovak Writers):** Bratislava; f. 1969.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Československý rozhlas (Czechoslovak Radio):** Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. JAN ŘÍŠKO.
- Home programmes in Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish and German.
- Foreign broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Czech, Slovak.
- Nation-wide networks:
Czechoslovakia (nation-wide in Czech and Slovak) I:

Prague (for Bohemia and Moravia); II: Bratislava (for Slovakia).
Third Programme (VHF).
There were 3,173,653 receivers in 1970.

TELEVISION

- Československá televize (Czechoslovak Television):** Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 29; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JAN ZELENKA.
- Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice.
There were 3,091,243 television receivers in 1970.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní banka československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 28; the State Monetary Agency; constituted in 1950, actual activities based on Act of November 10th, 1965; the Bank is a bank of issue, a central bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash and clearing centre of the ČSSR for both the territory of the State and in relations with foreign countries. Statutory Funds 5,000,000,000 Kčs.; General Reserve 1,000,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. Ing. SVATOPLUK POTÁČ.

Československá obchodní banka a.s. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 14; f. 1965; commercial and foreign exchange transactions; cap.

700m. Kčs.; dep. 17,131m. Kčs.; Chair. Ing. SVATOPLUK POTÁČ; Gen. Man. Ing. TIMOTEJ DUBROVAY.

Živnostenská banka: Head Office: Prague 1, Na příkopě 20; London Office: 48 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1868; cap. 80,000,000 Kčs.; res. 39,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. M. KOREC.

State Savings Bank: Prague 1, Václavské nám. 42; accepts deposits and issues loans; 13,508,037 depositors; Gen. Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK PAZDERA.

INSURANCE

Česká Státní Pojišťovna (*State Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies, all classes of reinsurance; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. JUDR. JAROSLAV PROCHÁZKA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní komora (*Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; f. 1949; contributes to the development of Czechoslovak foreign trade; its members are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the largest industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia; Pres. LUDVÍK ČERNÝ. **Rapid**, Foreign Trade Publicity Corp. publishes *Czechoslovak Foreign Trade* (monthly, in English, Spanish, German, French and Russian), *Heavy Industry* (monthly, in English, German, French and Spanish), *Motor Review* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian), *Glass Review* (monthly, in English, French and German, six times a year in Italian), *Kovo-Export* (monthly, in English, German, Russian, French and Spanish).

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Prague 1, Smečky 30.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles and Leather Goods*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): f. 1949; Prague 1, Na příkopě 8; Gen. Dir. JAN SEQUENS.

Česká Státní Pojišťovna (*Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Management*): Prague 1, Spálená 16.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials*): Prague 1, Panská 9; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. Z. MOJŽIŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): Prague 1, V jámě 1.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 28.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Shoes, Skins*): Prague 7, Dukelských hrdinů 47; Gen. Man. Ing. J. PETRÁK.

Ferromet (*Imports and Exports Metallurgical Products*): Prague 1, Opletalova 27.

Inspekta (*Control of Goods in Foreign Trade*): Prague 1, V jámě 1.

Investa (*Exports and Imports Machinery for Clothing and Footwear Industries*): Prague 7, Holešovice, Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Jablonex (*Exports of Imitation Jewellery and Decorations*): Jablonec nad Nisou, Palackého 41.

Konex (*Imports and Exports Building Materials*): Bratislava; f. 1969.

Koospol (*Imports and Exports Foodstuffs*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Kovo (*Imports and Exports Precision Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Ligna (*Imports and Exports Timber, Wood Products, Musical Instruments and Paper*): Prague 1, Vodičkova 41.

Merkuria (*Exports and Imports Tools and Consumer Durables*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Metalimex (*Imports and Exports Ores, Metals and Solid Fuels*): Prague 1, Štěpánská 34.

Motokov (*Imports and Exports Vehicles and Light Engineering Products*): Prague 7, třída Dukelských hrdinů 47.

Omnipol (*Import and Export of Sports and Hunting Arms, Ammunition, Sports and Civil Aircraft*): Prague 1, Washingtonova 11; Gen. Man. Ing. T. MAREČEK.

Pragoexport (*Imports and Exports Clothing*): Prague 1, Jungmannova 34.

Rapid (*Foreign Trade Publicity Corporation*): Prague 1, ul. 28. října 13; Editor-in-Chief MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ.

Skloexport (*Exports Glass*): Liberec, tř. 1. máje 1; Gen. Man. JAN KREJSA.

Škodasexport (*Exports and Imports Power Engineering and Metallurgical Plants, Engineering Works, Electrical Locomotives and Trolleybuses, Tobacco Machines*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.

Strojexport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Machinery Equipment*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56, P.O.B. 662; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. JAROSLAV ŠTORKÁN.

Strojimport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Industrial Plants*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 1.

Technoexport (*Imports and Exports Chemical and Foodstuff Engineering Plant*): Prague 1, Václavské nám. 56.

Tuzex (*Retail Goods for Foreign Currency*): Prague 1, Rytiřská 13.

TRADE UNIONS

Ústřední rada revolučního odborového hnutí (ROH): (*Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement*): Prague 3, Žižkov 1800; f. 1945; federated to WFTU; Pres. KAREL HOFFMAN; Sec. ALOIS POKORNÝ; 5,500,000 mems.

Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků chemického a papírenského průmyslu ČS ROH (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Chemical and Paper Industry Trade Union Workers*): Prague 3, Žižkov, nám. G. Klimenta 2; f. 1919; Pres. Ing. ONDREJ HORNÝ; 170,000 mems.

Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků státního obchodu (*Trade Union of Commerce Employees*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. Ing. ANTON VRABEC.

Československý federální výbor odborových svazů pracovníků ve stavebnictví (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Building and Building Materials Employees Union*): Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; Pres. VILIAM EICHENBERGER.

Český odborový svaz pracovníků ve stavebnictví a ve výrobě stavebních hmot (*Czech Building Workers' Union*): Prague 1, nám. Gorkého 23; Pres. KAREL ŠINDELÁŘ.

Slovenský odborový zväz pracovníkov stavebníctva a výroby stavebných hmot (*Slovak Building Workers' Union*): Bratislava, Štefanikova 17; Pres. RAFAEL RUŽIČKA.

Československý federální výbor odborových svazů umění a kultury (*Czechoslovak Federal Committee of Trade Unions for Art and Culture*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VLASTIMIL FIŠAR.

Český odborový svaz umění a kultury (*Czech Trade Union for Workers in Art and Culture*): Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; f. 1968; Pres. VLASTIMIL FIŠAR; 69,000 mems.; publ. *Kultura* (monthly).

Slovenský odborový zväz pracovníkov umenia a kultúry (*Slovak Trade Union of Workers in Art and Culture*): Bratislava, Štefanikova 17; f. 1968; Pres. VLADO DURDÍK; 21,000 mems.

Český odborový svaz pracovníků zdravotnictví (*The Czech Health Workers' Trade Union*): Prague 3, nám. G. Klimenta 2; Pres. JAROSLAV BAKSTEIN, C.S.C.

Slovenský odborový zväz pracovníkov zdravotníctva (*The Slovak Health Workers' Trade Union*): Bratislava, Odborárske nám. 3; Pres. Doc. AUGUSTÍN BÁRDOŠ, C.S.C.

Český odborový svaz pracujících železnic (*Czech Trade Union of Railway Workers*): Prague 3, Žižkov, nám. G. Klimenta 2; Chair. FRANTIŠEK VÁLA; 181,000 mems.

Slovenský odborový svaz pracujících železnic (*Slovak Trade Union of Railway Workers*): Bratislava, Nám. odborárov 3; Chair. PAVEL REHÁK; 65,000 mems.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v hornictví (*Union of Mineworkers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. JAN TEPER.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů (*Union of Foundry and Ore Mining Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1952; Pres. ALOIS KOPÁČEK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců ve strojírenství (*Union of Engineering Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. ANTONÍN MALÍK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v energetice (*Union of Power Generating Industries*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. VÁCLAV VALD.

Odborový svaz pracovníků zemědělství (*Trade Union of Agricultural Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1903; Pres. BEDŘICH KARBUS; 329,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků vodního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Water Conservancy Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1968; Pres. of the Prep. Committee for Bohemia ZDENĚK HEJNA, for Slovakia MICHAL MIHÁLIK; 31,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků lesního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Forestry Workers*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; f. 1968; Pres. of the Preparatory Committee for Bohemia Ing. MIROSLAV NOŽAR, for Slovakia JOZEF KOVÁČIK; 77,000 mems.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců spotřebního průmyslu (*Union of Workers in Light Industry*): Prague 3, Kalininova 1800; Pres. MILADA NETUŠILOVÁ.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců v potravinářském průmyslu a výkupu (*Food, Drink, Tobacco Workers' Union*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. JOSEF DVOŘÁK.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců místního hospodářství (*Union of Workers in Communal Enterprises*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VÁCLAV BERAN.

Odborový svaz zaměstnanců státních orgánů a finanční soustavy (*Union of Employees in Government and Financial Institutions*): Prague 3, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. RUDOLF SOUČEK.

Union of Educational and Scientific Workers: Prague 1, nám. M. Gorkého 23; Pres. VÁCLAV VANEK; 340,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Brno Trade Fairs and Exhibitions: Brno, Výstaviště 1; f. 1959; international engineering fair yearly in September; international consumer goods fair yearly in April or May; Gen. Dir. Dr. JAROMÍR KOLÁČNÝ; publ. *Trade Fair News*, Brno Information Bulletin.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Československé státní dráhy (Czechoslovak State Railways): Prague 1, Na příkopě 33; Gen. Man. Ing. FRANTIŠEK KOTORA. The head office of the Č.S.D. is at the Ministry of Transport in Prague, and comes under its authority. The total length of the Czechoslovak railways is 13,317 km. (8,250 miles). About 2,389 km. (1,484 miles) are electrified, including the connection Prague-Warsaw via Bohumín. The densest part of the network runs from north to south and only in recent years was the direct rail link between the west and east of the country completed. The trunk line Prague-Česká Třebová-Bohumín-Košice is the most important. From Bohumín there is a railway connexion to Poland. Other international lines lead from Prague via Děčín to Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin, via Cheb to Nuremberg, via České Velenice to Vienna, and via České Budějovice and Horní Dvořiště to Linz. Bratislava has rail connexions with Budapest and Vienna.

ROADS

There are 73,220 km. of roads in Czechoslovakia, of which 9,193 km. are main roads. About 83 per cent of the total road network is hard surfaced.

Československá státní automobilová doprava—ČSAD (Czechoslovak State Road Transport): f. 1949; the organization has 11 regional head offices which are independent of each other:

NV Prague 1, Hybernáská 32.
KVN Prague 1, Nádraží Střed.
České Budějovice, nám. 1 máje 6.
Plzeň, V Malé Doubravce.
Ústí nad Labem, Fučíkova 26.
Hradec Králové, Žižkovo nám. 139.
Brno, Opuštěná 4.
Ostrava, Valchařská 15.
Bratislava, Na Trnávke 2.
Báňská Bystrica, ul. čsl. armády 6.
Košice, Thurzova 3.

Sdružení československých mezinárodních automobilových dopravců—ČESMAD (International Czechoslovak Road Transport Association): Prague 6, P.O.B. 25; represents all the above organizations at the International Road Transport Union, Geneva.

Ústřední Automotoklub ČSSR (Central Motoring and Touring Club of Czechoslovakia): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1904; Pres. OLDŘICH HAKEN; Gen. Sec. RICHARD KOPEČNÝ.

Automotoklub ČSR (Motoring and Touring Club of the Czech Republic): Prague 1, Opletalova 29; f. 1969; Pres. ZDENĚK MACEK, Gen. Sec. JINDŘICH EGR.

Automotoklub SSR (Motoring and Touring Club of the Slovak Republic): Bratislava, Rooseveltovo nám. 1; f. 1969; Pres. LADISLAV BERTOLI, Gen. Sec. ONDŘEJ MATĚ.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Československá plavba dunajská, národní podnik (Czechoslovak Danube River Shipping): Červené armády 39, Bratislava; Dir. Ing. ONDŘEJ LUBY.

Československá plavba labsko-oderská (ČSPLO) (Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder River Shipping): Děčín, K. Čapka 1; carries out transport of goods on the Vltava, Elbe and Oder rivers as well as other waterways; transfer and storage of goods in Czechoslovak ports; ČSPLO operates the Czechoslovak river ports of Prague, Mělník, Kolín, Ústí nad Labem and Děčín; Man. Dir. ALOIS OPRCHALSKI, Ing. Oec.

The total length of navigable waterways in Czechoslovakia is 480 kms. The Elbe and its tributary the Vltava connect the country with the North Sea via the port of Hamburg. The Oder provides a connexion with the Baltic Sea and the port of Stettin. The Danube provides a link with Western Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia's river ports are Prague, Mělník, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Hřensko on the Vltava and Elbe; Kozlů on the Oder; and Bratislava and Komárno on the Danube.

SHIPPING

Československá námořní plavba, mezinárodní akciová společnost (Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping, International Joint-Stock Company): Prague 1, Na můstku 11; a shipping company operating the Czechoslovak sea-going fleet; Man. Dir. FRANTIŠEK MAJER; ten ships totalling 94,814 B.R.T.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are civil airports at Prague (Ruzyně), Brno, Bratislava, Holešov, Karlovy Vary, Košice, Ostrava, Piešťany, Přerov, Šliac and Tatry, served by ČSA's internal flights. International flights serve Prague and Bratislava.

ČSA (Československé aerolinie, Czechoslovak Airlines): Head Office: Prague 1, Revoluční 1, palác Kotva; f. 1923; external services to the whole of Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East, North and Central America and North and West Africa; fleet of 4 Il-62, 6 TU-134A, 4 TU-104, 2 TU-124, 7 Il-18 and 18 Il-14. Gen. Dir. MILOSLAV ELIÁŠ.

Czechoslovakia is served by 22 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Čedok (*Czechoslovak Official Travel Agency*): Prague 1, Na příkopě 18; Dir. STANISLAV NEMETH; services for foreign visitors provided through a network of 144 travel offices directed by ČEDOK Trust Management; Pres. and Chair. STANISLAV NEMETH.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Austria: Parkring 12, Vienna 1.
Belgium: 154 Ave. Adolphe Buyl, Brussels 5.
Denmark: Vester Farimagsgade 6, Copenhagen V.
France: 32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 2e.
German Federal Republic: Neue Mainzer Strasse 24, Frankfurt-am-Main.
German Democratic Republic: Strassberger Platz 1, 1017 Berlin-Friedrichshain.
Italy: Via Bissolatti 33, Rome.
Netherlands: Leidsestraat 4, Amsterdam-C.
Sweden: Artillerigatan 4, 11451 Stockholm.
Switzerland: Limmatquai 78, 8001 Zürich.
United Kingdom: 45 Oxford Street, London W.1.
U.S.A.: 10 East 40th Street, New York.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Valdštejnská 10, Prague.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní Divadlo (*National Theatre*): Divadelní 6, Prague 1; f. 1881-83; opera, drama, ballet.

Smetanovo Divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Vítězného února 8, Prague 1; f. 1888, at present under reconstruction; opera and ballet.

Tylovo Divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, Prague 1; f. 1783 as a German theatre with Czech performances, since 1920 part of National Theatre of Prague; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo na Vinohradech (*Vinohrady Theatre*): nám. Miru, Prague 2; f. 1907; modern drama.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, Prague 2; f. 1933; drama.

Divadlo za branou (*Theatre Behind the Gate*): Prague.

Lanterna magica: Prague 1, Michalská 3.

Národní divadlo, Brno (*Brno State Theatre*): Brno, Dvořákova 11; f. 1884; opera, drama, operetta, ballet.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Prague 1, Dům umělců, Alšovo nábř. 12; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV NEUMANN.

FOK Prague Symphony Orchestra: Prague 1, Obecní dům; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV SMETÁČEK.

Czechoslovak Radio Symphony Orchestra: Prague 2, Vinohradská 12; Principal Conductor ALOIS KLÍMA.

Brno State Philharmonic Orchestra: Brno, Komenského nám. 8, Besední dům; Principal Conductor Jiří WALDHANS.

Ostrava State Philharmonic Orchestra: Ostrava 5, Michálkovická 181; Principal Conductor O. TRHLÍK.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Slezská 7, Prague 2; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuel and Power: Lazarská 7, Prague 1; Minister JAROMÍR MATUŠEK.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction.

Ústav jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): Rež u Prahy; f. 1952; Dir. Dr. JAN URBANEC.

UNIVERSITIES

České vysoké učení technické v Praze (*Czech Technical University of Prague*): Prague; 1,508 teachers, 13,313 students.

Universita Karlova (*Charles University*): Prague; 2,842 teachers, 19,072 students.

Univerzita Komenského Bratislava (*Comenius University of Bratislava*): Bratislava; 1,743 teachers, 13,586 students.

Univerzita 17. Listopadu (*University of 17th November*): Prague; 193 teachers, 2,971 students.

Univerzita Palackého (*Palacký University*): Olomouc; 771 teachers, 3,987 students.

Univerzita J. E. Purkyně (*Purkyně University*): Brno; 863 teachers, 4,500 students.

Univerzita P. J. Šafárika (*Safárik University*): Košice; 600 teachers, 3,800 students.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen and Bornholm and 480 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying possessions are Greenland, and the Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with cold winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church, to which 95 per cent of the population belong, and there are small communities of Roman Catholics, Baptists and Jews. The flag carries a white cross on a red background. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

On the ending of German occupation in 1945 Denmark immediately recognized the independence of Iceland, which had been declared the previous year. Later in the year she joined the United Nations. In 1947 King Frederik IX succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Christian X. Home rule was granted to the Faroe Islands one year later. Denmark was a founder member of NATO in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. The following year saw a radical revision of the Constitution, the major provisions of which were to allow female succession to the throne, to abolish the Upper House in favour of a unicameral system, to establish parliamentary rule *de jure*, to define Ministerial responsibility, to change the franchise and make provision for referenda and to change Greenland's status from colony to a part of the Kingdom. In January 1972 King Frederik died and his eldest daughter, Margrethe, became the first queen to rule Denmark for nearly six hundred years.

The 1953 constitution, incorporating a system of proportional representation, made it difficult for a single party to gain an absolute majority and a minority government led by the Social Democrats held power until defeated in the General Election in January 1968. A government was then formed from the Radical Liberal, Conservative and Liberal parties led by Hilmar Baunsgaard. However this coalition was narrowly defeated in September 1971 and the Socialists, led by Jens Otto Krag, returned to power with a majority of one.

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, legislative power being vested in the Queen in conjunction with the Folketing (Parliament). Executive power is exercised by the Queen through her ministers. The Folketing is unicameral, elected by and from Danish subjects of 21 and over. The Faroe Islands and Greenland are each represented by two members.

Defence

Denmark maintains an Army of 24,000 men, a Navy of 6,500 men and an Air Force of 10,000 men. The Army consists of field forces and a home guard which has a force of about 116,000 men at its disposal. The Navy has frigates, escort vessels, submarines, minelayers, minesweepers and fast patrol craft. The Air Force has fighters and fighter-

bombers of American and British types. National Service lasts for 12 months. Denmark abandoned its neutrality after the Second World War and has been a member of NATO since 1949. Defence policy is largely geared to NATO co-operation. Estimated total defence expenditure for 1971-72 was about 3,077 million kroner.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organised on a co-operative basis. Farmers and small-holders are grouped in co-operative societies which market the produce and conduct scientific research. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, eggs and bacon are the main agricultural exports. Three-quarters of the land surface is used for agriculture and though this percentage has been declining recently the intensive nature of the farming has to a large extent maintained the level of production. However, Denmark has industrialized considerably in the last fifteen years and agriculture now accounts for a smaller percentage of the gross national product. In spite of the complete lack of raw materials the iron and metal industry is now the most important producing group. The other major industries are food-processing and beverages, fishing, ship-building, engineering and chemicals. Recently Danish-designed furniture, electronics, porcelain, textiles and metal goods have been finding larger markets abroad. Most industrial concerns are small and privately owned, only the public services such as the post, railways, etc. being nationalized.

Over the last few years Denmark has experienced one of the highest rates of inflation in Europe. Owing to a change in the taxation system 1969 was a tax-free year, and although productivity rose to a record level, consumer expenditure also rose rapidly. One of the main problems is the balance of payments, which has been in deficit every year since 1963. The government has taken numerous measures to improve the situation including, in October 1971, the imposition of a 10 per cent surcharge on imports.

In 1960 Denmark was a founder member of EFTA and now over half her exports go to member countries. However, as Norway, the U.K. and Federal Germany are her most important markets after Sweden, she applied to join the EEC in 1967 and 1970. Parliament voted in favour of signing a treaty for entry in December 1971, though approval still has to be sought by means of a referendum.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,900 kilometres of railways, most of which are operated by the State and the rest by companies in which the State or public authorities have a financial interest. There are over 61,000 kilometres of road, 86 per cent of which are hard surface. There is an extensive bus service using many bridges. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Denmark maintains a large merchant navy with a gross tonnage of over 3 million. There are seven airports, the largest being the international airport at Copenhagen-Kastrup.

DENMARK—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. Health insurance is compulsory for all citizens over 21.

Education

Education is compulsory and free at the primary stage between 7 and 14 years, but it is proposed to extend this to 15 years in 1972 and 16 years in 1973. Secondary education which offers a wide scope for transfer from one form of education to another, is also given free as, on the whole, is university and other higher education. Although pupils may leave after seven years at primary-school (*Folkeskolen*), many continue for a further two or three years at the same school in order to pass their school-leaving exam (*realeksamen*). Having gained the school-leaving certificate, a pupil may then transfer to a high-school (*Gymnasium*) for a further three years. Success in the exam (*studentereksamen*) taken at the end of the *Gymnasium* course is a qualification for university entrance. There are three universities, a technical university and a network of Folk High Schools for adults, chiefly young farmers.

Tourism

Tourism is organised by the National Travel Association of Denmark. Receipts from tourism totalled 2,357 million Kroner in 1970.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, German Federal Republic,

Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, and all countries of South and Central America.

Sport

Fifteen per cent of the population take an active part in sports. Practically all sport is amateur. The national game is football, and rowing, swimming and sailing are popular. Other sports include tennis, the Danish game of hand-ball, shooting and fishing.

Public Holidays

1972: March 30 (Maundy Thursday), March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), April 28 (Store Bededag), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 5 (Constitution Day), December 24, 25, 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Kroner (kr.) which is divided into 100 øre.

Notes: Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10.

Coins: Kroner 5, 1; Øre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 18.19 Kroner = £1 sterling
7.00 Kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION : (1971 est.)
43,069	4,950,598

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1971)			
Copenhagen (capital)	805,331	Aalborg	154,737
Aarhus	238,138	Esbjerg	76,488
Odense	165,520	Randers	64,351
	Horsens	52,164	

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 .	16.8	8.5	9.9
1968 .	15.3	8.1	9.7
1969 .	14.6	8.0	9.8
1970 .	14.4	n.a.	9.8

EMPLOYMENT

(1970—'000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing .	265	Transport	157
Manufacturing	700	Administration	504
Construction	207	Services	162
Commerce	374	Other Activities	21
Total 2,390			

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1970—'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
4,307	4,237	2,666	299	472*	843

* 1965.

PRINCIPAL CEREALS

(Area in 1,000 hectares, Production in 1,000 tons, and Yield in 100 Kg. per hectare)

COMMODITY	1968			1969			1970		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Wheat	97	465	48.1	98	428	43.6	114	512	44.9
Rye	38	131	34.0	38	126	32.8	44	134	30.1
Barley	1,254	5,047	40.2	1,305	5,255	40.3	1,352	4,813	35.6
Oats	218	863	39.6	205	765	37.4	184	631	34.2
Root Crops	337	17,362	515	310	12,490	403	289	13,884	480

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pigs	8,120	8,486	7,963	8,022	8,361
Cattle	3,374	3,282	3,141	3,000	2,842
Horses	45	42	40	42	45
Poultry	20,527	18,594	18,448	18,421	17,847

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (million kg.)

PRODUCE	1968	1969	1970
Cheese . . .	106	109	111
Milk . . .	5,122	4,872	4,630
Meat (Beef & Pork)	1,038	1,000	1,008
Butter . . .	160	144	131
Eggs . . .	86	90	86

SALT-WATER FISHERIES

FISHING GROUNDS	1968		1969		1970	
	Quantity Tons	Value '000 kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 kr.	Quantity Tons	Value '000 kr.
North Sea . . .	1,002,517	334,158	961,742	373,419	931,762	453,141
Skagerrak . . .	216,399	71,129	105,619	54,109	71,363	49,046
The Kattegat . . .	111,928	72,847	81,906	71,351	95,330	95,539
The Sound . . .	877	2,847	979	2,404	1,205	3,765
Belt Waters . . .	37,356	42,181	36,851	45,921	35,358	48,806
The Baltic . . .	48,358	74,117	44,988	72,518	44,937	76,909
The Lim Fjord . . .	7,434	8,482	6,142	9,134	6,983	10,041
The Ringkøbing and Nis- sum Fjords . . .	1,549	4,707	1,348	5,047	1,189	4,677
Atlantic Ocean, etc. . .	367	4,750	703	12,036	737	12,109
TOTAL . . .	1,426,785	615,218	1,240,278	645,939	1,188,864	754,033

INDUSTRY (million kr.)

	1968	1969	1970
Mineral Extraction . . .	128	155	193
Food . . .	10,656	11,661	13,192
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,784	1,947	2,044
Textiles . . .	1,824	2,089	2,163
Footwear and Clothing . . .	1,607	1,729	1,783
Wood . . .	879	1,071	1,164
Furniture . . .	953	1,085	1,191
Paper . . .	1,149	1,324	1,442
Graphics . . .	2,075	2,323	2,548
Leather and Rubber . . .	423	491	498
Chemicals . . .	3,228	3,674	3,967
Mineral Oil and Coal . . .	1,650	1,852	2,210
Stone, Clay and Glass . . .	1,876	2,353	2,561
Iron and Metal . . .	1,070	1,367	1,523
Iron and Metal Products . . .	2,291	2,806	3,142
Engineering . . .	3,459	4,173	4,866
Electrical Products . . .	2,373	2,872	3,020
Transport Equipment . . .	2,315	2,649	2,773
Miscellaneous . . .	1,388	1,641	1,832
TOTAL . . .	41,128	47,262	52,112

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Krone=100 Øre

18.19 Kroner=£1 sterling; 7.00 Kroner=U.S. \$1.

100 Kroner=£5.50 sterling=U.S. \$14.29.

BUDGET

(million kr.)

REVENUE	1969-70	1970-71	EXPENDITURE	1969-70	1970-71
Taxes, Duties	25,598	31,699	Social Services	7,855	10,845
Road Taxes	1,635	1,752	Education	4,390	4,746
Other Revenue	794	841	Defence	2,557	2,739
			Public Works	2,100	1,736
			Agriculture	1,345	1,528
			Justice	780	857
			Finance Ministry	2,701	3,206
			Other Expenditure	5,890	6,838
TOTAL	28,027	34,292	TOTAL	27,618	32,495

Expenditure on Greenland: (1969) 493 million kr.; (1970) 539 million kr.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million kr.)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	79,038	89,356	98,267
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,937	8,926	8,834
Manufacturing, building and utilities	35,304	40,457	44,736
Commerce, transport and distribution	24,803	27,567	30,738
Other private services and rent	7,855	8,661	9,521
Government services	13,317	14,891	17,863
Adjustment to OECD definitions	-10,178	-11,146	-13,425
Income paid abroad	211	296	290
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	78,827	89,060	97,977
Less depreciation allowances	7,477	8,269	9,552
NET NATIONAL INCOME	71,350	80,791	88,425
Indirect taxes less subsidies	14,065	16,560	18,765
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	85,415	97,351	107,190
Depreciation allowances	7,477	8,269	9,552
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	92,892	105,620	116,742
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and income paid abroad	1,336	2,555	3,479
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	94,228	108,175	120,221
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	58,170	65,694	72,449
Government consumption expenditure	16,659	18,678	22,027
Gross fixed capital formation	19,331	23,112	25,531
Increase in stocks	68	691	214

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES

(million kr. at year end)

	1968	1969	1970
Notes and Coin in Circulation	5,789.2	6,181.7	5,785.3
Gold Reserves	853	666	484

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1963=100)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
118	127	137	142	151

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1969—million kr.)

	GOODS AND SERVICES			INVESTMENT INCOME		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
EFTA	13,035	12,461	574	250	298	— 48
EEC	6,902	10,862	— 3,960	71	171	— 100
Other OECD Countries in Europe	1,348	1,591	— 243	11	6	5
Eastern Europe and China	998	1,240	— 242	13	1	12
U.S.A. and Canada	3,602	3,073	529	90	251	— 161
Latin America	1,173	864	309	5	13	— 8
Rest of World	3,209	3,257	— 48	62	58	4
TOTAL	30,267	33,348	— 3,081	502	798	— 296

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kr.)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	19,417	20,652	21,867	24,192	28,494	32,909
Exports	15,702	16,590	17,264	19,379	22,197	24,673

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(million kr.)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
Cereals and Cereal Products	198	318	Live Animals	481	361
Fodder	532	605	Meat and Meat Products	4,081	4,479
Oilseeds	432	505	Dairy Produce and Eggs	1,403	1,361
Timber	668	712	Fish	810	930
Fuels	2,875	3,447	Animal and Vegetable Materials	533	643
Fertilisers	313	327	Machinery	3,084	3,557
Chemicals	2,363	2,663	Electrical Machinery	1,480	1,721
Paper and Pulp	1,064	1,243	Transport Equipment	1,183	1,345
Yarn, Textiles, Clothing	2,393	2,630	Furs and Skins	558	477
Iron and Steel	1,867	2,315	Yarn, Textiles, Clothing	1,276	1,460
Other Metals	757	885			
Worked Metals	742	902			
Machinery	3,246	3,852			
Electrical Machinery	1,830	2,343			
Vehicles	2,943	2,913			
TOTAL (incl. other items)	28,494	32,909	TOTAL (incl. other items)	22,197	24,673

COUNTRIES

(million kr.)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Great Britain	3,034	3,294	3,917	4,564	3,998	4,080	4,362	4,672
German Federal Republic	4,196	4,563	5,438	6,205	2,077	2,396	2,832	3,181
Sweden	3,160	3,627	4,429	5,241	2,395	2,959	3,575	4,164
U.S.A.	1,881	2,054	2,194	2,444	1,219	1,577	1,853	1,911
Netherlands	763	904	1,212	1,317	417	509	544	579
Norway	977	1,024	1,183	1,297	1,269	1,425	1,533	1,772
Belgium-Luxembourg	550	588	809	953	276	338	291	320
France	858	1,030	1,207	1,433	483	528	612	604
Italy	778	850	898	1,023	693	744	829	914
Switzerland	541	647	788	760	407	464	522	627
Finland	579	674	796	986	352	395	490	579

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970
Income from Visitors (million kr.)	1,751	1,952	2,357
Scandinavian Visitors*	682,908	686,160	691,410
German Visitors*	8,658,224	9,105,600	9,247,910
All Other Visitors*	946,623	1,025,139	1,172,358

* Includes visitors in transit.

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS (1969-70)

	UNIT	STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS	TOTAL
Length of Track . . .	kilometres	2,352	538	2,890
Length of Ferry Service. . .	kilometres	208	—	208
Number of Journeys . . .	'000	113,764	5,994	119,758
Passenger-kilometres . . .	'000	3,372,842	104,338	3,477,180
Ton-kilometres . . .	'000	1,711,043	18,440	1,729,483

ROADS

	BUSES, COACHES	TAXIS, HIRE CARS	PRIVATE CARS	VANS, LORRIES	TRACTORS	TRAILERS	MOTOR CYCLES
1968 . . .	4,490	12,441	942,896	254,226	142,221	27,555	57,475
1969 . . .	4,713	12,797	1,010,993	257,319	142,661	30,810	49,980
1970 . . .	5,039	13,049	1,063,826	247,118	142,444	34,727	43,940

SHIPPING
DANISH MERCHANT MARINE
(Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons)

TYPE OF VESSEL	1968		1969		1970	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	43	668,971	42	871,975	35	799,625
Motor Vessels	3,165	2,654,975	3,178	2,614,666	3,198	2,614,230
TOTAL	3,208	3,323,946	3,220	3,486,641	3,233	3,413,855

GOODS LOADED AND UNLOADED
(‘000 tons)

	TOTAL TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS	TRAFFIC BETWEEN DANISH PORTS
1967 . . .	35,846	6,253
1968 . . .	37,361	6,307
1969 . . .	42,315	7,424
1970 . . .	45,903	7,606

CIVIL AVIATION
(Copenhagen Airport)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers Carried (‘000)	5,333	5,842	6,791
Freight Carried (tons)	82,524	112,030	112,873
Mail Carried (tons)	12,268	12,753	13,583

DENMARK—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Radio Licences	267,459	235,732	206,570
Television Licences	1,188,006	1,227,613	1,310,563
Number of Newspapers	60	59	58

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	STUDENTS
Primary and Secondary Schools.	2,556	706,362
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	13	47,128

Source: Danmarks Statistik, Frederiksholms Kanal 27, Copenhagen K.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

- (1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;
- (2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber Parliament;
- (3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and
- (4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The King can constitutionally "do no wrong". He exercises his authority through the Ministers appointed by him. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentarism under which individual Ministers of the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

The King acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, he

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the King, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the King cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the Folketing. Danish nationals, having attained 21 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the Folketing are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the Folketing may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the Folketing and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of Denmark: H.M. QUEEN MARGRETHE II (succeeded to the throne January 14th, 1972).

THE CABINET

(Social Democratic Party, formed in October 1971)

(February 1972)

Primo Minister: J. O. KRAG.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: K. B. ANDERSEN.

Minister for Finance: HENRY GRÜNBAUM.

Minister for Economic and Budget Affairs: PER HÆKKERUP.

Minister for Labour: ERLING DINESEN.

Minister for Justice: K. AXEL NIELSEN.

Minister for Fisheries: CHR. THOMSEN.

Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs: IVAR NØRGAARD.

Minister for Housing: HELGE NIELSEN.

Minister for the Interior: EGON JENSEN.

Minister for Cultural Affairs: NIELS MATTHIASSEN.

Minister for Greenland: KNUD HERTLING.

Minister for Defence: KJELD OLESEN.

Minister for Transport, Communication and Environmental Protection: JENS KAMPMANN.

Minister for Social Affairs: EVA GREDAL.

Minister for Education: KNUD HEINESEN.

Minister for Agriculture: IB FREDERIKSEN.

Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs: DORTE BENNEDSEN.

Minister for Commerce, Industry and Shipping: ERLING JENSEN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence: Gen. K. R. RAMBERG.

Commander-in-Chief Army: Lt. Gen. O. BLIXENKRONE-MØLLER.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral SVEN THOSTRUP.

Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Major-Gen. NIELS HOLST-SØRENSEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(In Copenhagen unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Argentina: Store Kongensgade 47, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO PIZARRO JONES.

Australia: Hammerensgade 4, 1267 K (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LLOYD DOUGLAS THOMSON.

Austria: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANN MANZ (also accredited to Iceland).

Belgium: Øster Allé 7, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST ED. F. LONNOY.

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: Ryvangs Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE RODRIGUES VALLE.

Bulgaria: A.N. Hansens Allé 5, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV.

Burma: London, England (E).

Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Prinsesse Maries Allé 2, 1908 V (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD MACALISTER CORNETT.

Central African Republic: Bonn/Bad-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ceylon: Stockholm, Sweden.

Chile: Sortedam Dossering 41 B, 2200 N (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ENRIQUE DELANO DÍAZ.

China, People's Republic of: Øregaards Allé 25, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* YUEH LIANG.

Colombia: Store Kongensgade, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNANDO JULIAO.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: London, England.

Cyprus: London, England (E).

Cuba: Vesterbrogade 30, 1620 V (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS.

Czechoslovakia: Ryvangs Allé 14, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JIŘÍ SKOUMAL.

Dahomey: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Egypt: Nyropsgade 47, 1602 V (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL ELDIN ZAKI.

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Finland: Hammerensgade 5, 1267 K (E); *Ambassador:* JAAKKO HALLAMA.

France: Kongens Nytorv 4, 1050 K (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE PELEN.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Stockholmsgade 57, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SCHOLL.

Ghana: Egebjerg Allé 13, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. BERTHA AMONOO-NEIZER (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).

Greece: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PANDELIS S. MENGLIDES (also accredited to Norway).

DENMARK—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).
Hungary: Gammel Vartov Vej 20, 2900 Hellerup. (E); *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ TERÉNYI.
Iceland: Dantes Plads 3, 1556 V (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURDUR BJARNASON (also accredited to Ireland and Turkey).
India: Amagertorv 8, 1160 K (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. C. KAKAR.
Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Iran: Gronningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUT-CHEHR FARTASH.
Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Ireland: Bredgade 58, 1260 K (E); *Ambassador:* BRENDAN DILLON (also accredited to Iceland and Norway).
Israel: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE LESHEM.
Italy: Amaliegade 21, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO PASCUCCHI RICHI.
Ivory Coast: Grønnegade 33, 1107 K (E); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE AIDARA (also accredited to Finland, Norway and Sweden).
Japan: Kulturvet 2, 1175 K (E); *Ambassador:* HEISHIRO OGAWA.
Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Khmer Republic: London, England.
Korea, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Kuwait: London, England (E).
Laos: London, England (E).
Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Libya: Fredericiagade 16, 1310 K (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AHMED I. EHWAS (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).
Madagascar: London, England (E).
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mexico: H.C. Ørstedesvej 1B, 1879 V (E); *Ambassador:* BENITO BERLÍN.
Mongolia: London, England (E).
Morocco: Poul Ankersgade 2, 1271 K (E); *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMANE EL KOUHEN (also accredited to Norway and Sweden).
Nepal: London, England (E).
Netherlands: Amaliegade 42, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* Baron H. TH. A. M. VAN RIJCKEVORSEL.

Nicaragua: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Norway: Borgergade 16, 1300 K (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE SKAUG.
Pakistan: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Panama: Paris, France (E).
Peru: Vesterbrogade 20, Mez., 1620 V (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PAREJA PAZ SOLDÁN.
Philippines: London, England (E).
Poland: Richelieus Allé 12, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* HENRYK WENDROWSKI.
Portugal: Skovvej 109, 2920 Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* MARCUS DE FONTES PEREIRA DE MELLO FONSECA.
Romania: Strandagervej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PLOȘTEANU.
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.
Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Senegal: Paris, France (E).
Somali Republic: London, England.
Spain: Hjalmar Brantings Plads 1, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MANUEL CASTRO-RIAL Y CANOSA.
Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Sweden: St. Annae Plads 15A, 1250 K (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN KLING.
Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER JAEGGI.
Syria: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Thailand: Norgesmindevej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* VIVADH NA POMEJRA (also accredited to Norway).
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Turkey: Strandagervej 21, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* SEFTK FENMEN.
U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAI G. IGORICHEV.
United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW ALEXANDER STEEL STARK.
U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Venezuela: Vester Farimagsgade 1, 1606 V (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN USLAR-PIETRI (also accredited to Norway).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* SINAN HASANI.
Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Denmark also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Paraguay.

DENMARK—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

Chairman of the Folketing: KARL SKYTTE.

Chief of the Parliamentary Bureau: HELGE HJORTDAL.

Secretary to the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

FOLKETING

(General Election, September 1971)

	VOTES	SEATS
DENMARK		
Social-Democratic Party . . .	1,074,777	70
Conservative Party . . .	481,335	31
Moderate-Liberal Party . . .	450,904	30
Radical Liberal Party . . .	413,620	27
Socialist People's Party . . .	262,756	17
Christian Party . . .	57,072	0
Single Tax Party . . .	50,231	0
Left Socialist Party . . .	45,979	0
Communists . . .	39,564	0
Schleswig Party . . .	6,743	0
FAROE ISLANDS . . .	n.a.	2
GREENLAND . . .	n.a.	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiske Parti (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Rosenørns allé 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1871, finds its chief adherents among the industrial and farm workers. The Party's policy is based on democratic socialism. Number of members 200,000. Chair. JENS OTTO KRAG. Party organs: *Aktuelt* and *Ny Politik* (monthly).

Venstre (*The Moderate-Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870. Its main adherents have been farmers but recently its votes have been distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Pres. POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. KURT SORENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*, *Venstres Maanedssblad* (monthly), *Dansk Politik* (monthly).

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Nyrops-gade 19, 1602 Copenhagen; founded in 1916, replacing the former Højreparti (the Right-Wing or old Conservative Party). The Party advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognizes the right of the State to take action to keep the economic and social balance. Chair. K. THESTRUP; Gen. Sec. KAI AAGE ØRNSKOV; Political Spokesman POUL SCHLÜTER. Chief party organ: *Vor Tid*.

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, Copenhagen; f. 1959, with Socialist

aims, by AKSEL LARSEN, formerly Chairman of the Communist Party; Chair. SIGURD ØMANN; Sec. KNUD STENBÆK. Chief party organ: *S.F. Bladet* (weekly).

Det Radikale Venstre (*The Radical Liberal Party*): Det radikale Venstres kontor, Christiansborg Slot, Copenhagen K; founded in 1905. Its chief adherents are the smallholders and certain intellectuals. The main points in its programme are reduction of armaments, supporting peace, international co-operation and the United Nations, arbitration in conflict between workers and employers, the establishment of smallholdings, social reform, and State control of trusts and monopolies. Advocates strengthening of private enterprise. Chair. HILMAR BAUNSGAARD; Sec. S. BJORN HANSEN; Chief party organs: *Politiken*, *Skive Folkeblad*, *Holbæk Amts Venstreblad*, *Roskilde Tidende*.

De Uafhængige (*Independent Party*): Nygade 25, 8600 Silkeborg; f. 1953; Chair. P. NØRBY CHRISTENSEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund: Kroghsgade 1, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; made its appearance in active politics about 1920. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Copenhagen K; Dr. Tvaergade 3; f. 1919. Leader KNUD JESPERSEN. Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Left Socialist Party: f. 1967 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Collective leadership.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The ordinary courts are divided into three instances, namely the Lower Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There is one Lower Court for each of the more than 100 judicial districts in the country. These courts must have at least one legally trained judge and they hear the majority of minor cases. The two High Courts serve Jutland and the islands respectively. They serve as appeal courts for cases from the lower courts, but are also used to give first hearing to the more important cases. Each case must be heard by at least three judges. The Supreme Court, at which at least five judges must sit, is the court of appeal for cases from the Higher Courts. Usually only one appeal is allowed from either court, but in special instances the Minister of Justice may give leave for a second appeal, to the Supreme Court, from a case which started in a lower court.

There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and Vice-President with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render to Parliament an annual report.

Supreme Court: Pres. J. TROLLE; Judges: P. HERMANN, T. F. GJERULFF, T. E. PETERSEN, P. A. SPLETH, H. TAMM, A. BLOM-ANDERSEN, H. A. SØRENSEN, E. VETLI, C. LOUIS LE MAIRE, M. HVIDT, HELGA PEDERSEN, H. C. SCHAUMBURG, P. HØYRUP, F. THYGESEN.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. E. ANDERSEN; Judges: T. B. ROEPSTORFF, S. A. SMITH, E. R. HENNINGSEN, E. WESTERKJÆR, O. LUND-ANDERSEN, O. TAKSØE-JENSEN, C. LUDVIGSEN, K. KIRCHHEINER, A. T. BERTELSEN, C. E. LARSEN, H. URNE, E. JENSEN, I. LUNØE, F. MØLLER, P. HØEG, T. BJØRN, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGK, S. KALLESØE, BORG K. HANSEN, E. TOFTHØJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLLMOND, D. J. NOLSØE, J. SVENDSEN, E. BJERREGAARD, P. STØRUP, E. M. MIKKELSEN, T. C. HEILESEN, J. MUNDT, E. M. JENSEN, I. M. PEDERSEN, O. G. HANSEN.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. Dr.jur. E. A. ABITZ; Judges: P. U. F. SCHJØTT, JOHANNES JØRGENSEN, M. J. MIKKELSEN, S. B. MÜLLER, B. P. SCHAEFFER, B. C. FRANDSEN, P. RØNNØV, E. GJESINGFELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, G. SIMONSEN, MIKKEL JACOBSEN, O. AGERSNAP, P. HØY-HANSEN, H. V. FUNCH JENSEN, P. KIL, S. V. B. ELMING, O. HVIDBERG, P. RØRDAM, FR. THYGESEN, O. U. LARSEN.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. H. P. G. V. TOPSØE JENSEN; Vice-Pres. T. SCHELLE.

Labour Court: Pres. P. HERMANN; T. F. GJERULFF, M. HVIDT, E. VETLI; Sec. C. OVE CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: L. NORDSKOV NIELSEN.

RELIGION

Ninety-five per cent of the adult population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church, but only 2.8 per cent go to church once a week.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: W. WESTERGAARD MADSEN, Copenhagen K.; J. B. LEER ANDERSEN, Helsingør; HANS KVIST, Roskilde; TH. GRÆSHOLT, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; ERIK JENSEN, Aalborg; JOH. W. JACOBSEN, Viborg; H. N. HØIRUP, Aarhus; H. DONS CHRISTENSEN, Ribe; T. V. KRAGH, Haderslev.

There are approximately 4,448,000 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: Frederiksgade 7, Copenhagen K; 26,000 members; Bishop: HANS LUDVIG MARTENSEN, Bishop of Copenhagen.

Det Danske Baptistsamfund (*Baptist Union of Denmark*): Marsalavej 14, Copenhagen S; f. 1839; 6,828 mems.; Pres. Rev. S. A. HAGSTRÖM; Gen. Sec. Rev. KNUD WÜMPPELMANN; publ. *Baptisternes Ugeblad* (weekly).

Jewish Synagogue: Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; there are about 7,000 Jews; Chief Rabbi BENT MELCHIOR.

English Church: Amaliegade at Esplanaden, Copenhagen; f. 1728; Chaplain; Rev. HUGH PICTON.

There are also Methodist and Reformist communities:

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance. At four copies published daily for every ten inhabitants, the per capita circulation of Danish newspapers is one of the highest in the world. There are over 220 separate newspapers, and over 60 main dailies.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution and all censorship laws have been abolished. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included

provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. Ownership is usually restricted in number or confined to residents of the area in which the paper circulates.

The main concentration of papers is held by the Berlingske Tidende Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*,

Berlingske Aftenavis, B.T., and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, also three weekly magazines and a large printing works. In all, this family organization controls some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, Politiken A/S, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstra Bladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. De Bergske Blade owns a group of six Liberal papers.

Copenhagen accounts for 16 per cent of the national dailies and about half the total circulation. The provincial press has declined since the last war, but still tends to be more politically orientated than the majority of Copenhagen dailies. The Communist Party's *Land og Folk* is the only paper to be directly owned by a political party, although all papers show a fairly pronounced political leaning. The eight Social Democrat papers, headed by Copenhagen's *Aktuelt*, are owned and subsidized by the trade unions.

Daily newspapers have a far more influential place in Danish life than weeklies. As the largest papers have only a small circulation outside the city and suburbs of Copenhagen, e.g. 14 per cent in the case of *Berlingske Tidende*, they can barely claim to be national. The most popular papers give a broad and serious news coverage; there is no really sensational press. The major Copenhagen dailies in order of circulation are *Ekstra Bladet* (215,000), B.T. (180,000), *Berlingske Tidende* (160,000), *Politiken* (135,000) and *Aktuelt* (105,000). The serious evening paper *Information* and the weekly *Berlingske Aftenavis* are also rather influential. *Jyllands-Posten* (76,515), published at Aarhus, is the largest provincial paper.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Nr. Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1872; morning; organ of Social Democratic Party; net circ. 105,000 weekdays, 121,000 Sundays; 13 local papers all over the country, with aggregate daily circ. of 124,070; Editors BENT HANSEN, CARL EMIL HYLANDER.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestrøde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. on weekdays 160,000, Sundays 300,000; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN and AAGE DELEURAN.

Bersen: Vognmugergade 2, 1120 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; morning; Independent; business news; circ. 16,000; Editor ERIK RASMUSSEN.

B.T.: Kr. Bernikowsgade 6, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; midday; Independent Conservative; approx. circ. 180,000; Chief Editors MORTEN PEDERSEN, VIGGO KITTELMANN, LEIF JENSEN.

Ekstra Bladet: 33 Rådhuspladsen, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; circ. 214,888; Editor-in-Chief FLEMMING HASAGER.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation 1943) legally 1945; evening; circ. 21,220; Independent; Editors BØRGE OUTZE, A. TORBENKROGH and DAVID J. ADLER.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, Copenhagen K; morning; Independent; f. 1896; circ. 16,443; Editor BENT A. KOEN.

Land og Folk (Land and People): formerly *Arbejderbladet*; Dr. Tværgade 1-3, Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; av. circ. 6,000; Editor THORKIL HOLST.

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Rådhusplads, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; circ. weekdays 130,000; Sundays 214,000; Editors BENT THORNDALH, HERBERT PUNDIK.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AARHUS

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Conservative; circ. 64,817 weekdays, 93,925 Sundays; Editor ERIK SCHMIDT.

Demokraten: Banegaardspladsen; f. 1883; Socialist; evening; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor HANS RISNØJ.

Jyllands-Posten (The Jutland Post): Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; circ. weekdays 76,515, Sundays 160,458; Editor GUNNAR HENRIKSEN.

Morgenposten: Sunday; circ. 106,319; Editor KNUD SECHER.

AALBORG

Aalborg Amtstidende (County of Aalborg Times): Østeraa 15; f. 1889; Liberal; morning paper with Sunday supplement; approx. circ. weekdays 16,271, Sundays 16,991; Chief Editor ANDR. JUHL ANDERSEN.

Aalborg Stiftstidende (Times of the Diocese of Aalborg): Nytorv 7; f. 1767; Independent Conservative; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; approx. circ., weekdays 60,000, Sundays 90,000; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN.

Ny Tid: Boulevarden 34; f. 1887; Social Democrat; evenings and Sundays; circ. weekdays 8,881, Sundays 9,416; Editor HARRY RASMUSSEN.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten (The West Coast): Banegaardspladsen; f. 1917; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 51,100; Editors AAGE NIELSEN and THYGE MADSEN.

HADERSLEV

Dannevirke Højmdal: f. 1838; Liberal-Democratic; evening; circ. 12,000; Editor SV. IRGENS HANSEN.

HERNING

Herning-Bladet: Jyllandsgade 2; circ. 30,375; Editor PAUL DE WOLFF.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis (Newspaper of Frederiksborg County): Helsingørgade 6-8, Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 36,459, Sundays 42,613; Editors EINAR JACOBSEN and HELGE LANGKILDE.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende (Vendsyssel Times): f. 1872; Liberal; evening; circ. weekdays 30,900, Sundays 35,100; Editor SV. AA. THORSEN.

HOLBAEK

Holbaek Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; circ. 13,300; Editor VIGGO KNUDSEN.

Annonceugebladet "By og Land": Algade 1; circ. 19,016.

HORSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; circ. 21,637; Chief Editor ERLING BRØNDUM; Editor IVER TANG.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46; f. 1849; Conservative; morning; circ. 34,112, Sundays 46,705; Editors BØRGE THERKILDSEN, VAGN MADSEN.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; circ. 20,540; Editor P. GIVSKOV CHRISTENSEN.

NYKØBING

Lolland Falsters Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; circ. 15,600; Editor GUNHILD BORK.

NAESTVED

Naestved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; circ. 22,486; Liberal; Editor ASGER OLSEN.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Conservative; evening; circ. weekdays 56,000, Sundays 106,000; Editors KNUD SECHER, JUEL V. RY.

Fyns Tidende (Times of Funen): Gråbrodreplads 4; f. 1872; Liberal; morning; net circ. weekdays 30,000, Sundays 110,000; Editor ARNE GRUM-SCHWENSEN.

Fynsk Aktuelt: Kongensgade 65; f. 1896; organ of Social-Democratic Party; mornings; circ. 14,000; Editor ERLING WELBLUND.

RANDERS

Randers Amts Avis: f. 1810; circ. 25,336; Conservative; Editors PREBEN WINGE, C. THOR MØLLER, B. GRAUBALLE.

Randers Dagblad: Ostergade 8; f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 6,800; Editor KNUD MOGENSEN.

RINGSTED

Dagbladet: Liberal; circ. 33,362; Editor PER WINTHER.

SILKEBORG

Silkeborg Avis: f. 1857; Independent; circ. 25,200; Editor VIGGO SØRENSEN.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Bredgade 14; f. 1815; Liberal; daily; for western part of Zealand; approx. circ. 28,000; Editor VAGN FREDENS.

SVENDBORG

Svendborg Avis: Liberal; circ. 24,979; Editor T. AERØ HANSEN.

SØNDERBORG

Sønderjyden: Jernbanegade 13; f. 1920; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor BJERREGAARD JESSEN.

VEJLE

Jysk Aktuelt: Daemningen 19 Jylland-Fyn; Social Democratic; morning; circ. 50,000; Editor LEO CHRISTENSEN.

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; circ. 28,272; Editor G. SKYTTE NIELSEN.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagsgade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; women's magazine; circ. 166,216.

Det Bedste af Readers Digest: Rådhuspladsen 14, 1550 Copenhagen; Danish Readers Digest; monthly; circ. 195,000; Editor MOGENS NIELSEN.

Berlingske Aftenavis: Pilestræde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; weekly; Independent Conservative; circ. 19,600; Chief Editors TERKEL M. TERKELSEN, SV. AA. LUND and AAGE DELEURAN.

Bilen og Båden: Norre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; boats and cars; monthly.

Billed-Bladet: Pilestræde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1938; weekly; circ. 199,541; Editor ERIK SABROE.

Bo Bedre: Norre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; homes and gardens; weekly; circ. 95,235; Editor ANKER TIEDEMANN.

Camping: Gammel Kongevej 74, 1850 Copenhagen; circ. 43,000.

Dansk Familieblad: Forlagshuset, Bygmestervej 2, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1910; circ. 87,436; weekly; Editor HANS BARFOD.

Eva: Norre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; women's weekly; circ. 62,600.

Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal: 18 Vigerslev Allé, Copenhagen 2500 Valby; f. 1877; circ. 328,194; weekly; Editor AAGE GRAUBALLE.

Femina: 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1847; circ. 85,000; Editor THOMAS ROSENBERG.

Foto-Avisen: Gartnervænget 79, 3520 Farum; photography; eight per year; circ. 42,470.

Hendes Verden: Bygmestervej 2, Copenhagen NV; f. 1937; circ. 124,256; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HOVLAND.

Hjemmet (The Home): Vognmagsgade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; circ. 220,000; Chief Editor MOGENS FØNSS.

Hus og Hjem: Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; circ. 17,335; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKENFELDT.

Landsbladet: Platanenvej 28, 1606 Copenhagen; farmer's weekly; circ. 125,000.

Motor: Norregade 36, 1165 Copenhagen K; cars and motor-tourism; fortnightly; circ. 275,700.

Reflex: Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen; business and professional monthly; circ. 66,400.

Samvirke: Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; consumer co-op fortnightly; circ. 737,312.

Se og Hør: 18 Vigerslev Allé, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; family; circ. 200,000; Editor MOGENS E. PEDERSEN.

Søndags-B.T.: Købmagsgade 39, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1921; circ. 250,000; weekly; Editor NELE POUL SØRENSEN.

Ude og Hjemme: 18 Vigerslev Allé, Copenhagen Valby; f. 1927; circ. 116,655; weekly; Editor EIGIL ANDERSEN.

Vi Unge: Kompagnistræde 39, 1208 Copenhagen; teenagers' weekly; circ. 36,000; Editor CARL W. BAERENTZEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Advokatbladet: Klosterstræde 23, 1157 Copenhagen; legal fortnightly; circ. 3,800.

Aften og Ungdomsskolen: Højgårdstøften 240, 2630 Tåstrup; education; fortnightly; circ. 8,000.

Andelsbladet: Vestre Farimagsgade 3, 1606 Copenhagen; weekly Co-op magazine; circ. 14,000.

Arkitekten: Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K; f. 1898; circ. 5,700; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER.

Arkitektur: Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1957; circ. 4,200; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; bi-monthly.

Danish Journal: Holbergsgade 20, 1057 Copenhagen K; export quarterly; English, German, French, Spanish editions; circ. 25,000.

Danmarks Skibsfart: Grønnegade 33, 1107 Copenhagen; shipping; circ. 5,500.

Dansk Kemi: Skelbackgade, 1717 Copenhagen; chemistry; circ. 2,274.

Dansk Musiktidsskrift: Møntergade 6A, 1116 Copenhagen K; music; eight per year; circ. 2,500.

Det Danske Bogmarked: Vesterbrogade 41b, 1620 Copenhagen; books and literature; circ. 4,700.

Det nye Dansk Landbrug: V. Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen K; farming monthly; circ. 6,500.

Film 72: Birkholmvej 30, 2720 Vanløse; monthly; circ. 2,500.

DENMARK—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

- Finanstidende:** Store Kannikestraede 16, 1169 Copenhagen K; finance weekly; circ. 6,700; Editor S. THIBERG.
- Fremtiden:** published by Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab., Farvergade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1945; international affairs; circ. 3,500; Editors POUL MØLLER, JOHAN WILHELM, NIELS J. HAAGERUP.
- Fysisk Tidsskrift:** Niels Bohr Institute, Blegdamsvej 17, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; physics quarterly; circ. 700.
- Jazzrevy:** Fredriksborggade 46, 1360 Copenhagen; jazz quarterly; circ. 2,500.
- Journalisten:** Klosterstraede 23, 1157 Copenhagen; journalist's monthly; circ. 3,114.
- Landbongt:** H. C. Ørstedesvej 28c, 1879 Copenhagen; agricultural monthly; circ. 11,746.
- Politiken Weekly:** Rådhuspladsen 37, 1550 Copenhagen; f. 1909; current affairs; circ. 7,000; Editor SVEND A. ANDERSEN.
- Politisk Revy:** Dronningensgade 14, 1420 Copenhagen; left wing politics and culture; fortnightly; circ. 6,000.
- Populaer Radio og TV Teknik:** Pilestraede 34, 1147 Copenhagen; electronics monthly; circ. 14,327.
- Skandinavisk Motor Journal:** Rosenørnsalle 18, 1970 Copenhagen; monthly; circ. 10,819.
- Sundhedsbladet:** Börstenbindervej 4, 5000 Odense; health; twice-monthly; circ. 8,500.
- Ugeskrift for Læger med Nordisk Medicin:** Dr. Tvaergade 30, 1302 Copenhagen; twice weekly; medical; circ. 11,200.

NEWS AGENCY

- Ritzaus Bureau (Ritzaus Agency):** Mikkil Bryggersgade 3, 1000 Copenhagen K; f. 1866 to collect and distribute to Danish Press and firms general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuter, Agence France-Presse and European national agencies; owned

by all Danish Newspapers as from January 1st, 1947; Chair. of Board of DIRS. KNUD SECHER; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief BENT THORNDALH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Copenhagen

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Adelgade 49.

UPI (U.S.A.): Store Strandstræde 8; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.

The following agencies are also represented: AP, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA) and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; comprises managing directors.

Dansk Dagblades Fællesrepræsentation (Joint Council of Danish Newspapers): Copenhagen; f. 1936; comprises representatives of the nine publishers' and editors' organizations; general spokesman for the Danish Press; issued Code of Ethics for the Press, 1960.

Dansk Journalistforbund (Danish Journalists' Union): Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 2,500 mems.; Pres. CARSTEN NIELSEN; Sec. ELSEBET BACH.

Federation of Danish Newspapers: Copenhagen; comprises owners and editors.

Illustrated Press Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; mems. publishers of magazines.

Københavns Bladudgiverforning (Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers Council): c/o Berlingske Tidende, 34 Pilestræde, 1147 Copenhagen K.

Provincial Newspaper Publishers' Association: Landemaerket, Copenhagen K; mems. directors of all provincial papers except Social Democrat dailies.

Social Democrat Provincial Newspaper Press: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, Copenhagen V.

PUBLISHERS

Altogether there are about 80 publishing houses in Denmark. In 1969, 3,979 new books were published and the number of reprints totalled 999 (excluding unchanged reprints).

- Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S:** Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.
- Bergs Forlag A/S:** Gl. Kongevej 136-138, 1850 Copenhagen; f. 1965; children's and general; Man. H. M. BERG.
- Forlaget Børsen A/S:** Vognmagergade 2, 1120 Copenhagen K; business; Man. Dir. CHR. LILLELUND.
- J. Fr. Clausens Forlag:** Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.
- Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S:** Møntergade 19-21, Copenhagen K.
- Flensted's Forlag:** 4 Kastanievej, 5000 Odense; f. 1936; international editions of Hans Christian Andersen; Dir. C. O. FLESTED.
- Forlaget Forum A/S:** Boghandlernes Hus, 4-6 Siljengade, 2300 Copenhagen S.
- Forlaget Ivar Teknisk Litteratur:** Vesterbrogade 19, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1937; technical literature; Man. ERNA TORIN.
- Fremad:** Nørrebrogade 54, 2200 Copenhagen N; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated and paperbacks; Man. Dir. IB. LINDÉN.

G.E.C. Gad: Vimmelskiftet 32, Copenhagen K; f. 1855; Propr. G. E. C. GAD'S FOUNDATION; law, management and other handbooks.

Jul. Gjellerups Forlag A/S: Roemersgade 11, 1362 Copenhagen K.

Gutenberg-Bladene: Gutenberg, 11 Vognmagergade, 1148 Copenhagen K; magazines for women, children and the family; Dir. PETER HAMMERTOFT.

Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag: Klareboderne 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1770; DIRS. OTTO B. LINDHARDT, CARL Z. HANSEN, MOGENS KNUDSEN, GERT RINGHOF; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks.

P. Haase & Sons Forlag: Løvstræde 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Dir. N. J. HAASE; children's books, textbooks, handbooks.

H. Hagerups Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

Steen Hasselbalchs Forlag A/S: Tempovej 10-12, 2750 Ballerup; f. 1916; fiction (Danish, and translations), non-fiction, crime, humour, management and general literature; Man. Dir. E. WILKENSCHILDT.

Alfred G. Hassing Publishers Ltd.: Vodroffsvej 26, 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1915; cultural history, art, topography, natural science; Man. Dir. TORBEN MEYER.

DENMARK—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

H. Hirschsprungs Forlag: Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K.

A. F. Host & Son: Bredgade 35, Copenhagen; f. 1836; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND; publishers and booksellers, crafts and hobbies, languages, books on Denmark, children's books.

Jespersen og Pios Forlag: Valkendorfsgrde 22, 1151 Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN; fiction, popular science and children's books.

Kraks Legat: Nytorv 17, DK 1450 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Vejviser (Krak's Industrial and Commercial Directory of Denmark)*, *The Danish Who's Who, Export Directory of Denmark*, *Denmark—An Official Handbook* (in co-operation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and others.

Martins Forlag: Ny Vestergade 13, 1471 Copenhagen K.

Munksgaard Ltd.: 35 Nørre Søgade, 1370 Copenhagen K; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Koebmagergade 49, 1150 Copenhagen K.

Politikens Forlag: Vestergade 26, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, year-books and maps; Dirs. BO BRAMSEN, PETER LINDHOLT.

Rhodos, International Science and Art Publishers: Strandgade 36, 1401 Copenhagen K; f. 1959; science, literature, politics, professional, criticism; Dir. URSULA BLAEDEL.

J. H. Schultz Ltd.: Gothersgade 49, Copenhagen; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; special educational books; Managing Dir. OLE TROCK-JANSEN; Publishing Man. M. BROCKDORFF.

Det Schöbergssko Forlag: Landemaerket 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1857; Propr. Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S; Managing Dir. PAUL MONRAD; text-books, fiction, history, travels.

Thaning & Appels Forlag: Nørregade 20A, 1165 Copenhagen K.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeggerforening: Vesterbrogade 41B, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1837; 64 mems.; Chair. OLE RESTRUP; Sec. ERIC V. KRÜSTRUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Denmark: Radiohuset, Rosenørnsallé 22, Copenhagen; Dir.-Gen. HANS SØLVHØJ; Radio Programme Dir. J. FR. LAWAETZ; Television Programme Dir. L. BINDSLØV; Tech. Dir. P. HANSEN.

RADIO

Stations at:

Home Services:

Copenhagen
Herstedvester
Kalundborg
Bornholm
Fyn
Aarhus
Aalborg

Sønderjylland
Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Esbjerg
Skive
Tønder

Overseas Services:

Herstedvester.

Number of receivers (1971): 1,493,364.

TELEVISION

Stations at:

Copenhagen	West-Jutland (Vestjylland)
Fünen (Fyn)	Nordschleswig (Sønderjylland)
Aalborg	South-Zealand (Sydsjælland)
Aarhus	Bornholm

Number of receivers (1971): 1,381,895.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

The National Bank of Denmark is the country's central bank and, though it is under the supervision of the government, it is a self-governing institution, independent of the State. It can therefore, with certain limits, pursue an independent economic policy. By the terms of the National Bank Act it is solely responsible for putting into circulation all notes and coins. In 1936 the act specified that the amount of issued notes should be covered by gold reserves of at least 25 per cent. However this demand has been shelved since 1931 and now all note issue which is not backed by gold has to be guaranteed by bills of exchange, securities noted on the Stock Exchange, or outstanding accounts or loans for which adequate security has been provided.

The first commercial banks were founded 125 years ago and now there are approximately 100 banks with some 1,900 branches. This is a very high number in proportion to the size of the country but an increasing trend towards mergers is expected to rationalize the system

soon. There are also some 300 savings banks in the country. Though the Savings Bank Act does not allow them to engage in commercial banking activities there is a considerable overlap in the activities of the Commercial Banks and the Savings Banks. Both these groups are under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Danmarks Nationalbank (National Bank of Denmark): 17 Holmens Kanal, 1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818 (Danish bank of issue); since May 1936 national autonomous institution chartered under the Act of April 7th, 1936; capital fund 50m. kr.; dep. 8,519m. kr. (Dec. 1970); gold in coin and bullion 484m. kr.; notes in circ. 5,387m. kr.; brs. 3 (in Aalborg, Aarhus and Odense); Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, F. SUNESEN, Sv. ANDERSEN; Managers T. FRIS, B. CHRISTIANSEN, F. HOLLESEN, O. SCHELIN, A. BRØNDUM.

Amagerbanken, Aktieselskab: Amagerbrogade 25, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 30m. kr.; dep. 495m. kr.; Chair. BØRGE KOEK; Chief Gen. Man. BØRGE KNUDSEN.

Andelsbanken A.m.b.A.: Vesterbrogade 4A, Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 160m. kr.; dep. 3,251m. kr.; Chief Gen. Man. KRISTIAN MØLLER.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, Copenhagen; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 82m. kr.; Man. Dirs. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN, S. NIBELIUS.

Danske Provinsbank, Den A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, Aarhus; branches in Odense, Copenhagen and Aalborg; f. 1967 by merger of Aarhus Privatbank, Aalborg Diskontobank and Fyens Disconto Kasse; cap. 165m. kr.; dep. 3,086m. kr.; res. 172m. kr.; Gen. Mans. E. RAHBEK, E. NÆRO, N. SCHACK-EYBER, E. SLEBSAGER, E. HASTRUP.

Den Danske Landmandsbank: Holmens Kanal 12, 1092 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; cap. 362m. kr.; res. 397m. kr.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Gen. Mans. S. O. SORESENSEN, TAGE ANDERSEN, H. MÆGAARD NIELSEN.

Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: H. C. Andersen Boulevard 37, 1595 Copenhagen V; f. 1850 as D. B. Adler & Co.; name changed to D. B. Adler & Co. Bank A/S; present name adopted in 1950; cap. 97.5m. kr.; Dirs. S. FREDRIKSEN, H. HERMANSEN, P. T. MADSEN.

Haandvaerkerbanken i Kjøbenhavn A/S: Amagertov 24, Copenhagen; f. 1867; cap. 20m.; dep. 387m. kr.; Dir. W. KLOSTER.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, Copenhagen; f. 1873; cap. (p.u.) 450m. kr.; Chair. H. BECH-BRUUN; Chief Joint Gen. Mans. C. B. ANDERSEN, BENDT HANSEN, H. GADE.

Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn A/S: Borsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1857; cap. 250m. kr.; dep. 4,317m. kr.; Chair. of Board B. SUENSON; Gen. Mans. J. V. THYGESEN, A. SCHMIEGELOW, M. STAAL.

Varde Bank A/S: Varde; f. 1872; cap. 23.1m. kr.; dep. 435.3m. kr.; res. 42m. kr.; Chair. P. JAEGER; Gen. Mans. E. JACOBSEN, G. ULRIK, C. K. HANSEN; CHR. F. HOUBORG.

MORTGAGE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

Den vest- og sønderjydske Kreditforening (The Credit Association of Western and Southern Jutland): Herningvej 3, 6950 Ringkøbing; f. 1860; cap. 1,006m. kr.; Dir. J. LARSEN.

Forende Kreditforeninger (Credit Association for Real Estate on the Danish Islands): Anker Heegaardsgade 4, 1572 Copenhagen V; f. 1971 as an amalgamation of several other credit associations; loans and bonds 9,300m. kr.; res. 375m. kr.

Jydsk Grundejer-Kreditforening: Herning; f. 1893; cap. 5,000m. kr.; Chair. F. DAHL NIELSEN; publ. *Aarsberetning* (yearly).

Jydsk Husmandskreditforening (The Credit Association of Estate Owners in Jutland): Aalborg; f. 1880; cap. 1,826m. kr.; res. 90m. kr.; Managers S. J. SØRENSEN, SØREN HANSEN, OLE CHRISTIANSEN, ARNE HEM, BENT RASMUSSEN.

Jyllands Kreditforening (The Credit Association of Jutland): 8260 Århus-Viby J. Kongsgaarden, Borgyold 16; f. 1971; cap. 15,000m. kr.; loans 500,000 kr.; Dirs. E. WITTRUP, SVENAAGE MARCUSSEN, JOERGEN LARSEN, MOGENS HOEYER, B. RASMUSSEN.

Kreditforeningen af Grundejere i Fyens Stift (Credit Association of Estate Owners in the Island of Funen): Mageløs 2, Odense; f. 1860; cap. 2,400m. Kr.; Mans. KNUD ANDERSEN, H. L. HANSEN, BILLE FOLKMAR.

Kreditforeningen af Kommuner i Danmark: Kultorvet 16, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; issued and outstanding bonds 3,692m. kr.; res. 24m. kr.; safety fund 20m. kr.; Dirs. NIELS RASMUSSEN, WOLDHARDT MADSEN.

Kreditforeningen Danmark (Mortgage Credit Association Denmark): Jarmers Pl. 2, 1590 Copenhagen V; f. 1972 by merger of Østifternes Kreditforening and Ny Jysk Grundejer-Kreditforening; bonds (cap.) 38,500m. kr.; res. 1,040m. kr. (1971); Chair. KARMARK OLSEN, J. KNUDSEN PEDERSEN.

Kreditforeningen for industrielle Ejendomme: Banegaardspladsen 1, 1570 Copenhagen V; f. 1898; loan association; rendering loan on mortgage to owners of industrial real estate; cap. 1,244m. kr., p.u. 973m. kr.; res. 95m. kr.; Dir. TORK SORESEN.

Kreditkassen for Husejerne i Kjøbenhavn: Raadhuspladsen 59, 1550 Copenhagen V; f. 1797; cap. (p.u.) 1,875m. Kr.; res. 106m. Kr.; Dirs. AAGE HANSEN, B. HARUP, BØRGE KOEK, KNUD EHLERS, ALBINUS RISOM.

Ny Jydske Kjøbstad-Kreditforening (First Mortgage Credit Association): Aaboulvarden 69, Aarhus; f. 1871; cap. 3,528.4m. Kr.; bonds in circulation 3,298.1m. Kr.; balance of debts owing 3,299.4m. Kr.; res. (res. fund) 98.4m. Kr.; Chair. KARMARK OLSEN; Dirs. SVEND DAL, JUUL-NIELSEN, CARL KJERGAARD PETERSEN.

Sønderjyllands Kreditforening (South Jutland Credit Association): Aastrupvej 13, Haderslev; f. 1920; mortgage 765m. Kr.; res. 37.5m. Kr.; Dirs. S. MARCUSSEN, H. BAYER, A. HOYER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Børsen: Fondsbørsen, Copenhagen; f. 1651; Royal Commissioner E. SVEINBJORNSSON; Dir. ERIK RAVN.

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (The Danish State Life Insurance Office): Kampmannsgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1842; Man. Dir. C. A. BUSCH-PETERSEN; Man. ERIK ROSENDAHL.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Arbejdsgivernes Ulykkesforsikring (Employers' Accident Insurance Co., Mutual): 14 Politortorvet, Copenhagen V; f. 1899; Man. K. LYDERS-PETERSEN.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica A/S: Bredgade 40, Copenhagen; f. 1915; Gen. Man. PAULI ANDERSEN.

Danske Lloyd Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet (Danish Lloyd Insurance Company Ltd.): Holmens Kanal 42, Copenhagen; f. 1899; marine, transport, fire, accident, car, third party; Gen. Man. C. P. HEIEDE; Man. J. SVEND-HANSEN.

Den almindelige Brandforsikring for Landbygninger (The General Fire Insurance Company, Mutual): Stormgade 10, Copenhagen; f. 1792; mutual buildings' fire insurance company; Man. Dir. MOGENS K. A. OLESEN.

Det gjensidige Forsikringselskab "Danmark" (Mutual Insurance Company "Denmark"): Parallelvej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1861; fire, casualty, liability, workmen's compensation, etc.; Dir. STEEN RODE.

Det gjensidige Livsforsikringselskab "Danmark" (Mutual Life Insurance Company "Denmark"): Parallelvej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1872; life insurance; Dir. H. C. ANDERSEN.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co. A/S (*The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Højbro Plads 10, Copenhagen; f. 1798; all branches except life; Manager POUL VISSING.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Haand i Haand (*Hand in Hand Insurance Company*): Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1890; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LØPPENTHIEN; Management R. LUND-ANDERSEN, M. LØPPENTHIEN, H. H. MATHIESEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet National: Holmens Kanal 22, Copenhagen; f. 1905; accident, burglary, fire, marine and transport, automobile, sickness, workmen's compensation, reinsurance; Chair. of Board of Dirs. F. LØPPENTHIEN; Management MOGENS LØPPENTHIEN, R. LUND-ANDERSEN, H. H. MATHIESEN.

Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Skandinavia (*"Skandinavia" Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Kongens Nytorv 6, Copenhagen; f. 1899; insurance and reinsurance of all classes; Gen. Mans. S. ØST HANSEN, FINN HERTZ, H. THRANOV, E. SCHOLLER LARSEN.

Kjøbenhavns Brandforsikring (*The Copenhagen Fire Insurance*): Ved Stranden 14, Copenhagen; f. 1731; Chair. H. SOVENIUS-NIELSEN; Dirs. F. PEDERSEN, H. E. LANGKILDE.

Købstædernes almindelige Brandforsikring (*Common Fire Insurance in the Provincial Towns*): Ved Stranden 14, 1061 Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. AAGE JENSEN; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Livsforsikringsselskabet Fremtiden, gensidigt (*Fremtiden Mutual Life Insurance Association*): Vesterbro 18, Aalborg; f. 1886; mutual life; Pres. H. SANDER; Mans. J. SIDENIUS, R. BEIER.

Nordisk Brandforsikring A/S (*Nordisk Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 25, Copenhagen K; f. 1897; Gen. Man. J. WOGELIUS NIELSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (*Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Grønningen 23, Copenhagen K; f. 1894; reinsurance; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Livsforsikrings-Aktieselskab HAFNIA (*The Nordic Life Assurance Co. HAFNIA*): Holmens Kanal 9, Copenhagen; f. 1872; life; Gen. Managers N. E. ANDERSEN (Chair.), J. S. DREYER, H. PALLUDAN.

Nye Danske af 1864: Raadhuspladsen 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1864; all branches except direct marine; Gen. Man. KAJ CHRISTENSEN.

Reassurance-Compagniet Salamandra A/S (*Reinsurance Company Salamandra A/S*): Nye Danskes Hus, Rådhuspladsen 14, 1550 Copenhagen; f. 1918; Man. PETER BRAMSEN.

ASSOCIATION

Assurandør-Societetet (*Danish Insurance Assoc.*): Amaliegade 10, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 170 mems.; Chair. JØRGEN S. DREYER; Dir. GREGER KØEFØED; Sec. M. BOJESSEN-KØEFØED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

The Economic Council: Nørre Voldgade 68 IV, 1358 Copenhagen K; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 25 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Chair. Prof. Dr. ANDERS ØLGAARD, N. V. SKAK-NIELSEN, Prof. J. VIBE-PEDERSEN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, Copenhagen V.; Chair. J. C. THYGESEN; Sec. ROBERT RIIS.

Denmark's Provincial Chamber of Commerce: Kompagni-stræde 32A, 1208 Copenhagen K; Pres. MOGENS AASTED; Man. Dir. B. KREMER.

Grosserer-Societetets Komite (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1742; approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. DAN BJØRNER; Sec.-Gen. B. HØEGH-GULDBERG.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. KURT A. HAUSTRUP; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Brewers' Assn.*): Frederiksberggade 11, Copenhagen; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Dir. J. SIMONSEN.

Danmarks Tekstiltekniske Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Gregorsøvej, 2630 Tastrup; f. 1942; 550 mems.; Pres. FRANK POVELSEN; Vice-Pres. BENT KØCH; publ. *Teknisk tidsskrift for Textil- og beklædningsindustri*.

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, 1503 Copenhagen V; f. 1896; 23,400 mems.; Chair. LEIF HARTWELL; Vice-Chair. KAJ POULSEN; Dir.-Gen. ARNE LUND; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

Danske Handelsstands Fællesrepræsentation (*Joint Representation of the Danish Traders' Associations*): Børsen, Copenhagen V; f. 1884; Sec. B. HØEGH-GULDBERG; publs. *Komiteens Meddelelser*.

De danske Mejeriforeningers Fællesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairy Associations*): Frederiks Allé 22, 8000 Aarhus; f. 1912; 28 mems.; Chair. CHR. SPEGGERS; Sec. T. MATHIASSEN.

Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugforeninger (*The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society*): Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1896; Chair. LARS P. JENSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ NIELSEN; Mem. Board KRISTIAN NIELSEN, THORKILD THOUSTRUP, POUL PETERSEN, GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN, S. RASMUSSEN; Sec. F. METZLAFF; Gen. Man. EBBE GROES.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Assn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 8 mems.; Chair. POUL SKJOLDBORG; Sec. STIG ANDERSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanten i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 192 mems.; Chair. ERIC B. RASMUSSEN; Sec. EBBE NIELSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanten i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 309 mems.; Chair. SVEND HEINEKE; Sec. AAGE G. NIELSEN.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Trades and Crafts*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 20, 1553 Copenhagen V;

DENMARK—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

- f. 1879; comprises about 450 asscns. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. ADOLPH SORESEN; Man. M. J. ROSENBERG; publ. *Informationstrenesten* (monthly).
- Industriraadet** (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): H. C. Andersen Blvd. 18, 1596 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 3,000 mems.; Pres. N. ARNT-HJENSEN; Dir. OVE MUNCH; publs. *Dansk Industri*.
- Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab** (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvej 26, Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. OLUFSEN, HJALMAR CLAUSEN, EDV. TESDORPF; Dir. H. WRAAE-JENSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.
- Landbrugsraadet** (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg, Axeltorv 3, Copenhagen; f. 1919; 27 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN; Dir. N. KJØRGAARD; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).
- Sammenslutningen af Arbejdsgivere indenfor den keramiske Industri** (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 33 mems.; Chair. OLE SIMONSEN; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.
- De samvirkende danske Husmandsforeninger** (*The Federation of Danish Smallholders' Societies*): Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1910; 64,926 mems.; Chair. PETER JØRGENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Husmandshjemmet*.
- De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger** (*Federation of Danish Agricultural Societies*): Axelborg, Copenhagen; f. 1893; 131,400 mems.; Pres. A. ANDERSEN, A. PILEGAARD LARSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOVBAK; publ. *Landsbladet* (weekly).
- Textilfabrikantforeningen** (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Smallegade 14, 2000 Copenhagen; f. 1895; 145 mems.; Pres. JØRGEN G. HANSEN, M.C.E.; Managing Dir. ERLING LARSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERSHØV; publs. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide*, *Technical Journal of the Textile and Clothing Industries*.

TRADE UNIONS

- Landsorganisationen i Danmark** (*Federation of Danish Trade Unions*): Rosenørns Allé 14, Copenhagen; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Chair. KAI PETERSEN; Treas. CARL ROSENBERG JENSEN; Secs. KNUD CHRISTENSEN, SVEND BACHE VOGBJERG, VERNER SØRENSEN, INGA OLSEN, HAUBERT NIELSEN; publ. *Lon og Virke*; total membership 865,316; 60 affiliated unions.

- Beklædningsarbejderforbund** (*Garment Workers' Union*): Vendersgade 29, Copenhagen; f. 1887; 19,000 mems.; Chair. and Sec. HERMAN SCHÄFER.
- Dansk Jernbane Forbund** (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Knapbrostraede 12, Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 10,000 mems.; Chair. BØRGE AANÆS; Sec. S. B. SMITH; publ. *Jernbane Tidende* (fortnightly).
- Dansk Postforbund** (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13, 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 11,500 mems.; Chair. AAGE NIELSEN; Sec. S. K. JENSEN.
- Dansk Smede- og Maskinarbejderforbund** (*Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Union*): Vester Søgade 4, Copenhagen; f. 1888; about 89,000 mems.; Chair. HANS RASMUSSEN; Deputy Chair. ARNE JENSEN; Secs. PAULUS ANDERSEN, BØRGE OLSEN, JANUS JENSEN, CH. HANSEN, HENRIK HANSEN, AAGE MADSEN, C. V. FÜHRING SØRENSEN, TAGE JENSEN, ERIK ANDERSEN; Treas. CHR. CARLSSON; publ. *Metal* (monthly).
- Dansk Textilarbejderforbund** (*Textile Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, Copenhagen V; f. 1885; 16,260 mems. (March 1969); Pres. and Gen. Sec. HOLGER HANSEN; publ., together with the Garment Workers' Union, *Sjof & Saks* (monthly, 40,000 copies).
- Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark** (*Shop Assistants' and Office Clerks' Union*): H. C. Andersen Boulevard 43, Copenhagen; f. 1900; 140,000 mems.; Chair. MAX HARVØE; publ. *H.K.-bladet* (monthly).
- Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund** (*Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, Copenhagen; f. 1901; 56,000 mems.; Chair. EDITH OLSEN; publ. *Medlemsblad for Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund* (quarterly).
- Malerforbundet** (*Painters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23c, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; approx. 13,776 mems.; Chair. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).
- Snedkerforbundet** (*Joiners' Union*): Rømersgade 24, Copenhagen; f. 1885; approx. 15,700 mems.; Chair. HARRY CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Snedkeren*.

TRADE FAIR

- Scandinavian Institutional Equipment Trade Fair**: Scandinavian Trade Centre for Home Furnishings, Bella Centret, 2400 Copenhagen N.V.; June 19th-23rd, 1972; mainly domestic furnishings and fittings.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- Danske Statsbaner (DSB)** (*Danish State Railways*): Solvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; Gen. Man. POVL HJELT; controls 2,352 km. of track of which 84 km. in the Copenhagen suburban area are electrified. 500 km., mostly branch lines, are run by some 18 private companies.

ROADS

There are 61,690 km. (38,556 miles) of roads in Denmark, of which 86 per cent are hard surface. Of this total, 244 km. are modern motorway and 2,225 km. main roads.

- Ministry of Public Works** (*Transport Department*): Slots-holmsgade 10, 1216 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; Permanent Sec. PALLE CHRISTENSEN; admin. general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

- Danske Statsbaner**: Solvgade 40, 1349 Copenhagen K; operates passenger, train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways; Man. Ø. BECH.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Free Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. It covers 161 acres and has extensive cold-storage facilities and 13,000 feet of quays. Customs duties are only payable if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aalborg, Aarhus and

DENMARK—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Odense. Esbjerg provides daily services to England and there are eight other ports of importance.

COMPANIES

"Atalanta" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Longanstraede 16, Copenhagen; f. 1963; Man. AAGE HEMPEL.

DFDS A/S: St. Annae Plads 30, 1295 Copenhagen; f. 1866; 131,147 gross registered tons. Regular passenger services between Esbjerg and Harwich and from other ports in Denmark with goods service to principal ports in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Faroes, Portugal, Spain, Canary Islands, South America; from the Mediterranean to Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Mexico, U.S. Gulf; from U.S. Gulf to West Africa; from Genoa to Malaga, Palma Mallorca, Patras, Tangiers and Tunis; Chair. K. LAURITZEN; Man. Dirs. H. JENSEN, R. BIER.

The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Holbergsgade 2, Copenhagen; f. 1897; 347,398 gross registered tons; motor ships and tankers. Regular services to all parts of the world. Chair. MOGENS PAGH; Vice-Chair. J. C. ASCHENGREEN; Man. Dirs. M. PAGH, WERNER NIELSEN, T. W. SCHMITH, S. STORM-JORGENSEN.

"Dantank" Steamship Co. Ltd.: Amaliegade 35, Copenhagen K; f. 1952; Man. C. K. HANSEN.

J. Lauritzen: Hammerensgade 1, 1267 Copenhagen; f. 1884; 178,188 gross registered tons; service with refrigerated vessels from S. America to U.K. and Continent; refrigerated vessels, tanker services and Arctic and Antarctic trade; Proprs. KNUD LAURITZEN, IVAR LAURITZEN.

A. P. Moller Associated Concerns: Kongens Nytorv 8, Copenhagen; 1,641,000 gross registered tons; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Europe; Dirs. MAERSK MC-KINNEY MOLLER, GEORG ANDERSEN.

Norden Steamship Co., Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 30,029 gross registered tons; tramp; Dir. E. MUNCH ANDERSEN.

Ove Skou: H. C. Andersens Blvd. 44/46, 1553 Copenhagen V; international trading; Man. Dir. OVE SKOU.

Steamship Company, Orient, Ltd.: Amaliegade 49, Copenhagen K; f. 1915; approx. 7,700 gross registered tons; world-wide tramp trade; Dir. J. KRUEL.

Weco-Shipping I/S: Frederiksgade 17, Copenhagen K; joint management for the following shipping lines; Man. Dirs. CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN and E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

"Dannebrog" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1883; 24,861 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

"Vendila" Steamship Co. Ltd.: f. 1898; 3,100 gross registered tons; general tramp and tank trade on all seas.

Weco-Shipping I/S: general tramp and tank trade on all seas, also chartering and agency business in Copenhagen and Kalundborg.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (Danish Shipowners' Asscn.): Amaliegade 33, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 2,567,889 registered tons; Chair. V. A. NYHOLM; Man. Dir. VICTOR WENZEL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic Airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg, Billund, Karup, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sonderborg and Thisted in Jutland, Ronne in Bornhold, Bornholm and Odense in Funen.

Det Danske Luftfartsselskab A/S (DDL): Partner in SAS; Norre Farimagsgade 5, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. HALDOR TOPSOE; Man. Dir. H. BECH-BRUUN. See under Sweden.

Denmark is served by 30 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

TOURIST ORGANIZATION

Danish Tourist Board: Banegaardspladsen 5, Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. SVEN ACKER; publs. *Hotel Guide*, *Denmark-folders*, *Denmark-posters*.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Gerhard Gross, Auerspergstrasse 2, Salzburg.
Belgium: 115 Rue Royale, Brussels.
France: 142 Champs-Elysees, Paris 8.
Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Am Hauptbahnhof, 6 Frankfurt am Main and 2-4 Glockengiesserwall, Walhof, 2 Hamburg.
Italy: 76 Via V. Veneto 116, Rome.
Norway: 8 Fr. Nansens Plass, Oslo.
Sweden: 3 Jakobsgratan, Stockholm.
Switzerland: 14 Munsterhof, Zurich.
United Kingdom: 169-173 Regent St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (Danish Institute for Information about Denmark and cultural co-operation with other nations): Kultorvet 2, 1175 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; establishes

active contacts with other countries by providing information about Danish culture and all aspects of life in Denmark. Activities include summer schools and study tours, revised editions of books and reference papers on Danish education, public libraries, social welfare, architecture, art and crafts, etc. Dir. FOLMER WIST; Periodicals *Contact with Denmark* (English, French, German, Flemish, and Italian editions) twice yearly and *Musical Denmark* annually. There are institutes in the U.K. (Edinburgh), Belgium (Brussels), France (Rouen), Switzerland (Zurich) and Federal Germany (Dortmund).

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Royal Theatre: Copenhagen; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.

New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annex of the above.

New Theatre: Copenhagen; under private management.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Copenhagen.
Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Danish Atomic Energy Commission: 1401 Copenhagen K, 29 Strandgade; f. 1955; Chair. Exec. Cttee. H. H. KOCH; Sec.-Gen. HANS VON BÜLOW.

HEADS OF DIVISIONS

Prof. O. KOFOED-HANSEN (Physics); AAGE JENSEN (Reactors); Dr. J. MARSTRAND (Constructions); JENS RASMUSSEN (Electronics); H. L. GJØRUP (Health

Physics); J. SANDFAER (Agriculture); P. L. ØLGAARD (Reactor Physics); NIELS HANSEN (Metallurgy); Dr. N. W. HOLM (Accelerator); TH. FRIIS SØRENSEN (DR-3 Reactor); Chemistry Div. vacant; EVA PEDERSEN (Library).

Risø Research Establishment: Risø, 4000 Roskilde; Dir. Prof. KARL OVE NIELSEN; Deputy Dir. Dr. FLEMMING JUUL.

UNIVERSITIES

Århus Universitet (*University of Århus*): Århus; 150 professors; 10,773 students.

Københavns Universitet (*University of Copenhagen*): Copenhagen; 177 professors; 20,600 students.

Odense Universitet (*University of Odense*): Odense; 80 professors; 702 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole (*Technical University of Denmark*): Lyngby; 64 professors; 2,990 students.

Danmarks Ingeniørakademi (*Engineering Academy of Denmark*): Lyngby; 41 professors; 1,500 students.

Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole (*The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University*): Copenhagen; 366 teachers; 1,476 students.

THE FAROE ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

The Faroes are a group of islands in the Atlantic between Scotland and Iceland with a total area of 1,399 square kilometres. The climate is mild in winter and cool in summer with a mean temperature of 7°C. The vegetation is mostly grass, moss and mountain bog, the only trees being found in plantations. Of these islands seventeen are inhabited and in 1970 the total population was 38,681. Some 10,000 of these live in Thorshavn, the capital. Most Faroese are Lutherans belonging to the Danish National Church. The principle language is Faroese but Danish must be taught in all schools. The flag carries a red cross with a blue edge on a white field.

The Faroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margrete of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The islands were taken over by the United Kingdom while Denmark was under German occupation but were restored immediately after the war. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave them control over all their internal affairs but the Danish Folketing, to which the Faroese send two members, looks after all matter of mutual concern. These include defence and foreign policy, but opposition to both the EEC and NATO is growing and causing speculation that the islands may seek full independence.

Government

The legislative body is the *Lagting* of up to thirty members elected on a basis of proportional representation. All Faroese over the age of twenty-one have the right to vote. Based on the strength of the parties in the *Lagting* a small Government, the *Landshovdingen*, is formed and this holds the executive power for all internal affairs. The *Lagmand* or Chairman has to ratify all *Lagting* laws. A commissioner known as the *Rigsombudsmand* represents the Kingdom and is in charge of the administration on the islands.

LAGTING

(General Election, November 1970)

	VOTES	SEATS
Social Democratic Party	4,904	7
Republican Party (<i>Tjóðveldisflokkur</i>)	3,962	6
Unionist Party (<i>Sambandspartiet</i>)	3,921	6
People's Party (<i>Folkeflokkur</i>)	3,617	5
Others	1,677	2

Economic Affairs

Only a small portion of the land surface is cultivated and as the summers are too cool for grain, the main crops are potatoes and vegetables and grass for the large number of sheep raised on the islands. Coal is mined at Sudero and about one fifth of the working population is engaged in handicrafts. The most important factor in the Faroese economy is the fishing and whaling, which employs a quarter of the labour force and accounts for nearly all the exports. Thus the Faroe Islands are anxious to negotiate separate terms with regard to fishing rights if Denmark enters the EEC and they have threatened to declare complete independence if terms cannot be agreed. However their trade gap amounts to some £3 million per year and they are dependent on Denmark to make good this deficit.

In 1940 the Faroese Krona was introduced. It must, however, always be freely interchangeable with the Danish Krona at the rate of 1:1. For exchange rate see under Denmark.

The main bank is the *Sjóvinnu Bank* in Thorshavn.

Education

The educational system is the same as that for Denmark. There are five secondary schools, one high school, a navigation school and technical schools on the islands.

The Press

There are no daily papers in the Faroe Islands.

Dagbladið: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Dimalætting: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Foroyatíðindi: Trangisvaag; weekly.

14 September: Thorshavn; three times a week.

Socialurin: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Radio

Utværð Foroya: Thorshavn, P.O. Box 128; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There are three stations broadcasting one programme.

Number of receivers (1970): 11,000.

Transport

The main harbour is at Thorshavn; the other ports are at Fugelfjord, Klaksvig, Trangisvaag, Vaag and Vestermahavn. There are regular services to Denmark, Iceland and the Shetlands. An airport has been planned for Thorshavn.

GREENLAND

Introductory Survey

Greenland is the world's largest island with a total area of two million square kilometres. Most of it is permanently covered by ice but 341,700 square kilometres of coastland is inhabitable. In 1970 the total population was 46,331 of which some 6,000 live in Godthåb, the largest town. Both Danish and Eskimo languages are used.

Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380 although contact was lost between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. During the Second World War the U.S.A. took over control of Greenland but handed it back when Denmark was liberated from German rule. As part of the revision of the Danish constitution in 1953 Greenland became part of the kingdom and Denmark now takes care of all its external affairs, including defence. The Greenlanders are not subject to compulsory national service.

Government

Denmark is represented in Greenland by the *Landskøvedingen* or Governor, N. O. CHRISTENSEN. Until 1967 he presided over meetings of the *Landsråds*, the provincial council, but now they choose their own chairman. This council, consisting of seventeen members, is elected by all Danish subjects over the age of 21 living in Greenland. All bills which relate to Greenland must be presented to the council before they go to the Folketing in Copenhagen. The Greenlanders are also able to vote for two members of the Folketing.

Economic Affairs

Seal-hunting has traditionally been the main occupation in Greenland and it is still very important in the northern district. In the South sheep-rearing is on the increase and in the central coastal areas fishing is of prime importance though some industrial establishments are being set up. The world's only commercially exploitable deposits of cryolite are mined there and they make a large contribution to the exports along with fish, sealskin and foxskin. Recently there has been much prospecting for uranium and other minerals both in Greenland and on its continental shelf but the economy is still dependent on large subsidies from Denmark.

Education and Social Welfare

The educational system is the same as that for the main part of Denmark, except that the main language of instruction is Greenlandic. Danish is however quite widely used, as many teachers come from Denmark for a short term to relieve the shortage of local teachers. There is a school in every settlement and a teacher training college in Godthåb.

There is a free health service for all residents, paid for by Denmark.

Judicial System

The island is divided into sixteen court districts and these courts all use lay assessors. For most cases these lower courts are for the first instance and appeal is to the *Laadsret*, the higher court in Godthåb, which is the only one with a professional judge. This court hears the more serious cases and appeal is to the High Court in Copenhagen.

Religion

The Greenlandic Church comes under the Bishop of Copenhagen and under the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs. Responsibility for the inspection of vicarages in Greenland lies with a rural dean resident on the island.

Radio and Television

Angmagssalik Radio: Angmagssalik Radiostation, Angmagssalik.

Grønlands Radio: Grønlands Radiofon, Godthåb; Dir. of Broadcasting J. CHEMNITZ; Technical Dir. B. N. ROER.

Radioavisen (Radio News Service): Godthåb; the service is run by the Danish Government and enjoys complete freedom and independence; Head of Service BENT JENSEN.

U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: 4683 Air Base Group (ADC), (CIO/AFRTS), APO New York, N.Y. 09023, U.S.A.

Transport

Inland traffic is mainly by motorboat, sled and light aircraft but there are no regular services. Godthåb is the main port and there are also all-year ports at Faeringehavn, Frederikshåb, and Sukkertoppen. There is an airport at Sondre Strømfjord for flights to Denmark, which is also used as an interim stop for some transatlantic flights.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Finland is a republic in Northern Europe bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. runs along the whole of the eastern frontier. Its western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply with warm summers and very cold winters. The annual mean temperature is 5.4° (42°F) in Helsinki and -0.4° (31°F) in the far north. There are two official languages, 93 per cent of the population speak Finnish, and 7 per cent speak Swedish. Finnish is not one of the Scandinavian group of languages, being a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group which includes Hungarian. The Lapp population amount to about 2,500 in all. 93 per cent of the people belong to the National Lutheran Church of Finland but there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Jews and other religious groups. The flag carries a blue cross on a white background. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

Finland ceded 12 per cent of her territory and paid very large reparations to the Soviet Union, with which she had been in conflict, at the close of the Second World War. In 1948 President Paasikivi and Stalin signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for twenty years from 1955, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory. In every other respect Finland has maintained a policy of strict neutrality, refusing to be compromised by its proximity to the U.S.S.R. Finland became a member of the United Nations in 1955, joined the Nordic Council in 1961, and in the same year became an associate member of EFTA. Since 1969 Finland has been a full member of OECD. In July 1970 the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union was renewed for a further twenty years, although it was not due for renewal until 1975.

In the fifty-five years Finland has been independent there have been the same number of general elections. Usually seven or eight parties have been represented in the parliament but none has ever been able to obtain an overall majority. Negotiations for a coalition government have often been lengthy and it was not until four months after the general elections in March 1970 that Ahti Karjalainen was able to form a five party coalition government. In March 1971 the communists left the coalition and in October the government resigned after an internal dispute over agricultural prices. A non-party caretaker government was formed led by the Mayor of Helsinki, Teuvo Aura. Another election was held in January 1972, but after a month of negotiations no coalition could be formed and a minority government from the Socialist Party, led by Rafael Paasio, took office in February.

Government

Parliament is unicameral and elected for four years by the system of proportional representation. Suffrage is universal and equal, and the minimum voting age is twenty-one. The President of the Republic is voted for a six-year term by an electoral college elected by the citizens.

The Council of State is the executive organ responsible to Parliament and members are appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to about 42,000, mostly conscripts serving up to 11 months. Estimated defence expenditure for 1971 was 646 million Marks, and the total strength of the armed forces in the same year was 39,500, comprising Army 34,000, Navy 2,500, and Airforce 3,000. There are also 685,000 reserves and about 3,000 frontier defence troops. The forces are armed with weapons manufactured in the Soviet Union and the West. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance states that Finland must repel any attack upon the Soviet Union made across Finnish territory. Although Finland follows a policy of strict neutrality, her neutral status has not been legally recognized by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Finland's economy is based on coniferous forests which cover 72 per cent of the land. Forestry cultivation has been intensified in recent years and the country is one of the world's leading exporters of pulp and paper. The manufacture of furniture is important. Since the war the metal-working industry has prospered and the significance of the metal and engineering industries for output and employment now appreciably exceeds that of wood, pulp, and paper industries. Amongst the manufacturing industries, the textile and chemical industries in particular have experienced a rapid growth. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanized.

Since the devaluation of 1967 and the various stabilization measures which followed, including price and wages control, the Finnish economy has experienced a boom. The rate of inflation in Finland is lower than in any of the other Scandinavian countries.

Of Finland's trade 38 per cent is with EFTA countries, about 22 per cent with EEC, about 15 per cent with the other Nordic countries, and about 20 per cent with Eastern Europe. Principal trade partners are Great Britain, Sweden and Federal Germany. Now that negotiations concerning a proposed Nordic Economic Union have collapsed and Norway and Denmark have applied for membership of the EEC, Finland, like Sweden, is seeking some form of association with the EEC which does not compromise its neutral status.

Transport and Communications

There are about 5,680 kilometres (3,534 miles) of railways which provide connections with Sweden and the Soviet Union. The railways are state operated, most of the trains being run on diesel engines. There are 72,421 kilometres (45,000 miles) of highway, but traffic is relatively light. Extensive use is made of the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; inland waterways are navigable by ships for over 4,351 miles. The Water Bus is a characteristic feature. In winter, water communications are paralyzed by the severe frost, but ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

FINLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

Social Security covers unemployment, social insurance (national pensions, accident insurance and sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity allowances, child allowances, care of the disabled) and social welfare (public aid). Sickness insurance compensates the patient for a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees.

Education

Eight years of compulsory education were introduced by law in 1921. The basic eight years, which are free, can be spent at a primary school, starting at the age of seven. After four years the pupil may transfer to a secondary school. Fees are payable for secondary education, but they may be waived or reduced according to the parent's means. Pupils who stay on at primary school may transfer to a technical or vocational school after their fifth school year. A new system is being introduced during 1972-78 providing for a uniform initial programme of six years to be followed by three years advanced study, all at the basic school. There are nine universities including a Swedish-speaking one at Turku. There are also six colleges of University standing and two Teacher Training colleges.

Tourism

Vast forests, numerous lakes, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. In the towns there are mediaeval churches and castles. The winter sports season is prolonged, and visitors may take the famous Finnish Sauna Bath. In 1970 nearly three million people visited Finland, mostly from Sweden. In 1969 receipts from tourism totalled \$84 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gambia, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national game is pesäpallo, a form of baseball. Football, skiing, skating, ice hockey, athletics and bandy, a form of ice hockey, are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 1-3 (Easter), May 1 (May Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 24 (Midsummer Day), November 1 (All Saints), December 6 (Independence Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Markka (mk.) = 100 Penni.

Notes: Markkas 100, 50, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Markka 1. Penni 50, 20, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 10.58 Markkas = £1 sterling

4.07 Markkas = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. kilometres)	TOTAL LAND AREA (sq. kilometres)	INLAND WATERS (sq. kilometres)	POPULATION (1970 Census)
337,032	305,475	31,557	4,679,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—1970 Census)

Helsinki (capital)	517,000	Pori	73,665
Tampere	156,380	Kuopio	64,398
Turku (Åbo)	153,300	Jyväskylä	57,148
Espoo	96,407	Lappeenranta	50,950
Lahti	88,715	Vaasa	44,316
Oulu	82,366	Hämeenlinna	38,100

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS (['] ooo)	BIRTH RATE (per ['] ooo)	DEATHS (['] ooo)	DEATH RATE (per ['] ooo)	MARRIAGE RATE (per ['] ooo)
1965 . .	77.9	16.9	44.5	9.6	7.9
1966 . .	77.7	16.7	43.5	9.4	8.2
1967 . .	77.3	16.6	43.8	9.4	8.8
1968 . .	73.7	15.7	45.0	9.6	8.6
1969 . .	67.5	14.3	46.0	9.8	8.7
1970 . .	64.4	14.0	44.4	9.6	8.8

EMPLOYMENT (1970)

	(['] ooo)
Agriculture and Forestry	486
Manufacturing	570
Building	190
Commerce, Banking, Insurance	318
Storage and Communications	149
Services	440
TOTAL	2,153

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. kilometres)

ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS	PRODUCTIVE WOODLANDS	WASTE
26,691	1,534	217,410	169,090	44,920

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (['] ooo hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] ooo quintals)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	252	241	204	176	5,068	5,155	4,814	4,093	20.1	21.4	23.6	23.2
Rye	96	72	70	67	1,627	1,339	1,258	1,314	16.9	15.5	18.0	19.9
Barley	346	359	373	404	6,808	7,177	8,400	9,334	19.7	20.0	22.5	23.1
Oats	455	489	483	524	9,399	10,637	11,377	13,297	20.7	21.7	23.6	25.4
Potatoes	65	65	58	60	8,806	9,082	7,793	11,359	136.5	140.8	134.0	189.0

LIVESTOCK .([']ooo head)

YEAR	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
967 . .	141	2,036	173	724	7,309
1968 . .	126	2,071	155	680	6,961
1969 . .	102	1,986	159	810	7,830
1970 . .	90	1,873	189	1,002	8,604
1971 . .	73	1,865	175	1,182	8,410

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCE OF LIVESTOCK (million kilos)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . . .	3,559.4	3,596.1	3,494.6	3,213.7
Butter . . .	95.2	102.2	101.2	86.9
Eggs . . .	56.6	54.0	55.8	65.3
Cheese . . .	35.0	33.5	34.9	40.6
Meat . . .	189.7	182.7	208.5	220.6

FORESTRY GROWING STOCK

ANNUAL GROWTH (million cubic metres)	TOTAL STOCK (million cubic metres)	PINE	SPRUCE	DECIDUOUS
42.3	1,390	42.7%	38.0%	19.3%

COMMERCIAL FELLINGS

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Saw logs . . .	'000 cu. ft.	270,238	306,514	344,373	391,716
Veneer logs . . .	" " "	48,474	56,723	60,138	62,677
Spruce pulpwood . . .	'000 cu. m. piled	10,944	10,734	12,551	14,209
Pine pulpwood . . .	" " "	8,024	8,128	8,974	9,884
Hardwood pulpwood . . .	" " "	4,326	6,131	7,791	8,298
Firewood . . .	" " "	2,795	1,803	1,005	930
TOTAL* . . .	'000 cu. m. solid	30,240	31,859	35,338	39,267

* Also includes other heavy timber and industrial cordwood.

PRODUCTION

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER ('000 stds.)	CELLULOSE ('000 tons)	MACHINE PULP (FOR SALE) ('000 tons)	NEWSPRINT ('000 tons)	OTHER PAPER ('000 tons)	BOARDS AND CARD- BOARDS ('000 tons)	PLYWOOD ('000 cu. m.)
1966 .	1,125	3,723	154	1,297	1,199	1,064	564
1967 .	1,181	3,856	134	1,138	1,344	1,076	583
1968 .	1,139	3,929	96	1,246	1,182	1,138	617
1969 .	1,185	4,138	87	1,297	1,393	1,313	681
1970 .	1,305	4,187	89	1,362	1,527	1,362	701

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Freshwater Fish ('000 metric tons)	17.0	17.7	19.4	17.4
Sea Fish . . . (" " ")	54.0	55.7	72.7	69.3
TOTAL	71.0	73.4	92.1	86.7

MINING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Copper Ore ('000 metric tons)* .	31.1	30.2	33.2	30.9
Lead Ore (" " ") .	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.0
Zinc Ore (" " ") .	68.0	65.4	71.0	68.9
Silver (metric tons) .	19.4	21.1	19.4	23.0
Gold (kilograms) .	631	665	587	632

* Metal content.

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Cement	('000 metric tons)	1,476	1,759	1,839
Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys . .	(" " ")	1,105	1,231	1,222
Superphosphates	(" " ")	316	168	121
Electricity	(million kWh)	17,834	19,979	22,562
Chemicals	(Index: 1959=100)	253	254	328
Wool Yarn	('000 kilograms)	5,119	4,657	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	(" " ")	17,885	19,201	17,022
Cotton Fabrics	(" " ")	15,477	14,836	15,138
Sugar	(" " ")	207,085	211,654	222,490
Steel Ingots and Castings . .	(" " ")	694,786	912,077	n.a.
Rolled Steel Products	(" " ")	554,571	712,464	798,062
Copper (Cathodes)	(" " ")	35,896	33,879	34,047
Cigarettes	('000 million)	6,349	6,533	6,476

For Timber Industry see Forestry above.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One markka=100 penni.

10.58 markkas=£1 sterling; 4.07 markkas=U.S. \$1.

100 markkas=£9.46 sterling=U.S. \$25.49.

BUDGET (million markkas)

REVENUE	1969	1970	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970
Direct Taxes	2,321	2,650	Education	1,668	1,832
Indirect Taxes	5,593	6,101	Social Security	1,264	1,336
Social Security	580	667	Health	731	788
Other	2,292	1,838	Agriculture and Forestry	1,182	1,425
			Transport and Communications	1,370	1,441
			Defence	549	597
			Public Debt	1,428	972
			Other	2,018	2,390
TOTAL	10,786	11,256	TOTAL	10,210	10,781

Budget Estimates: (1971) Revenue 11,019 million markkas, Expenditure 11,003 million markkas; (1972) Revenue 12,683 million markkas, Expenditure 12,683 million markkas.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million markkas)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	30,063.8	34,599.0	38,797.6
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	4,591.3	5,024.4	5,386.2
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	9,061.1	11,312.7	13,030.8
Construction	2,771.2	3,136.2	3,697.3
Transport and communications	2,210.5	2,443.9	2,728.1
Commerce	2,926.2	3,367.7	3,797.4
Banking and insurance	813.7	872.5	946.3
Ownership of dwellings	1,972.9	2,080.4	2,197.1
Public administration and defence	1,417.0	1,549.6	1,708.6
Services	4,299.9	4,811.6	5,305.8
Net factor income from abroad	—275.4	—323.1	—397.1
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	29,788.4	34,275.9	38,400.5
Less provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	3,118.6	3,922.7	4,514.3
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	26,669.8	30,353.2	33,886.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4,084.4	4,413.6	4,688.2
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	30,754.2	34,766.8	38,574.4
Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	3,118.6	3,922.7	4,514.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	33,872.8	38,689.5	43,088.7
Less surplus on the current account*	274.6	14.8	—985.7
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	33,598.2	38,674.7	44,074.4
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	18,682.0	20,998.1	22,908.7
Government consumption expenditure	5,693.5	6,212.2	6,923.3
Fixed capital formation	7,801.5	9,171.0	11,172.5
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	1,421.2	2,293.4	3,069.9

* Not including transfer payments.

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million markkas—at year's end)

	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	190	189	121
Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	1,100	813	1,337
IMF Gold Tranche	—	173	280
Other Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	—363	—93	—111
Total Gold and Net Foreign Exchange Reserves	927	1,082	1,627
Coin and Notes in Circulation	1,272	1,420	1,481

COST OF LIVING INDEX (October 1951=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food	212	235	242	246
Rent	408	427	442	458
Heating and Lighting	130	142	143	158
Clothing	115	125	128	129
Miscellaneous	196	211	213	220
All Items	195	212	217	223

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Goods, Freight and Insurance	172.4	117.4	—140.2
Other Services and Private Transfers	—108.1	—96.7*	—100.0
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Direct Investment	—113.9	—20.8	—327.1
Central Government Investment	—63.1	7.0	68.4
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private Institutions	—1.7	67.3	—41.7
Central Institutions	245.7	—16.4	118.2
Net Errors and Omissions	2.7	16.5	36.9

* Includes U.S. \$19.3 million long-term loans remitted by Sweden.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million markkas)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	5,527	5,794	6,711	8,505	11,071
Exports	4,817	5,231	6,874	8,345	9,687

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million markkas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food	610.3	704.0	918.0	213.8	279.5	369.7
Beverages and Tobacco	66.8	82.0	82.1	12.8	15.0	18.0
Crude Material, Inedible, except Fuels	562.4	628.0	722.4	1,998.6	2,232.3	2,449.6
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	871.8	963.3	1,270.0	19.9	50.7	79.6
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8.9	9.9	17.2	14.9	16.3	23.1
Chemicals	780.0	908.2	1,079.7	149.6	195.9	257.6
Manufactured Goods	1,428.9	1,883.4	2,585.0	3,064.7	3,659.1	4,174.8
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,915.0	2,711.2	3,606.5	1,077.4	1,369.1	1,597.8
Miscellaneous Manufactures	426.0	557.9	737.8	320.6	525.2	713.5
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	40.8	57.1	58.5	1.9	1.7	3.0
TOTAL	6,710.9	8,504.8	11,076.9	6,874.2	8,344.7	9,686.9

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

		QUANTITY			VALUE (million markkas)		
		1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Round Timber	('000 cu. m.)	484	739	1,078	50.0	66.0	82.7
Pulpwood	(" " ")	224	382	735	10.2	17.1	37.1
Pit Props	(" " ")	31	73	106	1.5	4.0	6.2
Sawn Goods	('000 stds.)	848	959	1,008	683.3	831.0	923.8
Plywood	('000 cu. m.)	541	611	602	320.4	390.5	410.7
Particle Board	(" " ")	119	138	168	27.8	36.2	42.7
Mechanical Pulp	('000 tons)	81	59	44	22.0	16.1	13.1
Woodpulp	(" " ")	2,143	2,158	2,013	984.7	1,061.7	1,205.1
Sulphite Pulp	(" " ")	834	845	830	408.9	446.7	528.8
Sulphate Pulp	(" " ")	1,308	1,313	1,184	575.8	615.0	676.2
Paper and Paperboard	(" " ")	3,187	3,585	3,711	1,907.9	2,184.6	2,434.5
Newsprint	(" " ")	1,161	1,156	1,187	596.4	593.9	631.2
Printing and Writing Paper	(" " ")	509	705	779	323.2	456.1	538.7
Kraft Paper and Paperboard	(" " ")	306	658	634	214.8	425.2	445.2
Machine-made Paper and Paperboard	(" " ")	930	725	728	559.2	439.8	482.0
Fibreboard	(" " ")	147	151	152	53.3	56.3	62.4
Other Paper and Paperboard	(" " ")	134	190	230	161.0	213.3	274.9

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 markkas)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	13,034	18,603	17,208	65,747	67,341	68,452
Austria	73,995	109,105	162,265	38,296	49,243	76,737
Belgium-Luxembourg	124,787	171,399	209,738	170,297	212,887	182,801
Brazil	75,821	107,732	134,035	46,974	36,917	48,016
Canada	29,664	32,361	50,322	19,264	60,455	93,404
Chinese People's Republic	29,276	30,853	24,925	48,377	23,927	53,962
Colombia	58,573	73,884	148,498	19,357	20,503	17,838
Czechoslovakia	43,687	48,483	53,607	37,401	47,646	55,716
Denmark	210,625	261,542	326,614	249,925	329,596	395,810
France	250,955	303,837	376,959	275,024	352,699	363,438
German Democratic Republic	61,504	68,141	70,852	47,599	55,006	79,292
German Federal Republic	1,023,486	1,380,970	1,826,350	723,544	831,075	1,019,082
Hungary	22,463	28,364	46,793	26,629	34,118	41,799
Iceland	17,941	10,251	17,762	11,712	12,084	14,260
India	3,806	4,694	4,611	3,684	6,961	10,322
Ireland, Republic of	2,609	3,108	4,533	57,540	67,430	72,670
Israel	24,798	31,710	36,841	31,104	39,145	52,772
Italy	159,601	195,252	236,450	206,986	239,071	240,296
Netherlands	208,545	271,046	327,172	316,274	362,211	446,136
Norway	150,842	234,395	263,281	180,223	205,029	357,676
Poland	108,694	124,482	165,208	83,156	134,104	115,412
Romania	16,542	21,997	34,897	10,841	17,336	22,245
Spain	34,905	32,247	51,485	59,039	83,776	104,770
Sweden	961,262	1,289,485	1,781,692	720,139	1,104,229	1,463,408
Switzerland	175,398	208,920	252,833	78,377	124,691	167,139
Turkey	2,260	4,100	5,242	9,496	28,077	15,340
U.S.S.R.	1,123,598	1,089,285	1,388,296	1,055,978	1,165,178	1,186,590
United Kingdom	892,685	1,135,322	1,454,735	1,416,089	1,522,704	1,689,522
U.S.A.	303,751	434,356	574,761	405,006	500,301	454,226

TOURISM

Arrivals 1970: 2,983,513.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometers	2,153	2,201	2,154	2,156
Freight ton-kilometres	5,596	5,627	6,026	6,270

ROADS

(Registered motor vehicles)

	CARS	LORRIES AND VANS	BUSES	OTHER
1968	580,747	92,633	7,660	4,435
1969	643,057	97,035	7,861	4,743
1970	711,968	102,902	8,116	5,024

FINLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

YEAR	ENTERED			CLEARED			Goods	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	'000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1967 .	15,040	7,056	13,034	15,071	7,045	11,224	13,902	9,861
1968 .	16,189	7,851	14,651	16,177	7,833	12,187	15,958	10,754
1969 .	17,296	8,206	16,171	17,324	8,215	13,280	18,419	12,033
1970 .	18,052	8,861	18,424	18,038	8,816	14,615	20,180	12,360

MERCHANT FLEET 1970

	Number	Gross registered tons
Steamers	53	65,000
Motor vessels	447	1,304,000
Sailing vessels with auxiliary engine	9	2,000
TOTAL	509	1,371,000

CANAL TRAFFIC 1970

Vessels in Transit	31,700
Timber Rafts in Transit	26,000
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	5,039

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown	15,662	14,731	17,098	19,938
Passenger-kilometres	455,096	438,969	586,822	772,725
Cargo ton-kilometres	7,471	7,588	13,452	23,675

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	949,976	1,009,336	1,089,700	1,180,785
Radio Sets	1,662,710	1,701,009	1,744,039	1,781,360
Television Sets	899,158	957,723	1,014,523	1,058,374
Book Titles	3,306	3,439	3,465	3,351
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,174	2,211	2,032	2,143

EDUCATION
(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	5,221	23,731	474,299
Secondary	661	16,872	315,710
Secondary Vocational	777	9,841	102,000
Universities and Institutes of Higher Education	17	5,365	57,299

Source: Central Statistical Office of Finland; Helsinki.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON December 6th, 1917, the Finnish Parliament approved a manifesto proclaiming the independence of the country. Recognition of this independence was received in December 1917 from the Russian Government; in January 1918 from France, Sweden and Germany; and later from other countries.

During the interregnum that ensued, the Parliament, having decided to exercise temporarily the authority belonging to the ruler of the State, on May 18th, 1918, authorized the Chairman of the Senate to exercise sovereign power, and thereafter, on December 12th, 1918, elected a Regent. Opinions were divided as to whether Finland should be a kingdom or a republic. But at the election of representatives in March 1919 the parties voting for a republic received a substantial majority, and a republican form of government was approved and proclaimed on July 17th, 1919.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme executive power. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to convene extraordinary meetings of the Parliament, to dissolve the Parliament, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must

enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and woman who is twenty-one or over being entitled to vote. It assembles yearly without special summons. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also to the Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work, to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years an Ombudsman (*Solicitor-General*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of which one-half of the members, that is to say, six, are elected by the Parliament for a term of three years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: U. K. KEKKONEN.

Head of the President's Chancellery: RICHARD TÖTTERMAN.

THE CABINET

(Social Democratic Party, formed in February 1972.)

(February 1972)

Prime Minister: RAFAEL PAASIO.

Foreign Minister: KALEVI SORSA.

Minister of Finance: MAUNO KOIVISTO.

Second Minister of Finance: MARGIT ESKMAN.

Minister of Social Affairs: OSMO KAIPIAINEN.

Second Minister of Social Affairs: AINTI FREDERIKSSON.

Minister of Education: ULF SUNDQVIST.

Second Minister of Education: PENTTI HOLAPPA.

Minister of Internal Affairs: MARTTI VIITANEN.

Minister of Defence: SULO HOSTILA.

Minister of Justice: PEKKA PAAVOLA.

Minister of Labour: VEIKKO HELLE.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: LEO HAPPONEN.

Minister of Industry: SEPPO LINDBLOM.

Minister of Trade and Foreign Trade: JUSSI LINNAMO.

Minister of Communications: VALDE NEVALAINEN.

Minister without Portfolio: MATTI LOUEKOSKI.

DEFENCE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Defence Forces C.-in-C.: Gen. K. LEINONEN.

Navy C.-in-C.: Vice-Adm. J. PIIRONEN.

Air Force C.-in-C.: Maj.-Gen. E. SALMELA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Albania: Vienna, Austria.

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden.

Argentina: Bulevardi 10A 14; Ambassador: CARLOS A. QUESADA ZAPIOLA.

Australia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Austria: E. Esplanadikatu 18; Ambassador: HEINRICH PFUSTERSCHMID-HARDTENSTEIN.

Belgium: Kallioliinantie 14; Ambassador: JEAN QUERTON.

Brazil: Mariankatu 7A 3; Ambassador: CARLOS JACYNTHO DE BARROS.

Bulgaria: Haukilahti, Mellstenintie 13A; Ambassador: BORIS NIKOLOV.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: P. Esplanadikatu 25B; Ambassador: FRANK G. HOOTON.

Central African Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ceylon: Stockholm, Sweden.

Chile: Stockholm, Sweden.

China, People's Republic of: Kulosaari, Brändö. Vanha Kelkkamäki 11; Ambassador: SHIH TSU-MING.

Colombia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Costa Rica: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cuba: Hietalahdenranta 15A; Ambassador: OSCAR ALCALDE VALLS.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; Ambassador: OLDŘICH PAVLOVSKÝ.

Denmark: Yrjönkatu 9, II kerros; Ambassador: A. TSCHERNING.

Ecuador: The Hague, Netherlands.

Egypt: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; Ambassador: GAMEL-ELDIN BARAKAT.

Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.

France: 1 Kaivopuisto 8A; Ambassador: GÉRARD ANDRÉ.

Greece: Vienna, Austria.

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Hungary: Pohjoisranta 4A; Ambassador: RUDOLF RONAL.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.

India: Kansakoulukata 5B 14; Ambassador: CYRIL J. STRACEY.

Indonesia: Stockholm, Sweden.

FINLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.
Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden.
Ireland, Republic of: Stockholm, Sweden.
Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* KATRIEL KATZ.
Italy: Fabianinkatu 29C 4; *Ambassador:* MARCO FAVALE.
Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Japan: Malminkatu 20; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YAMANAKA.
Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Mexico: Uudenmaankatu 29A 6; *Ambassador:* ARTURO LOPEZ DE ORTIGOSA.
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* E. L. HECHTERMANS.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Norway: Rehbinderintie 17; *Ambassador:* BREDO STABELL.
Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Peru: Kasarminkatu 23A; *Ambassador:* JORGE VELANDO UGARTECHE.
Phillipines: London, England.
Poland: Kulosaari, Brandö. Armas Lindgrenintie 19; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER JUSZKIEWICZ.

Portugal: Stockholm, Sweden.
Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* MIRCEA BALANESCU.
Senegal: Paris, France.
Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
South Africa: Käpteninkatu 11B; *Envoy:* A. G. DUNN.
Spain: Yrjökatu 13; *Ambassador:* MANUEL VITURRO.
Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Sweden: P. Esplanadinkatu 7B; *Ambassador:* GÖRAN RYDING.
Switzerland: Uudenmaankatu 16A; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL CAMPICHE.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Tehtaankatu 4B 12; *Ambassador:* HANIT BATU.
Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.
U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* V. F. MALTSEV.
United Kingdom: Uudenmaankatu 16-20; *Ambassador:* W. B. J. LEDWIDGE.
U.S.A.: I. Kaivopuisto 21; *Ambassador:* VAL PETERSON.
Vatican: *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE ZABKAR.
Venezuela: Stockholm, Sweden.
Yugoslavia: Topeliuksenkatu 3B A; *Ambassador:* LJUBICA STANIMIROVIĆ.
Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: RAFAEL PAASIO.

First Deputy Speaker: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN.

Second Deputy Speaker: OLAVI LÄHTEEMÄKI.

Secretary-General: OLAVI SALERVO.

(General Election, January 1972)

	SEATS	VOTES
Social Democratic Party	55	664,447
Finnish People's Democratic League	37	438,387
Centre Party	35	412,484
National Coalition (Conservative) Party	34	453,288
Finnish Rural Party	18	235,632
Swedish People's Party	10	129,123
Liberal Party	7	132,881
Christian Association of Finland	4	65,580

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democratic Party: Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenkatu 3; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; mems. approx. 100,000; Chair. RAFAEL PAASIO; Sec. K. SORSA; Chair. Parliamentary Group E. NISKANEN; chief press organs: *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* (daily), *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (monthly).

Centre Party: Helsinki, Pursimiehenkatu 15; f. 1906 as the Agrarian Union; name changed October 1965; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise, mems. 290,206; Chair. JOHANNES VIROLAINEN; Sec. MIKKO IMMONEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group EINO UUSITALO; chief press organs: *Etelä-Saimaa*, *Ilkka*, *Iisalmen Sanomat*, *Itä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keskipohjanmaa*, *Liitto*, *Keshisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Keskusta*, *Avian*.

Finnish People's Democratic League (Communists and Socialist Union Party): Helsinki, Simonkatu 8B; f. 1944; mems. 158,000; Chair. E. ALENUS; Chair. Parliamentary Group PAAVO AITIO; publs. *Kansan Utiset* (daily), *Eduskuntautisia* (periodical).

Communist Party: Helsinki, Sturenkatu 4; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice; Chair. AARNE SAARINEN; Sec. ARVO AALTO; Chair. Parliamentary Group PAAVO AITIO; publ. *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Christian Association of Finland: Helsinki 25, Töölönkatu 44-48; f. 1958; Chair. O. MAJLANDER; Sec. E. PINOMAA; publ. *Kristityn Vastuu* (monthly).

Conservative Party (The National Coalition Party): Helsinki, Iso Roobertinkatu 21; f. 1918; 80,000 mems.; emphasises private enterprise in economic matters; Chair. H. HOLKERI; Chair. Parliamentary Group R. ILASKIVI; chief press organs: *Uusi Suomi*, *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa*, *Savo*, *Karjalainen*, *Länsi-Suomi*, *Satakunnan Kansa*, *Nykpäivä*.

Swedish People's Party: Helsinki, Bulevarden 7; f. 1906; represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority, divided on political and social questions, with Liberals in the majority; Chair. JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON; Sec. HENRY OLANDER; Chair. Parliamentary Group GRELS TEIR; chief press organs: *Medborgarbladet*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Abo Underrättelser*, *Västra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*.

Liberal Party: Helsinki, Fredrikinkatu 58A 6; f. 1965 as a coalition of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a social-liberal programme; mems. 14,000; Chair. Prof. P. TARJANNE; Sec. Gen. J. SIPILÄ; Chair. Parliamentary Group Mrs. P. ARO; publ. *Polttopiste* (quarterly).

Social Democratic Workers' and Smallholders' Union: Helsinki, Liisankatu 21B; f. 1959 by a union between the former Independent Social Democrats and dissident members of the Social Democrat Party; Chair. U. NOKELAINEN; Sec. O. SAARINEN; press organ: *Päivän Sanomat*.

Finnish Rural Party: Helsinki, Malminkatu 24B; f. 1959; Chair. VEIKKO VENNAMO; Sec. RAINER LEMSTRÖM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (Högsta domstolen): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 21 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: ANTTI HANNIKAINEN.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Hovioikeus (Hovrätt): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio and Helsinki. Consist of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (Häradsrätt—District Courts): Consist of a judge and from five to seven jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (Rådstuvrätt—Municipal Courts): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. They consist of three judges of whom one or two may be lay judges. Presided over by the *pormestari* (burgomaster).

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri (Justitiekansler)** is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: RISTO LESKINEN.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiamies** is the Finnish *Ombudsman* appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: KAARLO STÄHLBERG.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (*Evangelis-luterilainen Kirkko*): to which is attached 94 per cent of the population; Archbishop Dr. ILMARI SALOMIES, Archbishop's House, Turku.

Orthodox Church (*Ortodoksinen kirkkokunta*): 1.3 per cent of the population; 65,000 mems.; Archbishop PAAVALI of Karelia and all Finland, Puistokatu 35, Kuopio; JOHANNES Bishop of Helsinki, Unionkatu 39, Helsinki; Sec. MAURI KONONEN; publ. *Aamun Koitto*, *Ushon Viesti*.

Other registered congregations:

Free Church of Finland (*Suomen Vapaakirkko*): Annankatu 1A, Helsinki; f. 1923; membership 9,161; Moderator USKO WAISMÄÄ; missions in India, Nepal and Congo Brazzaville; publs. *Suomen Viikkolehti* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tähtipolku* (monthly), *Vangin Toivo*, *Lähetystuli* (quarterly).

Jehovah's Witnesses (*Jehovan Todistajat*): Kuismatie 58, Tikkurila; membership 10,836; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*, circ. 70,000.

Adventists (*Suomen Adventtikirkko*): Vuorikatu 8 a 24, Turku; membership 5,356; Pres. W. AITTALA; Sec. U. ROUHE.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (*Olaus Petri*—Parish Church): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 2,400; Rector GUNNAR SJOEHOLM, T.L., F.M., L.N.O. (chaplain of the Royal Swedish Embassy in Helsinki).

Roman Catholic Church of Finland (*Katolinen Kirkko Suomessa*): membership 2,877; Bishop PAUL M. VERSCHUREN.

Methodists (*Metodistiseurakunnat*): membership 2,500.

Baptists (*Baptistiseurakunnat*): membership 6,050; Publs. *Suomen Baptistiyhdyshykunta* (in Finnish), *Finlands Svenska baptistmission* (in Swedish).

Jewish Community (*Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta*): Helsinki; mems. 1,116.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland. And in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions but the proximity of the Soviet Union casts its shadow in the form of legislation penalising defamation of foreign heads of state and anything which may endanger relations with neighbouring states. Consequently this aspect of political commentary is very restrained. Otherwise the most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press scene are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966 the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown. But the Finnish press is a party press. The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; the Social Democratic Workers' Union publishes *Päivän Sanomat*, and the People's Democratic League (Communist) *Kansan Uutiset*.) On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. Leading organs of the Conservative Party are *Uusi Suomi* (90,000) and *Aamulehti* (115,000) in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties, and the number of votes cast by the political parties in the 1966 election bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, boasting 14 daily papers and complete monopoly of the periodical field.

Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, nine of which have four each; so are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers which provide an important news service to outlying areas. An important feature of the daily press is the large amount of space devoted to foreign news and also to commentary.

In 1970 there were 115 daily newspapers in Finland with a total circulation of more than 2,400,000. Fourteen of these dailies are printed in Swedish. A further 121 small local non-daily papers are also registered.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat* (283,000), *Aamulehti* (115,000), *Turun Sanomat* (108,000), *Uusi Suomi* (85,000), *Hufvudsbladet* in Swedish (67,000) and *Ilta-Sanomat* (70,000). Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper able to devote six of its twenty pages to advertising, and the smaller conservative *Uusi Suomi*.

Where periodicals and magazines are concerned there are signs of concentration. Two of the largest companies, under joint management (*Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy* and *Valiolehdet Oy*), publish seventeen periodicals with a total circulation of 750,000 copies. Consumer co-operatives and other organizations are very important publishers and use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. Thus two co-operative leagues produce the weekly *Me Kuluttajat* (265,000) and *Yhteishyvä* (385,448).

There are 1,330 periodicals of which some 300 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Apu* (255,000) and the illustrated news magazines *Suomen Kuvalehti* (117,000) and *Viikkosanomat* (63,333). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (the largest *Pirkka* (442,479) is distributed free) as do the chief women's magazines *Me Naiset* (214,000) and *Kotoliesi* (173,372). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* specialising in economic affairs and *Valitut Palat* (the Finnish Readers' Digest).

DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904 (1889 as *Päivälehti*); independent Liberal; Editors T. MERTANEN, H. TIKKANEN, K. KYLÄVAARA; circ. 283,031 weekdays, 327,170 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1864; Swedish language; two daily issues; circ. 70,000; Editor Dr. T. STEINBY.

Iltä-Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1932; independent; evening; Independent; circ. 70,000; Editor OLAVI AARREJÄRVI.

Kansan Uutiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic League of the People of Finland and the Communist Party; circ. 57,000; Editor J. SIMPURA.

Kaupparehti (*The Commercial Daily*): Yrjönkatu 13; f. 1898; morning; circ. 30,000; Editor-in-Chief REINO VAURASTE.

Maakansa: Kansakoulukuja 3; agricultural; Centre; Editor PENTTI SORVALI.

Nya Pressen: Mannerheimvägen 18; f. 1883; afternoon; Swedish Liberal; Editor HENRIK VON BONSDORFF.

Päivän Sanomat: Box 10106, Helsinki 10; f. 1957; Socialist; circ. 24,000; Editor EERO SANTALA.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: 3 Paasivuorenkatu; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social-Democratic Party; circ. 41,200; Editor PAULI BURMAN.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulukuja 3; Centre; circ. 34,500.

Uusi Suomi: Mannerheimintie 6; f. 1847; organ of the Conservative Party; morning; circ. 90,000; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI POUKKA.

EKENÄS

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1; f. 1881; Liberal; circ. 12,000; Editor FRANK JERNSTRÖM.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: Hallituskatu 24; f. 1879; Conservative; circ. 25,000; Manager AIMO VIHERVUORI; Editors-in-Chief LEO HALLA, ALLAN LIIHALA.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1918; Conservative; Editor SEPPÖ VENTO; circ. 46,000.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: Kauppakatu 17; Centre; circ. 52,000; Editor M. E. JUUSELA.

KUOPIO

Savo: Tulliportinkatu 9-11; f. 1878; Conservative; circ. 17,000; Editor PAAVO EERIKÄINEN; Gen. Man. JAAKO KENDALA.

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; circ. 60,000; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Hämeenkatu 5; f. 1914; Independent; circ. 45,117; Dir. OSSI KIVERÄS; Editor OLLI JÄRVINEN.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: f. 1885; Centre; Managing Dir. VAINO II RTTA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circ. 30,486.

OULU

Kaleva: Ahjotie 1; Liberal; independent; f. 1899; Editor ESKO SAARINEN; circ. 64,597.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; Conservative; Editor KALEVI PULKKINEN; circ. 49,000.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Kuninkaankatu 30; f. 1881; Conservative; circ. 115,000; Editor RAINO VEHMAS.

Kadsan Lehti: Hämeenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social-Democratic; published seven times weekly; Editor VIILHO HALME.

ÅBO (TURKU)

Åbo Underrättelser (*Åbo News*): Slottsgatan 23; f. 1824; liberal; Independent; morning; circ. 8,000; Editor META TORVALDS.

Turun Päivälehti: Nuppulantie 21; f. 1898; organ of the Social-Democratic Party; morning; circ. 10,000; Editor AARNE KESKITALO.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5; f. 1904 Independent; circ. 105,000; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editor TYKO TARPONEN.

VAASA

Ilkka: Ilkan Toimitus; f. 1906; leading organ of Centre Party; circ. 28,300; Editor VEIKKO PIRILÄ.

Vaasa: Pitkäkatu 37; f. 1903; Conservative; circ. 54,000; Editor I. LAUKKONEN.

Vasabladet: Sandögatan 6; f. 1856; organ of Swedish Party; Editor BIRGER THÖLIX.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

HELSINKI

Anna: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1963; women's; weekly; circ. 108,882.

Apu: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1933; family journal; weekly; circ. 255,000.

Astra: Bulevarden 7 A 13, Helsinki 12; women's; Swedish; monthly.

Auto ja Liikenne: Unionkatu 45 II; f. 1929; touring and motoring; Editor JUUKA LEHESVIRTA; circ. 50,000.

Avain: Pursimiehenkatu 15; women's; Centre; monthly.

Avotakka: Hitsaajankatu 10; f. 1967; home; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Eeva: Lönnrotinkatu 11 A; f. 1934; illustrated monthly; Editor SIRKKU UUSITALO.

Emäntälehti: Uudenmaankatu 24 A; f. 1902; women's monthly; Editor MANJA HALTIA; circ. 20,500.

Hopeapeili: Heitalahdenranta 13; f. 1937; women's; weekly; Editor Mrs. M. L. ERÄMO; circ. 111,210.

Jaana: Ludviginkatu 3-5 A27; women's; monthly.

Katso: Yrönkatu 13; broadcasting; weekly.

Kodin Kuvallehti: Erottajankatu 11; f. 1950; twice monthly; home pictorial; Editor MAIRE VARHELA.

Kotiliesi: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor Miss EILA JOKELA; circ. 173,732.

Koti-Posti: Kaivokatu 8; general interest; fortnightly.

Kunta ja Me: P.O.B. 53106, Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Editor REINO HEINONEN; circ. 61,000.

Maaseudun Tulevaisuus: Simonkatu 6; agricultural-political, non-party newspaper; thrice-weekly; f. 1917; circ. 139,000; Editor-in-Chief JOUKO VÄÄNÄNEN.

Martha-bladet-Husmodern: Georgsgatan 11A 6; women's; monthly.

Me Naiset: Erottajankatu 11; f. 1952; women's magazine; weekly; circ. 214,000; Editor HELENA AMTI.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; circ. 122,000; Editor PAAVO KORHONEN.

Pirkka: Rauhan 15; published free for the customers of retail stores; fortnightly; circ. 442,479.

Radio-TV-bladet: Mannerheimvagen 18; broadcasting; weekly.

Suomen Kuvalehti: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1917; illustrated news weekly; circ. 115,000; Editor LEO TUJUNEN.

Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport News): Topeliuksenkatu 41A A, Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; circ. 30,000; Editor AARO LAINE.

Uusi Maailma: Yrjönkatu 13, Helsinki 10; Editor JUSSI TALVI; illustrated weekly.

Valitut Palat: Uudenmaankatu 16A, 00120 Helsinki; Finnish *Reader's Digest*; monthly; circ. 233,014.

Viikkosanomat: Erottajankatu 11; f. 1921; topical weekly news magazine; circ. 63,333; Editor JALMARI TORIKKA.

Viikonloppu: Kansakoulukatu 8, Helsinki 10; general, literary; weekly.

Yhteishyvä: Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1905; weekly; organ of the co-operative societies; circ. 385,448; Editor SEPPO SIMONEN.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

HELSINKI

Aika Hietalahdenranta 15, Helsinki; f. 1880; formerly *Suomalainen Suomi/Valvoja*; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine times yearly; circ. 6,250; Editor YRJÖ BLOMSTEDT.

Antenni: Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1936; broadcasting; weekly; circ. 49,000.

Arkkitehti-Arkitekten: Unionkatu 30A; architectural; eight times a year; circ. 5,000.

Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin: Snellmaninaukio, 00170 Helsinki 17; economics; in English; monthly.

Duodecim: Runeberginkatu 47A; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; circ. 7,500; Editor Prof. LAURI SAXÉN.

Finnish Foreign Trade Directory: E. Esplanadikatu 18, Helsinki 13; f. 1921; published by the Finnish Foreign Trade Association; in English with six-language index; every second year; latest edition 1971; Editor M. LIIPIOLA.

Finnish Trade Review: E. Esplanadikatu 18; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Assn.; in English; eight times a year; circ. 8,000; Editor BROR SJÖMAN.

Folkbladet Ny Tid: Helsinki 51, Kotkagatan 9; f. 1945; Swedish; Editor MIKAEL RÖMBERG.

Historiallinen Aikakauskirja: Lipparanta 11/161, Viherlaakso; f. 1903; historical review; four times a year; circ. 2,200; Chief Editor Prof. PENTTI RENVALL.

Ilmailu: Malmin Lentoasema, 00700 Helsinki 70; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor JYRI RAIPIO.

Kallio: Pakkahuoneenkatu 15A74, Oulu; f. 1945; cultural; Dir. ATTE KALAJOKI; Editor TURO MANNINEN; eight times a year.

Kameralehti: Kalevankatu 21A5; f. 1950; photographic; ten times a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 7,200.

Kansantaloudellinen Aikakauskirja: Box 10160, Helsinki 10; f. 1905; quarterly; journal of the Finnish Economic Association; circ. 1,600; Editor AHTI MOLANDER; Asst. Editor HEIKKI U. ELONEN.

Kasvatus (Finnish Journal of Education): Institute for Educational Research, Univ. of Jyväskylä, 40100 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1970; six times a year; Editor MATTI KOSKENNIEMI.

Kauppakamarilehti: Fabianinkatu 14 A; f. 1920; commerce; monthly; published by the Central Chamber of Commerce; Editor PENTTI VENÄLÄINEN; circ. 10,000.

Kauppaviest: Tempelikatu 3-5A; commerce; weekly.

Kirjakauppalähti: Kalevankatu 16; booksellers'; eight times a year; circ. 2,000.

Kirjastolehti: Museokatu 18A 8, 00100 Helsinki 10; libraries, booksellers, publishers, teachers; f. 1908; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. SVEN HIRN.

Kommunisti: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1944; political; published monthly; circ. 8,000; Editor MATTI JANHUNEN.

Köpmannen: Kaserngatan 23; commercial; monthly.

Liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja (The Finnish Journal of Business Economics): Runcberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.

Look at Finland: P.O.B. 10625, 00100 Helsinki 10; tourist information, travel and general articles; bi-monthly; circ. 32,000.

Maataloushallinnon Aikakauskirja: Mariankatu 23; agricultural administration and policy; quarterly.

Maataloustilastollinen kuukausikatsaus (Monthly Review of Agricultural Statistics): Mariankatu 23; f. 1955; in English; monthly.

Mainostaja: Fabianinkatu 4B 10; f. 1934; advertising and marketing; summaries in English; six times a year; circ. 2,900.

Me Kuluttajat: Mikonkatu, 1711212; organ of League of Co-operative Stores; weekly; circ. 265,000.

Mercator: Alexandersg. 19; f. 1906; weekly; Editor INGER EHERSTRÖM.

Merkonomi: Lutherinkatu 6A 5; economic; eight times a year; circ. 18,000.

Metsälehti (Forestry News): Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; forestry weekly; circ. 35,000; Editor V. J. PALOSUO.

Neophilologische Mitteilungen: Porthania, The University, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1899; modern languages; quarterly; bulletin of the Modern Language Society, Helsinki; circ. 1,500; Editors EMIL ÖHMANN, VEIKKO VÄÄNÄNEN, TAUNO F. MUSTANOJA.

Nuori Voima: Fredrikinkatu 58A10; f. 1908; youth's cultural monthly; Editor MIKA SUVIOLA.

Nya Argus: Dagmargatan 6; f. 1908; cultural; Swedish; fortnightly; circ. 2,000; Chief Editor NILS-BÖRJE STORMBOM.

Paperi ja Puu (Paper and Timber): Pierarinkatu 1C; f. 1919; wood, pulp and paper technology; several languages, half in English; monthly.

Parnasso: Hietalahdenranta 13, Valiolehdet Oy, Helsinki 18; f. 1951; eight times a year; circ. 6,850; non-political, literary; Editor TUOMAS ANIAYA.

Samarbete: Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1909; co-operative; weekly; circ. 34,700; Editor SEPPO SIMONEN.

Skolnytt: Tölöfullgatan 8; education; Swedish; 24 a year.

- Sorjat Pukimet:** Hietalahdenranta 13; fashion; quarterly.
- Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja:** Korkeavuoren Katu 21; social policy; summaries in English; six times a year; Editor ANNIKKI SUVIRANTA.
- Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti:** Paasivuotenkatu 3B10; political; monthly.
- Sosiologia:** Topeliuksenkatu 12A8, 00250 Helsinki 25; sociology; quarterly.
- Suomen Kunnat:** Albertinkatu 34, Helsinki; f. 1921; municipal review; twice a month; circ. 18,500; Editor-in-Chief PAAVO PEKKANEN.
- Suomen Nainen:** Vattuniemenk. 18, Helsinki 20; f. 1912; organ of the Unionist Women's Organization; Editor TYTTI NILES.
- Suomen Puutalous:** Pietarinkatu 1C; f. 1927; forest industry; monthly.
- Suomen tukkukauppa:** Fabianinkatu 23; wholesale trade and import; ten times a year.
- Talouselämä:** Fredrikink. 37A; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO; circ. 12,000.
- Tekniikka (Technology):** Yrjönkatu 30, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1970; technical; monthly; circ. 22,000; Editor MATTI KRANK.
- Teollisuuslehti:** Eteläranta 10; industrial; monthly.
- Terra:** Kivitorpantie 1A; geographic; quarterly.
- Tidskrift för Folkskolan:** Museigatan 24A; education; Swedish; thirty times a year.

- Unitas:** Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English, German, Swedish and Finnish; circ. 28,000; Editor GÖRAN STJERNSCIANTZ.
- Uusi Ekonomia:** Economists' Asscn. and Technical Soc. of Finland, Kaisaniemenkatu 2B; twenty times a year; circ. 11,629; Editor-in-Chief PERTTI PORENNE.
- Virittäjä:** Fabianinkatu 33; f. 1897; Finnish philology with German summary; quarterly; journal of the Society for Finnish Philology; circ. 1,200; Editor VEIKKO RUOPPILA.
- Yrittäjä:** Et. Esplanadik. 18, Helsinki 13; f. 1936; economic; monthly; circ. 12,500; Editor V. E. TERHO.

NEWS AGENCY

- Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyran Ab (STT-FNB):** Mannerheimintie 18, Helsinki 10; f. 1887; 6 provincial branches; independent agency covering all Finland, general service in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. ERKKI RAATIKAINEN; Man. Dir. Dr. K. KILLINEN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto (Union of Journalists in Finland):** Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 2,800 mems.; Pres. J. A. JUUTI; Sec.-Gen. SEPPÖ SADEOJA; publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*; circ. 3,500.
- Sanomalehtien Liitto-Tidningarnas Förbund (Newspapers' Association):** Mannerheimint. 18A, Helsinki; f. 1916; 75 mems.; Man. Dir. HEIKKI V. VUORINEN; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

PUBLISHERS

- Arvi A. Karisto Oy:** Hameenlinna, Raatihuoneenkatu 1; f. 1900; Managing Dir. ONNI-S. KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.
- Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag:** Helsinki, Anneg. 16; f. 1911; Managing Dir. O. ZWEYGBERGK; books on all subjects in Swedish only.
- K. J. Gummerus Oy:** 40101 Jyväskylä 10, Box 130; f. 1872; Man. Dir. PEKKA SALOJÄRVI; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles and text-books.
- Kansanvalta:** 00530 Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenk. 3; f. 1918; Socialist publishing company; publishes daily *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; Dir. ERKKI VUORINEN; circ. 40,125.
- Kirjayhtymä Oy:** Helsinki, Simonkatu 6; f. 1958; Managing Dir. P. NURMIO; fiction, non-fiction, text-books.
- Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava:** Helsinki, Uudenmaankatu 10; f. 1890; Man. Dir. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, juveniles, text-books and encyclopaedias.
- Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi:** Helsinki 50, Hämeentie 15; f. 1943; Man. Dir. JARL HELLEMANN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, text-books in original and translation.

- Oy Weilin & Göös Ab:** Helsinki 10, Mannerheimintie 40; f. 1872; Managing Dir. VILJO K. RUOHO; Literary Dir. VILLE REPO; non-fiction, fiction, text-books, reference books and children's books.
- Sanoma Osakeyhtiö:** Helsinki 13; Ludviginkatu 2-10; f. 1904; non-fiction; also newspapers *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Ilta-Sanomat* and eight magazines including *Me Naiset*, *Viikkosanomat*, *Kodin Kuva-lehti* and *Purje ja Moottori*; Man. Dir. AATOS ERKKO.
- Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab:** Helsinki, Bangatan 3; f. 1891; Managing Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.
- Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö:** Helsinki, Bulevardi 12; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. TARMIO; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and text-books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Suomen Kustannusyhdistys (Book Publishers' Association of Finland):** Kalevankatu 16, Helsinki 10; f. 1858; 40 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Sec. UNTO LAPPI; publ. *Suomen Kirjakauppa-lehti* (Finnish Booksellers' Journal).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Oy Yleisradio Ab (*Finnish Broadcasting Company*): Kesäkatu 26, 00260 Helsinki 26; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. ERKKI RAATIKAINEN; Deputy Dir.-Gen. and Dir. Staff Administration L. H. VENNOLA; Dir. of Programmes PEKKA SILVOLA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV CHR. SCHILDT; Dir. of Engineering P. VELANDER; Dir. of Finance A. PAANANEN; Dir. of TV Programme 1 PERTTI PALOMEIMO; Dir. of TV Programmes 2 H. LEMINEN; Head of Foreign Relations V. ZILLIACUS.

RADIO

There are 80 FM, 11 medium wave, 2 long wave and 4 short wave transmitters.

Home Service:

Finnish Main programme and Regional programmes: 134 hours per week; Finnish Second programme: 75 hours per week; total 209 hours per week.
Swedish programme 57 hours per week.

Foreign Service:

Broadcasts to Europe and America in Finnish, Swedish and English: 133 hours per week.

There were 1,781,360 licensed sets in 1971.

TELEVISION

There are 40 transmitters and 27 repeaters.

TV Programme 1: about 47 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 23 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab: Pasilankatu 44, 00240 Helsinki 24.

Independent TV company for commercial programmes on both channels: about 17 hours per week.

There were 1,058,374 licensed sets in 1971.

FINANCE

Finland has had its own monetary system since 1860. The Central Bank suspended the redemption of bank notes in gold in 1931, and at the end of 1962 this redemption was totally abolished. On 1st January 1963 the exchange rate for the Finnish mark was raised by 100 per cent, and in October 1967 the mark was again devalued, this time by 31½ per cent. Finland has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since 1948.

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries.

In 1970 there were two large and five small commercial banks with 825 offices in the country. At that time Finland also had 327 savings banks.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative banks. In 1970 there were 445 Co-operative banks and six mortgage societies. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Post Office Savings Bank is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects the petty savings from the public through the 2,997 local post offices, the 13 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and 14 branches. The National Pension Institute and 62 private insurance companies also granted credits in 1970.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million;
Fmk.=Finnish marks)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki—Finlands Bank (*The Bank of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Snellmaninkatu; f. 1811; Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Parliament; cap. Fmk. 600m. (Sept. 1971); Gov. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Dirs. A. SIMONEN, AHTI KARJALAINEN, HEIKKI VALVANNE, JAAKKO LASSILA, PÄIVÖ HETEMÄKI, TIMO HELELÄ (ad int.); 12 brs.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Year Book*, *Economic Indicators for Finland* (quarterly).

Ålands Aktiebank: Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. Fmk. 3.75m.; dep. Fmk. 136m. (1970); Chair. Board of Management TH. ERIKSSON.

Finlands Hypoteksförening (*Mortgage Society of Finland*): Helsinki, P.O.B. 10509, 9 Georgsgatan; f. 1861; cap. Fmk. 3m.; Pres. ASLAK FRÄNTI; Gen. Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Helsingin Osakepankki—Helsingfors Aktiebank: Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10110, Aleksanterinkatu 17; f. 1913; cap. Fmk. 28m.; res. Fmk. 23m.; dep. Fmk. 733m. (1970); Chair. ERIK SARLIN; Chief Gen. Man. F. PETTERSSON.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 42; f. 1889; cap. Fmk. 115m.; total dep. Fmk. 3,660m. (1970); Chair. LAURI J. KIVEKÄS; Chief Gen. Man. MATTI VIRKUNEN; publ. *Taloudellinen katsaus* (quarterly review).

Maa- ja teollisuuskiinteistöpankki Oy—Land- och industri-fastighetsbanken Ab (*Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1916;

cap. Fmk. 6m. (1970); Pres. VILJAMI KALLIOKOSKI; Man. Dir. SEPPÖ KONTTINEN.

Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy: Helsinki 13, Et. Espl. 12; f. 1956; cap. Fmk. 27m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Man. Dir. KLAUS WARIS.

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (*The Central Bank of the Co-operative Banks*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1902; cap. Fmk. 60m.; dep. Fmk. 1,099m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. SEPPÖ KONTTINEN.

Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki Oy—Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab: Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1862; cap. Fmk. 98m.; dep. Fmk. 3,302m. (1970); Chair. Supervisory Board PAAVO RAVILA; Chair. Board of Management GÖRAN EHRNROOTH; Chief Gen. Man. MIKA TIVOLA; publ. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish).

Postipankki (*Postal Savings and Giro Services*): Helsinki 13, Unioninkatu 22; f. 1887; functions through the head office and the 14 branches, the 2,997 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Dir.-Gen. HEIKKI TUOMINEN.

Säästöpankkien Keskus-Osake-Pankki (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Helsinki, Aleksanterinkatu 46; f. 1909; cap. Fmk. 24m.; dep. Fmk. 687m. (Oct. 1971); Chief Gen. Manager ONNI SÄRÖKARI.

Suomen Asuntohypoteekkipankki (*Residential Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Bulevardi 3, Helsinki; f. 1927; cap. Fmk. 2m. (1970); Pres. PAAVO SÄIPÄ; Man. PENTTI HUHANANTTI.

Suomen Kiinteistöhypoteekkipankki Oy—Fastighetsbanken i Finland Ab: Helsinki 12, Iso Roobertinkatu 21; f. 1907; cap. Fmk. 5m. (1970); Pres. ONNI SÄRÖKARI; Man. Dir. TOIVO IHO.

Suomen Teollisuus-Hypoteekkipankki Oy Industri—Hypoteeksbanken i Finland Ab (*Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Aleksanterinkatu 36; f. 1924; cap. Fmk. 15m.; Pres. MIKA TIVOLA; Vice-Pres. MATTI VIRKKUNEN; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Osuuspankkien Keskusliitto r.y. (*The Central Union of the Co-operative Banks*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; in 1970 there were 445 co-operative banks with a membership of 300,000; Gen. Man. SAMPSA MANTERE; publs. *YV, Osuuspankkilehti*.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Helsinki 10, Aleksanterinkatu 36; f. 1914; Pres. MIKA TIVOLA; Man. Dir. Dr. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto (*Finnish Savings Banks Association*): Helsinki 10, Pohjoisesplanadikatu 35A; f. 1906; 310 mems.; Chair. EERO NUMERLA; Man. Dir. MATTI ALI-MELKKILÄ; publs. *Säästöpankki, Kymppi, Sparbanken, Lycköskrinet*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1912; Pres. FILIP PETERSSON; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

INSURANCE

Avbrottsförsäkringsaktiebolaget OTSO: Helsinki 12, Bulevarden 10, P.O.B. 10589; f. 1939; Chair. T. ANGERVO.

Eläke-Varma keskinäinen vakuutusyhtiö: Helsinki 12, Bulevardi 7; f. 1926; Man. Dir. JUHANI KOLEHMAINEN.

Fennia Försäkrings-A.B. (*Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10247, 25 Unionsgatan; f. 1882; Man. Dir. N. E. INGMAN; fire, marine, transport, accident, burglary, automobile, etc.

Finska Sjöförsäkrings Aktiebolaget (*Finnish Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 00101 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 276; f. 1898; Gen. Man. HENRIK KRAUSE; marine, inland transit, aviation, fire, burglary, reinsurance, etc.

Försäkrings-AB Liv-Ålandia: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1961; Gen. Man. B. J. PALME.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Pohja (*Pohja Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 10, Runebergink. 5; f. 1922; Chair. J. W. RANGELL.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Suomi-Salama (*Suomi-Salama Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 5; f. 1890; Gen. Man. Dr. KARI KÄRHUNEN.

Keskinäinen Vahinkovakuutusyhtiö Kansa (*Kansa Mutual General Insurance Co.*): Helsinki, Hämeentie 33; f. 1919; Gen. Manager KALERO PEITSALO.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Aura: Tukholmankatu 2, Helsinki 25; f. 1917; Gen. Manager J. E. NIEMI, LL.B.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Eläke-Varma: Bulevardi 7, Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. C. G. AMINOFF.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Kaleva (*Kaleva Mutual Insurance Co.*): 02200 Niittykumpu; f. 1874; Chair. P. RAVILA; Man. Dir. JAAKKO ORA; life insurance only.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo-Tarmo (*Sampo-Tarmo Mutual Insurance Co.*): Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1832; Chair. H. KYTTÄ; Man. Dir. A. KATAJA.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (*Industrial Mutual Insurance Company*): P.O.B. 150, 00200 Helsinki 20; f. 1965; Man. N. VON VEH.

Livförsäkrings-AB Verdandi: Olofsvägen 2, Åbo; f. 1932; Gen. Man. H. STRANDELL.

Mava Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Tukholmankatu 2, P.O.B. 2200, Helsinki 25; f. 1857; Gen. Man. J. E. NIEMI, LL.B.

Meijerinen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Kalevankatu 61, Helsinki-K; f. 1920; Man. A. ISOPURO.

Osuuskassojen Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Credit Societies*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1965.

Patria Livförsäkrings-AB: Unionsgatan 25, P.O.B. 10247, Helsinki 10; f. 1888; Man. Dir. NILS ERIK INGMAN.

Pensionförsäkringsaktiebolaget Ilmarinen: Helsinki 18, Eriksgatan 41; f. 1961; Man. Dir. TEUVO PENTIKÄINEN.

Redarnas Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag: Ålandsvägen 31, Mariehamn; f. 1938; Gen. Manager B. J. PALME.

Suomen Vakuutus Osakeyhtiö—Finlands Assurans Aktiebolag: Vattuniemenkuja 8, 00201 Helsinki 20; f. 1957; Man. B. WECKSTRÖM.

Tapaturmavakuutusosakeyhtiö Kullervo (*Kullervo Personal Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 30, Lapinmäentie 1; f. 1895; Gen. Man. TAUNO ANGERVO.

Vakuutusosakeyhtiö Pohjola (*Pohjola Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Helsinki 30, Lapinmäentie 1; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. TAUNO ANGERVO.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus Keskinäinen Yhtiö: Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki 10; f. 1928; Gen. Man. U. M. HILSKA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadikatu 18; f. 1919; 800 mems.; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Vice-Chair. VEIKKO VIRKUNEN, ERIC BARGUM; Man. Dir. L. HENRIKSON; Board of Dirs. H. BERNER, E. ANTELL, H. CARRING, M. MANNIO, H. TIMONEN, H. TURPEINEN, K. UUSITALO; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Finskij Torgovyj Journal*, *Finnische Handelsrundschau*, *Finlandia*, *Designed in Finland*, *Finnish Foreign Trade Directory*.

Suomen Keskuskauppakamari (*The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland*): Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1918; Pres. MATTI VIRKUNEN; Gen. Manager SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 20 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kauppakamarilehti* (Chamber of Commerce Journal), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: 00100 Helsinki 10, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 1,000 mems.; Pres. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. ROLF BIESE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Teollisuusliitto (*Federation of Finnish Industries*): Helsinki 13, Eteläranta 10; f. 1921; the central organization of Finnish industry, except the woodworking industry; Chair. TANIKMAR HORN; Man. Dir. OLLI IKKALA.

Liiketyöntäjien Keskusliitto (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945. A specialized control organization of Finnish employers in the field of commerce and various other services. The LK is divided into seven member associations and a general group and consists of about 3,200 member enterprises with about 165,000 employees. Chair. TAPIO KOSKI; Man. Dir. KAUKO MARKKANEN.

Suomen Työntäjien Keskusliitto (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 30 different branch associations with about 3,300 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 480,000 employees. Chair. ERKKI PARTANEN; Man. Dir. TIMO LAATUNEN; publs. *Teollisuuslehti* (monthly in Finnish), *Työntäjä-Arbeitsgivaren* (fortnightly news bulletin).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Autoalan Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Car Trade Employers*): Liisankatu 21, Helsinki 17; 388 mems.; Chair. KALLE J. HIRVI; Man. Dir. TUOMAS KALLIALA.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; 47 mems.; Chair. ONNI K. RENTTO; Man. Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 34 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR FLOMAN; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Konttorikoneliikkeiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of the Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 18A, Helsinki; 83 mems.; Chair. TOM HYNINEN; Man. Dir. MATTI KAUPPINEN.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suitcase Industry*): Eteläranta 10; III krs, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1940; 22 mems.; Chair. O. TOLVANEN; Gen. Sec. MARTTI UOTI; publ. *Laukkupöytä* (bi-annual).

Merenkulun Työntäjäliitto/Sjöfartens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Finnish Shipping Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 40 mems.; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEIN; Man. Dir. T. ROSNELL.

Nahkateollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; 12 mems.; Chair. PERTTI HELLEMAA; Man. Dir. EINO ARANTO.

Putkijöhtötyöntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 72 mems.; Chair. GUY SERÉN; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Puunjalostusteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Association of the Woodworking Industries*): Fabianinkatu 9A, 00130 Helsinki 13; 69 mems.; Chair. MIKKO TÄHTINEN; Man. Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Puusepäteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Woodworking Industries*): Liisankatu 21, Helsinki; 62 mems.; Chair. OLAVI SILVO; Man. Dir. CHRISTER ANTELL.

Rakennusaineteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Building Material Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 49 mems.; Chair. CAJ HOLM; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways' Traffic*): Fredrikinkatu 61, Helsinki 10; 48 mems.; Chair. YRJÖ RÖTTÖ; Man. Dir. ERIC EDGREN.

Suomen Asfalttityöntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Asphalt Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 16 mems.; Chair. AIMO HINTTALA; Man. Dir. ESKO SIMILÄ.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; f. 1906; 9 mems.; Chair. A. O. KOLEHMAINEN; Managing Dir. NILO RYDMAN.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Glazing and Glasscutting Works*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki; 53 mems.; Chair. MARTTI LINDBLOM; Man. Dir. KARI MURTTI.

Suomen Lastauttajain Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 78 mems.; Chair. PEKKA PARTANEN; Man. Dir. JAN-ERIK EHRSTRÖM.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Association of the Finnish Metal Trades*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 667 mems.; Chair. OLAVI NEUVO; Man. Dir. ROLF VIDÉN.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 470 mems.; Chair. VÄINÖ PEKKALA; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Suomen Tiiliteollisuusliitto r.y. (*The Finnish Brick Industry Association*): Iso Roobertinkatu 20, 00120 Helsinki 12; 22 mems.; Chair. ARVI PALOHEIMO; Man. Dir. K. LEIPONEN.

Suomen Työntäjäin Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 216 mems.; Hon. Chair. E. H. LILJEROOS; Chair. BJÖRN WESTERLUND; Man. Dir. LAURI SAURAMA.

Sähkötyöntäjäin Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; 123 mems.; Chair. P. WALLINHEIMO; Managing Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; f. 1905; 67 mems.; Chair. S. HÄSTO; Man. Dir. PENTTI TUOMOLA.

Vaateetusteollisuusliitto r.y. (Clothing Industry Federation): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhmä", Helsinki 13; 95 mems.; Chair. EERO KESTILÄ; Managing Dir. ALEKSI LAHELMA,

Voimalaitosten Työnantajaliitto r.y. (Federation of Power Plant Employers): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1945; 69 mems.; Chair. PENTTI ALAJOKI; Man. Dir. NILO HONKALA.

Suomen Puunjalostusteollisuuden Keskusliitto (Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries): 00130 Helsinki 13, Eteläesplanadi 2; f. 1918; Chair. PAAVO HONKAJUURI; Man. Dir. LAURI KIRVES. The Central Association publishes *Suomen Puutalous, Paperi ja Puu-Papper och Trä* (only technical), and *Finnish Paper and Timber*. Members of the Central Association are:

Finnboard (Finnish Board Mills' Association): 00130 Helsinki 13, P.O.B. 10420, E. Esplanadik. 2; f. 1943; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. B. GRÖNHAGEN.

Puutalo (Sales Association for Prefabricated Houses): 00100 Helsinki 10, Postikatu 2B; f. 1941; 4 mems.; Man. Dir. ARVI AALTONEN.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (Wallboard Association of Finland): 00100 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10263, Kluuvikatu 8; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 6 mems.; Chair. C.-G. LONDEN.

Suomen Lastulevy-yhdistys (Finnish Particle Board Association): 00180 Helsinki 18, Lönnrotinkatu 25; 7 mems.; Gen. Sec. Y. P. I. KAILA.

Suomen Paperin- ja Kartonginjalostajain Yhdistys—Converta (Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association—Converta): 00130 Helsinki 13, Unionink. 14; f. 1944; 12 mems.; Man. Dir. KURT IGNATIUS.

Suomen Paperitehtaitten Yhdistys (Finnish Paper Mills' Association): 00130 Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10380; f. 1918; sales organization for the Finnish paper industry; 19 mems.; Chair. BENGT G. REHBINDER.

Suomen Rullatehdasyhdistys (Finnish Spoolmakers' Association): 00130 Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 9, P.O.B. 13005; f. 1922; 1 mem.; Man. Dir. JORMA TERÄVÄINEN.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association): 00100 Helsinki 10, Fabianink. 29c; f. 1895; 56 mems.; Man. Dir. U. RINTAKOSKI.

Suomen Selluloosayhdistys—FINNCELL (Finnish Cellulose Union): 00130 Helsinki 13, E. Esplanadik. 2, P.O.B. 10060; f. 1918; 20 mems.; Man. Dir. JORMA KEINO.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys—Finlands Fanförening (Association of Finnish Plywood Industry): 00180 Helsinki 18, Lönnrotinkatu 25A; f. 1939; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. UNTO ALAVA.

Tervakoski Osakeyhtiö: Tervakoski; Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Man. Dir. BROR SERLACHIUS.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Enigheten Centrallaget (Butter and Cheese Export): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 33 mems.; Chair. and Managing Dir. E. SERÉN.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

The Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society Ltd. (Agricultural): Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 10080; f. 1905; 557 mems.; Gen. Man. VÄINÖ PESSI.

Kesko Oy (Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.): Helsinki, Satamakatu 3; f. 1941; 23,000 shareholders; Chair. and Pres. T. KOSKI; publs. *Kauppa Kätevä, Handelsnytt, K-Rautaviesti, K-kauppa ja Myyjä, Pirkka*.

Keskusosuusliike OTK (Central Co-operative Society): P.O.B. 120, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1917; 83 co-operatives with 574,733 mems.; Pres. EERO SALOVAARA; publs. *OTKn Laaduntarkkailulehti* (Quality Control Magazine), *OTKn Renkaat*.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto KK (The Co-operative Union KK): 00100 Helsinki 10, Mikonkatu 17, P.O.B. 740; f. 1916; 75 mem. societies 574,733 individual mems.; Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Dir.-Gen. JORMA JALAVA; Sec.-Gen. PEKKA KUOPPALA; publs. *ME* (bi-weekly), *E* (monthly), *Viljeltäjä* (two monthly).

Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto (Central Union of Agricultural Producers): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. HEIKKI HAAVISTO; publ. *Maaseudun Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organisation of the Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. H. BERGHELL; Pres. K. UUSITALO.

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (The Finnish Fair Corporation): Helsinki 25; f. 1919; Pres. RUNAR HERNBERG; Chair. KAUKO AHLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. OLLE HEROLD; publ. *Messuviesti* (8 times a year).

Oy Labor Ab (Agricultural Machinery): Helsinki 70, Traktorvägen 2; f. 1898; Gen. Man. H. BÄCKSTRÖM.

Pellervo-Seura (Pellervo Society): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 989 mem. societies (incl. 9 central co-operative societies); central organization of Farmers' co-operatives; Man. Dir. ESKO KORVISTO; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly; circulation 122,000), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six times a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland): Lapinladenk. 1A 18, Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 105 mems.; Chair. LAURI JÄMSÄ; Man. Dir. VEIKKO KAUPPILA; publ. *Betonituote journal*.

Suomen Kalastusyhdistys (Central Association representing Fishing Interests): Helsinki, Urheilukatu 14A10; f. 1891; 235,000 mems.; Sec. L. LIEDES; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year).

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK) (Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1904; 266 mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä, Osuuskauppalehti, Samarbet, Handelslaget*.

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (Finnish Association of Technical Traders): Helsinki, Mannerheimintie 14B; f. 1918; the organization of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 67 mems.; Chair. K. KUOSMANEN; Managing Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (Finnish Wholesalers' and Importers' Association): Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1920; 334 mem. firms include those of 10 affiliated organizations; Man. KAARLO ARVE; publs. *Suomen Tukku-kauppa* (Finnish Wholesale Trade) (monthly), *Year Book* and yearly report on wholesale turnover.

Suomen Työn Liitto (STL) (*The Association for Finnish Work—AFW*): Helsinki, Runebergink. 60B; f. 1912; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 760 mems.; Chair. of Board of Govs. WALD. JENSEN; Chair. of Board of Dirs. VEIKKO SJÖBLOM; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LINNA; publ. *Tuotantouutiset* (ten times a year).

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgratan 35; f. 1945; 21,341 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. T. NYMALM; Sec. G. ENGSTRÖM; publ. *Landsbyggdets Folk* (weekly).

Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (*Union of Manufacturers*): Helsinki, Mariankatu 26B; f. 1945; the central organization for medium and small manufacturers (firms); 1,100 mems.; Chair. R. JÄRNEFELT, M.Sc.; Dir. PENTTI CEDERBERG, M.POL.Sc.; publ. *Teollisuussanomien* (ten per year).

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Meat Producers' Central Federation*): Helsinki, Vanha talvitie 5; f. 1936; 8 mem. co-operatives; Man. Dir. O. SIPILÄ; publ. *Lihantouuttaja* (eight times a year).

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies' Association: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 61; f. 1905; 237 mems. (dairies); Managing Dir. Prof. P. SAARINEN.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,808 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTI KALLELA.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (YOL) r.y. (*The General Union of Co-operative Stores*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 266 mem. socs., 573,000 individual mems.; Managing Dir. MARTTI MUSTONEN; publs. *Yhteishyvä, Samarbete, Osuuskauppalehti, Handelslaget*.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö r.y. (SAK) (*Federation of Finnish Trade Unions*): 00530 Helsinki 53, P.O.B. 53161; f. 1907; Pres. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; Gen. Sec. AHTI FREDERIKSSON; 30 affiliated unions; 694,840 mems.; publ. *Palkkatyöläinen* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Automobile and Transport Worker's Union*): Helsinki, Vuorikatu 22A 14; f. 1948; Pres. MARTTI VEIRTO; Sec. E. U. RAUTIAINEN, Esko VAHTER; publ. *Auto- ja Kuljetusala* (monthly); 22,481 mems.

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Stuff Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Suonionkatu 4B 21; f. 1905; Pres. JARL SUND; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 30,739 mems.; publ. *Elintae* (fortnightly).

Hotelli- ja Ravintolahenkilökunnan Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Minervankatu 2A 15; f. 1933; Pres. YRJÖ KARISALMI; 17,793 mems.; publ. *Ravintolahenkilökunta* (monthly).

Kemian Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Chemical Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Paasivuorenkatu 5A 24; f. 1970; Pres. LAURI VILPONEN; Sec. VALFRID KÄRKÄINEN; 14,100 mems.

Suomen Kiinteistötyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Caretakers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Hämeentie 10A 1; f. 1948; Pres. KAARLO PERÄ-KASARI; Sec. ALVER LANKILA; 8,520 mems.; publ. *Kiinteistötyö* (monthly).

Suomen Kirjatyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bookworkers' Union*): 00120 Helsinki 12, Ratakatu 9; f. 1897; Pres. ERKKI NISSILÄ; Sec. AARNE KOSKINEN; 17,161 mems.; publ. *Kirjatyö* (fortnightly).

Kumi- ja Nahkatyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Rubber and Leather Workers' Union*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Vironkatu 9D 22; f. 1937; Pres. VÄINÖ HUHTAMÄKI; Sec. AHTI MATTILA; 10,344 mems.; publ. *Nahka-ja Kumi-työläinen* (monthly).

Suomen Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto r.y.—KTV (*Finnish Municipal Workers' and Salaried Employees' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Kolmas linja 4; f. 1931; Pres. JAAKKO RIIKONEN; Sec. OLAVI DAHL; 70,057 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Suomen Lasi- ja Posliinityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Glass and Porcelain Workers' Union*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45A 15; f. 1907; Pres. RISTO SAINIO; Sec. TOIVO PARTANEN; 5,125 mems.

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Unioninkatu 45H 107; f. 1917; Pres. AARNE HAPPONEN; Sec. KUNTO KASKI; 45,500 mems.; publ. *Liikelitto* (fortnightly).

Suomen Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Rural Workers' Union*): 00180 Helsinki 18, Albertinkatu 36D; f. 1945; Pres. PEKKA VIRTANEN; Sec. JUHANI HIETANEN; 20,797 mems.

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*): 00120 Helsinki 12, Iso Robertinkatu 30; f. 1916; Pres. OLAVI KEITELE; Sec. BERNT UULA; 12,210 mems.; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen*.

Suomen Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Metal Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3; f. 1899; Pres. SULO PENTTILÄ; Vice-Pres. ILMARI KOSONEN; Secs. P. SAVOLAINEN, H. VAINIO; 115,000 mems.; publ. *Ahjo* (fortnightly).

Paperiteollisuuden Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Paper Industry Workers' Union*): 00170 Helsinki 17, Rauhankatu 15B; f. 1906; Pres. VEIKKO AHTOLA; Sec. ANTERO MAKI; 42,481 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto* (fortnightly).

Suomen Puunjalostusteollisuustyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Frederikinkatu 34B 22; f. 1931; Pres. EERO LILJA; Sec. PIIRKKO MERILUOTO; 12,886 mems.

Puuliitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Siltasaarenkatu 3-5E; f. 1960; Pres. VILO RONKAINEN; Sec. EINO SAILAS; 30,354 mems.; publ. *Puuliitto* (weekly).

Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Building Workers' Union*): 00530 Helsinki 53, Viherniemenkatu 5; f. 1930; Pres. AARNO AITAMURTO; Sec. VILO RAJALA; 92,661 mems.; publ. *Rakentaja* (weekly).

Suomen Sähköalantyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Electric Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hämeenkatu 5B; f. 1960; Pres. ERKKI POHJOLAINEN; Sec. EINO HALONEN; 17,331 mems.

Tekstiili- ja Vaatetustyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Clothing Workers' Union*): Tampere, Hämeenkatu 5B; f. 1960; Pres. VÄINÖ KUJANPÄÄ; Sec. MATTI SUNELL; 36,662 mems.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö VTY r.y. (*Central Committee of Public Servants*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Meehelinink. 10A 5; f. 1961; Pres. PEKKA ORVIO; Gen. Sec. LAURI J. HAVIA; 62,722 mems.

FINLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK (*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1944; non-political; 2,000,000 mems.; 28 affiliates; Chair. Oso LAAKSO; Exec. Dir. A. I. VÄLIKANGAS; Sec.-Gen. LAURI HYPÖNEN; publ. *TVK-lehti* (TVK Newspaper—monthly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS (Membership of over 5,000)

Kunnallisvirkamiesliitto (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1918; 19,268 mems.; Chair. U. RYÖNÄNKOSKI; Excc. Dir. E. KANTOLA; publ. *Kunnallisvirkamies*.

Suomen Liikovaen Liitto (*Federation of Commercial Employees*): Bulevardi 28, Helsinki; 12,840 mems.; Chair. OSMO KUTILA; Excc. Dir. O. SUOMINEN; publ. *Liikovaeni*.

Suomen Opettajain Liitto (*Finnish Teachers' Union*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1893; 25,379 mems.; Chair. ARMO TAMMIVUORI; Gen. Sec. PANU VAPAAVUORI; publ. *Opettajain Lehti*.

Suomen Sairaanhoidajaliitto (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; f. 1925; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MISS TOINI NOUSIAINEN; publ. *Sairaanhoidaja Sjuksköterskanlehti*.

Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25; 12,000 mems.; Chair. ESA SUOMELA; Exec. Dir. Y. RAITA; publ. *Teollisuustoimihenkilö*.

Virkamiesliitto (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Töölöntullinkatu 8, Helsinki 25, f. 1917; 36,000 mems.; Chair. V. W. HEINSTRÖM; Sec.-Gen. J. MATTILA; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijöiden Yhteisjärjestö (VTY) r.y. (*Federation of State Officers' and Workers' Unions*): Meehelinink. 10 as 5, Helsinki 10; f. 1961; 14 affiliated unions; 66,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LAURI J. HAVIA.

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Vallionrautatiet (*State Railways*): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 5,873 km. of railways; wide gauge (1,524 mm.); privately-owned total 44 km.; 77 km. is electrified; Dir.-Gen. E. REKOLA; publs. Statistical books: *Vallionrautatiet*, *Kuukausitilasto* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Vallionrautateiden vuosikatsaus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jokioisten Railway: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.
Karhula Railway: Karhula; f. 1937; Man. Dir. JOUKO PUNNONEN.

ROADS

There are 72,421 km. of public highways, of which 108 km. are motorway and 8,936 km. are main roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Autoliitto—Automobile and Touring Club of Finland: Fabianinkatu 14, 00100 Helsinki 10; approx. 50,000 mems.; Pres. OLAVI JAAKKOLA; Man. Dir. PAULI ERVI; publ. *Moottori-Motor* (monthly; circulation 66,500).

LAKES AND CANALS

Tie- ja Vesirakennushallitus (*The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways*): Helsinki; builds and maintains waterways and roads.

Lakes cover about 31,557 sq. km., some linked by canals. Inland waterways are navigable by ships for about 6,646 km. Total length of coastal waterways is about 5,423 km.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the canal Saimaa. In the summer of 1968 the rebuilt Saimaa Canal was opened for vessels with a capacity of up to 1,600 tons, allowing free passage from the Gulf of Finland to the Saimaa waterways.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneborg) and Turku (Åbo).

Suomen Laivanvarustajain Yhdistys—Finlands Redareförening (*Finnish Shipowners' Assn.*): Helsinki, S. Kajen 10A; f. 1932; Chair. NILS WETTERSTEIN; Managing Dir. H. HALLBERG; 40 mems.

Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy—Finska Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget (*Finnish Steamship Company*): Helsinki, Eteläranta 8; f. 1883; passenger and cargo sailings to European and overseas ports; Managing Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

John Nurminen Oy: Helsinki, Snelimaninkatu 13; f. 1932; branch offices: Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Vainikkala, Lappeenranta; Gen. Man. MATTI NURMINEN.

Höyrylaiva Osakeyhtiö Bore—Ångfartygs Aktiebolaget Bore: Åbo, Slottsgatan 36; f. 1897; routes: passenger lines, Åbo-Stockholm, Åbo-Norrköping, Helsinki-Stockholm and Stockholm-Marichamn; cruising service Helsingfors-Leningrad, Helsingfors-Tallinn, Åbo-Visby; regular cargo lines: Finland-Lübeck, Finland-South Sweden and East Norway, Finland-East and South Coast of U.K., Harwich-Finland, Finland-Gothenburg, Finland-North France, North France-Sweden, Finland-Holland; Man. Dir. GILBERT VON RETTIG.

Ab Baltic Lloyd Line, Ltd. Oy: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13 A 3; f. 1933; tonnage, 9,143 gross reg. tons; routes: principally in the Baltic and North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Gustaf Erikson (Shipowners): Marichamn, Åland Islands; f. 1913; total tonnage 29,908 g.r.t.; 14 motor vessels, of which 6 refrigerator vessels; Dir. EDGAR ERIKSON.

Werner Hacklinin Säätiö: Pori, Valtakatu 9; f. 1957; Dir. A. KAREMO.

Helsingin Lloyd Oy: Helsinki, Fabiansgatan 13; f. 1927; routes: principally in the Baltic and the North Sea; Dir. H. JANHONEN.

Henry Nielsen Oy/Ab: Helsinki, Centralgatan 7; f. 1923; managing owners for about 250,000 d.w. tons tanker and dry cargo; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Man. BERNDT AMINOFF; Deputy Man. F. STANGEBYE.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Helsinki 13, Korkeavuorenkatu 32, P.O.B. 13218; f. 1947; 185,973 (closed) gross reg. tons; Man. Dir. H. HOLMA.

Oy Baltic Chartering Ab: Helsinki, Kalliokaivonmäki 2; Managing Dir. KARI LAMPEN.

Finland Steamship Company: Eteläranta 8, Helsinki; services to Scandinavia, U.K., Continent, South America (E. coast) and Mediterranean; Man. Dir. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD.

Ab. R. Nordström & Co. Oy: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners; total tonnage 18,896 g.r.t.; shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkom and Pernoviken; Managing Dir. EINO MIET-TINEN; Dir. M.-R. NORDSTROM, O. NYMAN.

Ab. Finska Nordamerika Linjen: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1924; formerly *Rederi Ab. Suomi*, name changed Dec. 1955; cargo; total tonnage 23,750 d.w. tons; tramp service; Dir. H. ERICSSON.

Ab. Anchor Shipping Co. Oy: Helsinki, Unionsgatan 24; f. 1950; tonnage, 8,560 gross reg. tons; tramp service; Dirs. C. H. ERICSSON, C. SLOTTE.

Ab. Turret Oy: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tankers; total tonnage 56,504 d.w.; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Managing Dir. R. WIHURI.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, Mariehamn; world wide trading; total tonnage 454,255 d.w. tons; Managing Dir. ALGOT JOHANSSON.

Lundqvist Rederierna: Mariehamn; f. 1927; tramp and liner services; total tonnage 133,000 d.w. tons; Pres. FRAENK LUNDQVIST; Dir. S. LUNDQVIST.

Suomen Tankkilaiva Oy: Hopeasalmentie 48, Helsinki 57; tanker, tramp and liner services; total tonnage 122,156 d.w. tons; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Man. Dir. REIJO WIHURI.

CIVIL AVIATION

Finnair Oy: Head Office: Helsinki 10, Töölönkatu 4; f. 1923; 73 per cent of the share capital owned by the State; operates domestic services and services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Budapest, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Kirkenes, Leningrad, Lisbon, London, Luxembourg, Malaga, Milan, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Vienna, Zürich and Umeå; fleet of 8 Super Caravelle, 8 Convair Metropolitan, 3 DC-8-62, 4 DC-9; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Kar-Air Oy: Head Office, Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 3, f. 1925; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; fleet of 2 DC-6B, 1 DC-3, 1 Lockheed Lodestar, 1 Convair 440.

There are 13 foreign airlines serving Finland.

TOURISM

Matkailuneuvosto (Finnish Tourist Board): Mikonkatu 13A, Helsinki 10; f. 1969; Chair. JAAKKO PAAVELA; Sec.-Gen. BENGT PIHLSTROM.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: Office National du Tourisme de Finlande, 13 rue Auber, Paris 9c.

Federal Germany: Finnland-Informationen, Mommsenstrasse, 67, 1 Berlin 12; Finnland-Informationsbüro, Amalienstrasse 67, 8 Munich 13; Finnisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Tesdorpfstrasse 11, 2 Hamburg 13.

Netherlands: Fins Nationaal Verkeersbureau voor de Benelux, Oranje Nassaulaan 25, Amsterdam-Zuid.

Sweden: Finska Turistbyrån, Birger Jarlsgratan 35, 11145 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Munsterhof 14, Zürich 8001.

United Kingdom: Finnish Tourist Board U.K. Office, Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RN.

United States of America: Finnish National Tourist Office, Scandinavia House, 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 612 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (Finnish National Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Prof. ARVI KIVIMAA; Gen. Sec. RITVA HEIKKILÄ; publ. *Ramppi* (quarterly).

Svenska Teatern (Swedish Theatre): Helsinki; f. 1886; Man. Dr. CARL OHMAN.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (Finnish National Opera): Bulevardi 23-27, Helsinki 18; f. 1873; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. ALFONS ALMI.

Pyynikin Kesäteatteri (Pyynikki Summer Theatre): Tampere; f. 1955; large open-air theatre.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin Kaupunginorkesteri (Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra): Aleksanterinkatu 21A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Musical Dir. JORMA PANULA; Man. Dir. REIJO JYRKIAINEN; publ. *Concerto* (five times a year).

Radion Sinfoniaorkesteri (Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Unioninkatu 16, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1927; 90 mems.; Man. MIKKO KOKKONEN; Chief Conductor OKKO KAMU.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: Unioninkatu 16, Helsinki 13; 24 mems.; international awards; frequent tours abroad; Conductor HARALD ANDERSEN.

FESTIVAL

Turku Music Festival: c/o Turku Music Society, Sibelius Museum, Piispankatu 17, Turku; f. 1960; fortnight's annual festival in August with Finnish and international musicians; organized by Turku Music Society.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Aleksanterinkatu 10, 00170 Helsinki 17; Chair. Prof. E. LAURILA; Sec.-Gen. I. MÄKIPENTTI.

A consultative body which advises the government. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the administrative and licensing authority.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Helsinki*): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Dr. T. KOHONEN, Dr. O. LOKKI, Dr. O. V. LOUNASMAA.

The Institute provides education in nuclear physics, electronics, and engineering and has a reactor laboratory.

Atomenergia Oy. (*Atomic Energy Company*): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

UNIVERSITIES

Åbo Akademi (*The Swedish University of Åbo*): Åbo; 170 teachers, 2,420 students.

Helsingin Yliopisto—Helsingfors Universitet (*University of Helsinki*): Helsinki; 2,000 teachers; 22,326 students.

Joensuun Korkeakoulu (*University of Joensuu*): Joensuu; 40 teachers, 300 students.

Jyväskylän Yliopisto (*University of Jyväskylä*): Jyväskylä; 412 teachers; 4,629 students.

Oulun Yliopisto (*University of Oulu*): Oulu; 330 teachers; 4,500 students.

Tampereen Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Tampere University of Technology*): Tampere; 77 teachers; 619 students.

Tampereen Yliopisto (*University of Tampere*): Tampere; 179 teachers; 6,394 students.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University*): Helsinki; 559 teachers; 5,718 students.

Turun Yliopisto (*University of Turku*): Turku; 603 teachers; 7,807 students.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of France is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the German Federal Republic, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The language is French. Out of a total population of some 50 million, 90 per cent are Roman Catholics. There are also other Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag carries three vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

After the liberation in 1944 there was provisional unicameral government under General de Gaulle. In 1946, following a referendum, the Fourth Republic was set up with the legislature composed of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. General de Gaulle retired from public life. Twenty-six cabinets were formed during the life of the Fourth Republic which came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algiers and the threat of civil war facing the country. Invited by President Coty to form a government, General de Gaulle was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. In September 1958, by an overwhelming majority in a referendum, a new constitution introducing important changes was adopted and the Fifth Republic came into being with General de Gaulle as its President. In 1962 General de Gaulle's decision to have future Presidents of the Republic elected by direct universal suffrage was taken as a breach of the Constitution. The Government was defeated by a no-confidence vote and resigned. A referendum to decide the Presidential issue and the elections for a new government were held in the autumn of 1962. They resulted in victory for de Gaulle, who remained in power until April 27th, 1969. Having survived student and industrial unrest in 1968 which forced economic and educational reforms from the Government, he resigned following the defeat of the Referendum concerning Reform of the Senate and Regionalism. Under de Gaulle, France, as well as being leader of the EEC, became a nuclear power and followed an independent policy with regard to the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. The era of de Gaulle was to a large extent an assertion of France's Great Power status and national prestige. His death in 1970 was deeply mourned.

Following de Gaulle's resignation, Alain Poher, as President of the Senate, became President of the Republic *ad interim* (cf. Constitution), pending Presidential elections. Georges Pompidou was elected President in June 1969 defeating Alain Poher in a second ballot. A new Government was formed on June 22nd under Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

The Government has maintained a large Parliamentary majority with two other parties as coalition partners of the Gaullist UDR, and has gradually transferred the

political allegiance of Gaullists from their former exceptional leader to the support of a more traditionally-based political party. The Majority also successfully defeated the challenge of Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, now President of the Radical Socialist Party, and his reform movement at the by-elections in the summer of 1970. The majority also registered gains in the 1971 senatorial elections. In autumn 1971, some of the opposition parties of the Left and Centre made fresh initiatives to combine their electoral forces. The issue of Regional Reform and redistribution of power between Paris and the Provinces has been taken up by de Gaulle's successors, though with more caution. Two reforms put forward in 1971 included a reduction of France's large number of small *communes* (District Councils) and the replacement of existing regional consultative assemblies by two differentiated assemblies for each of the 21 administrative regions, one having a degree of control over local economic planning, the other having a purely consultative role. These reforms are expected to become effective after 1973. Meanwhile, industrial investment in the regions is being pursued more vigorously than the decentralization of government.

President Pompidou visited Russia in 1970, and increased economic co-operation between the two countries was generally agreed upon. The Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev, in turn visited France in October 1971; his visit was preceded by that of a commercial delegation from the People's Republic of China. Under the present government France has continued to follow the independent policy that was launched by de Gaulle, while maintaining close economic relations with her allies and playing a leading role in European affairs.

Overseas, France granted independence to most of her former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam became fully independent in 1954. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence between 1960 and 1961. Algeria became independent after a war lasting seven years, from 1955 to 1962, between French forces and the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN) based on Tunis, during which a French colonists' movement, the OAS, fought clandestinely against the Algerians and against France's decision to leave Algeria. In 1962 an agreement was finally signed at Evian between France and the Algerian nationalist leaders. French forces were withdrawn from Algeria and nearly all the many French settlers decided to leave the country. France has, however, continued to give Algeria economic aid. Franco-Algerian relations have deteriorated in recent years, especially since Algeria nationalized French petroleum assets in February 1971, but many Algerians, together with nationals from some of France's other ex-colonies, come annually to work in France, and trade between the two countries continues.

All the former colonies in Africa, excepting only Guinea, continue their close association with France, most remaining members of the Franc Zone. They receive considerable economic aid and technical assistance from France as well

as a guaranteed market for their exports. Much aid is also channelled to these territories through the Overseas Development Fund of the EEC.

Government

According to the Constitution of 1958 the executive is composed of the President of the Republic and of a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament composed of a National Assembly and a Senate. The National Assembly is elected by direct adult suffrage for a term of five years. Senators are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college. One third of the Senate membership is renewable every three years. By an amendment following a national referendum in 1962 the President is henceforth elected not by an electoral college as hitherto but by direct universal suffrage for seven years. The local government areas were reformed in March 1964, when Metropolitan France was divided into 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Under a decree of January 1964, President Pompidou, as Chairman of the Council, has direct responsibility for command of the French nuclear forces in case of atomic warfare. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 12–15 months. Liability for service lasts from the twentieth to the thirty-seventh year. In 1971 the strength of the armed forces stood at 501,500 comprising: Army 329,000, Navy 68,500, and Air Force 104,000. Nuclear tests have been carried out in the Sahara and Pacific and will be continued. France withdrew from the military side of NATO during 1967. The defence budget totalled 28,873 million francs for 1971, and 168,500 million francs for 1971–75.

Economic Affairs

France is still West Europe's leading agricultural country with more than three-quarters of its area under cultivation, although agriculture has lost its dominant place in the economy. Production was valued at 51,530 million francs in 1968, while the agricultural working population represented 14.9 per cent of the total working population. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock, butter and cheese are abundantly produced, and national consumption of these commodities is very high. The share of animal products in total agricultural production was 58.5 per cent in 1968. French wines are an important export. More than half of the land is worked by owner-occupiers, and a third by tenant-farmers.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. In 1946 the Commissariat Général du Plan (General Planning Office) was set up, the rôle of which is to co-ordinate projects initiated by other departments. Subsidiary to the General Commissariat are the Modernisation Commissions which elaborate individual plans. Every major field of industry is affected by the Commissions and particular progress has been made in electronics, transport, the processing industries and housing. To encourage expansion the Government offers public loans, tax relief and development incentives in certain areas. A wide variety of services such as fashion,

catering and tourism play an important part in the French economy.

France's principal trade partners are the other countries of the Common Market, the German Federal Republic, Benelux and Italy. The largest French industries are steel (over 22 million tons per year), motor vehicles (two and a half million were produced in 1969), aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles and chemicals. Large quantities of coal and iron ore are mined. France possessed valuable oil interests in the Sahara (now a part of Algeria) which are now exploited according to Franco-Algerian agreement.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years—in the year 1969–70, exports of armaments increased six times—and also supplies much technical advice, sending experts all over the world to advise on development projects. It provides massive grants and loans to under-developed countries.

The franc was devalued by 12.5 per cent in August 1969, following the heavy drain on the reserves caused by the General Strike in 1968, and was accompanied by a rigid budgetary programme and credit restrictions. As a result, it has been possible to combine since then a steady rate of growth with a balance of expenditure and revenue. Despite monetary uncertainty following the American imposition of a 10 per cent import surcharge in September 1971, and the need to curb inflation, the draft budget for 1972, announced in September 1971, was designed to maintain a high rate of growth. This budget gave priority to investment in public works, to increase by more than 20 per cent over 1970; over half a million were unemployed in January 1972. At the same time, the rise in prices was to be controlled at a rate of 0.3 per cent a month.

Industrial expansion is being aided by a high level of public investment in services, amenities and regional development, and by reforms of working practices in many industrial concerns. A policy of paying labour by monthly salary instead of by hourly rates is being instituted nationally. Despite recurrent industrial relations problems in many sectors, the French economy is expected to be strong enough to withstand the future impact of an enlarged EEC. France played an important part in seeking a solution to the international monetary crisis of late 1971.

Transport

After the last war France had to reconstruct much of its railway system. Now there are about 40,000 kilometres of lines and French trains hold world records for speed. There are some 800,000 kilometres of highway, including 80,000 kilometres of national roads. A network of motorways is under construction and in 1965 the tunnel under Mont Blanc, linking France and Italy, was officially opened. Air France, one of the world's largest airlines, maintains many internal and external services. The French merchant marine totalled 3,360 vessels of over 5,921,000 tons in 1970.

Social Welfare

France has evolved an outstandingly comprehensive system of social security which is compulsory for all wage-earners, and latterly for farmers. State insurance requires contributions from both employers and employees, and provides for sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability through industrial accident and substantial allowances for

large families. War veterans receive pensions and certain privileges, and widows the equivalent of three months' salary and pension. 80 per cent of all medical practitioners adhere to the state scheme. The patient pays directly for medical treatment and prescribed medicines, and then obtains reimbursement for all or part of the cost. Sickness benefits and pensions are related to the insured person's income and the length of time he has been insured. About one-fifth of the net national product is spent in health and welfare services.

Education

France is divided into 23 educational districts called Académies, each responsible for the administration of education from primary to higher in its area.

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6–16. At 11 all pupils enter the first cycle of the *Enseignement Secondaire* with a four-year general course. At the age of 15 they may then proceed to the second cycle choosing between the *cycle long* leading to the *baccalauréat* after three years and the *cycle court* leading to the *brevet d'études professionnelles* after two years with commercial, administrative, or industrial options. French secondary education has been academically formal with nationally uniform syllabuses and little contact between teacher and pupil. Disturbances erupted in the *Lycees* during and since 1968, since when reforms have been effected in the governing and disciplinary machinery of schools. A more fundamental reform, begun in 1963, entailed the gradual abolition of junior classes in the *Lycees* and the institution in their place of new junior comprehensives, *Collèges d'Enseignement Secondaire*, designed to narrow the gap between the *lycée* and the previous alternative, the *Collège d'Enseignement Général*. Those who fail the rigorous *Baccalauréat* may follow other professional or technical options lasting one or two years.

The minimum qualification for entry to University faculties is the *baccalauréat*. The first degree, the *licence*, is obtained after three years of study, and the master's degree (*maîtrise*) and doctorate after four and five years respectively. The prestigious *Grandes Ecoles* complement the universities; entry to them is by competitive examination, and they have traditionally supplied France's administrative élite. The university population increased nearly threefold between 1960 and 1968, and the universities, despite considerable growth, failed to keep abreast of the expansion of numbers. The 1968 reforms in higher education aimed to increase university autonomy and render teaching methods less formal. Overcrowding and the lack of career outlets remain among other problems, however, and it is estimated that something like 70 per cent of university entrants do not complete their courses. University grants are rare and average about 3,000 francs.

Primary school teachers are trained in *Ecoles Normales d'Instituteurs*. Secondary school teachers must have a *licence* or *maîtrise*. They may also sit competitive state examinations to obtain the *Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Etude (CAPES)*, or *Agrégation*. The Government is planning to establish new institutions for the training of secondary school teachers undertaking degree courses.

Expenditure on national education was 29.7 million francs in 1971, an increase of 14 per cent on that of 1970, representing 17.9 per cent of the national budget. It was

the highest single budget for a Government Department, and went principally to the increase of the teaching staff.

Tourism

France draws tourists from all over the world. Paris is famous for its boulevards, historic buildings, theatres, art treasures, fashion houses and restaurants, and for its many music halls and night clubs. The Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and the French Alps are the most popular tourist resorts but holidaymakers are to be found during the summer nearly everywhere. There are many ancient towns, the châteaux of the Loire, the fishing villages of Brittany and Normandy, and spas and places of pilgrimage such as Vichy and Lourdes. Corsica also attracts many tourists. Gastronomy is a tourist attraction throughout France. Following the growth of Spanish tourism, extensive tourist development has taken place in the Languedoc-Roussillon region; six new coastal resorts have been created by State and private enterprise to provide facilities for the increasing number of French tourists (growing to an estimated 40 million by 1985). This development is also expected to bring renewed prosperity to this hitherto neglected area. In 1969, 12 million foreign tourists visited France.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, German Federal Republic, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican.

Sport

There is a National Sports Council to advise the Government on policy regarding sport. The State makes its contribution to the development of popular education and sport through the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports. There are 20,000 sports clubs with over two million members. Football and rugby are the two most popular games.

Public Holidays

1972: April 13 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), July 14 (Fall of the Bastille), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc, divided into 100 centimes. Notes: Francs, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5.

Coins: Francs, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$; Centimes, 20, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 13.30 Francs = £1 sterling

5.12 Francs = U.S. \$1

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

METROPOLITAN FRANCE			OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND TERRITORIES	
Total Area	Population		Total Area	Population (1969 estimate)
	1968 Census	1971 Estimate		
543,998 sq. kilometres	49,780,543	51,030,000	157,000 sq. kilometres (approx.)	1,655,000 (approx.)

Metropolitan France is France and Corsica. The French Republic comprises Metropolitan France, the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, and Réunion, the Overseas Territories of Comoro Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti), Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and the Austral and Antaretic Territories.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1968) Census

Paris (capital)*	2,607,625	Montpellier	167,211	Villeurbanne	122,898
Marseilles	893,771	Grenoble	165,902	Amiens	122,864
Lyons	535,000	Brest	159,857	Besançon	119,471
Toulouse	380,340	Rheims	158,634	Mulhouse	118,558
Nice	325,400	Clermont-Ferrand	154,110	Roubaix	114,774
Bordeaux	270,996	Dijon	150,791	Caen	114,398
Nantes	265,009	Le Mans	147,651	Metz	113,586
Strasbourg	254,038	Limoges	135,917	Boulogne-Billancourt	109,380
Saint-Etienne	216,020	Angers	134,959	Perpignan	104,095
Le Havre	200,940	Tours	132,861	Orléans	100,134
Lille	194,948	Nîmes	129,866	Saint-Denis	100,060
Rennes	188,515	Nancy	127,826		
Toulon	178,489	Rouen	124,577		

* Greater Paris: 8,196,746

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	17.5	6.9	10.7
1967	16.9	7.1	10.9
1968	16.7	7.2	11.0
1969	16.7	7.6	11.3
1970	16.7	7.7	10.6

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

	1968	1969	1970
France and Algeria:			
Immigration	230,920	257,647	352,530
Emigration	198,165	230,319	291,418
France and the Rest of the World			
Immigration (perm.)	148,738	225,133	255,192
(seasonal)	129,858	132,871	135,058

EMPLOYMENT

(At January 1st—'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture and Silviculture	3,031.6	2,916.4	2,802.7	2,687.8
Mining	160.3	145.9	132.5	121.3
Manufacturing (incl. Food Processing)	5,731.8	5,719.2	5,911.7	5,955.0
Construction	1,860.5	1,902.4	1,958.2	1,933.5
Transport and Communication	1,163.6	1,179.0	1,196.3	1,193.5
Commerce, Finance and Insurance	2,615.0	2,676.7	2,782.7	2,826.7
Public Administration	2,468.4	2,560.9	2,635.1	2,721.9
Other Services and Public Utilities	2,899.6	2,986.3	3,138.8	3,230.7
TOTAL	19,930.8	20,086.8	20,558.0	20,670.4

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
([']000 hectares)

YEAR	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER CULTIVATED LAND	UNUSED BUT POTENTIALLY PRODUCTIVE	BUILT-ON AREA, AND WASTELAND
1698 . .	55,078	17,197	13,875	13,542	2,461	3,270	4,733
1969 . .	54,907	17,187	13,908	13,683	2,435	3,032	4,662
1970 . .	54,907	17,047	13,934	13,764	2,414	3,031	4,718

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROPS	AREA (['] 000 hectares)					PRODUCTION (million quintals)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	3,992	3,929	4,090	4,034	3,746	113.0	142.9	149.8	144.6	129.2
Oats . . .	1,094	1,040	949	851	805	25.8	28.2	25.3	23.1	21.0
Barley . . .	2,642	2,818	2,781	2,858	2,953	74.2	98.7	91.4	94.5	81.3
Maize . . .	961	1,013	1,022	1,184	1,483	43.3	41.4	53.8	57.2	75.8
Potatoes† . .	526	504	459	391	401	104.5	102.3	98.4	85.4	86.9
Sugar Beet . .	295	313	404	399	403	128.9	127.7	175.6	175.2	175.2
Wine . . .	1,250	1,244	1,225	1,208	1,200	62.3*	61.0*	66.5*	51.3	75.5
Rye . . .	198	175	163	154	135	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1

† Including produce of market and private gardens.

* Million hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK
([']000)

ANIMALS	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses . . .	1,044	874	763	697	629
Cattle . . .	21,184	21,680	22,093	21,719	21,738
Sheep . . .	9,186	9,510	9,506	10,037	10,239
Pigs . . .	9,840	10,693	10,020	10,463	11,572

DAIRY PRODUCE AND MEAT
([']000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk* . . .	285	295	291	288
Butter . . .	538	575	544	506
Cheese . . .	682	715	752	795
Meat . . .	4,011	4,490	4,372	4,511

* Million hectolitres.

SEA FISHERY
([']000 metric tons)

1965	634.4
1966	664.7
1967	680.0
1968	719.3
1969	745.9
1970	762.0

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal (lignite included) . . .	52,902	50,555	45,132	43,553	40,139
Crude Petroleum . . .	2,932	2,832	2,688	2,449	2,309
Natural Gas (million therms) . .	48,431	52,274	52,280	60,699	61,634
Iron Ore . . .	55,060	49,222	55,238	55,425	56,805
Bauxite . . .	2,811	2,813	2,713	2,773	2,992
Potassium (extraction in K ₂ O) . .	1,912	1,938	1,857	1,938	1,904
Salt . . .	3,364	3,311	3,071	3,957	4,206
Sulphur . . .	1,520	1,652	1,614	1,697	1,733

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
(¹000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pig Iron	15,710	16,450	18,212	19,221
Crude Steel	19,655	20,410	22,511	23,773
Aluminium (primary)	361.2	365.7	371.7	381.1
Refined Copper	37.0	36.4	37.0	33.6
Refined Lead (primary and secondary)	144.0	148.2	155.8	170.0
Refined Zinc	190.8	213.6	261.8	230.4
Wool Yarn	127.0	130.2	144.8	143.0
Wool Fabrics (woven)	63.5	64.4	69.9	53.6
Cotton Yarn	258.3	246.9	256.2	259.9
Cotton Fabrics (woven)	197.8	187.3	193.7	186.5
Artificial Yarns and Fabrics	221.0	251.6	290.4	309.0
Woodpulp	1,600	1,608	1,736	1,814
Paper and Cardboard	3,528	3,612	3,997	4,134
Sulphuric Acid	3,227	3,349	3,527	3,682
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	1,271	1,347	1,364.8	1,344
Cement	24,615	25,410	27,543	28,858
Cigars and Cigarettes (million units)	61.9	62.7	70.9	70.3
* Cars and Commercial Vehicles (¹ 000 units)	1,637.3	1,686.9	1,957.2	2,235.3
Electricity Production (million kWh.)	111,467	117,741	131,296	140,500
Aeroplanes (metric tons)	1,373	1,355	1,515	1,475
Locomotives (numbers):				
Diesel	167	142	147	152
Electric	63	54	48	51
Shipbuilding (launched g.r.t.)	579	500	794	997

* Delivered only.

FINANCE

1 franc=100 centimes.

13.30 francs=£1 sterling; 5.12 francs=U.S. \$1.

100 francs=£7.52 sterling=U.S. \$19.53

REVISED BUDGET
(1970—million frs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	52,509	Ordinary:	
Turnover Taxes	71,820	Civil	112,643
Fees, Stamps	10,503	Military	15,882
Other Indirect Taxes	7,574	Capital:	
Customs	14,417	Civil	20,923
Government Property, etc.	17,784	Military	12,785
TOTAL	174,607	TOTAL	162,233

COST OF LIVING
(1962=100)

	PER- CENTAGE	1968	1969	1970
Food and Drink	45.0	120.0	127.6	135.1
Dwelling and Rents	18.5	130.1	140.0	148.2
of which:				
Rent	3.3	167.9	183.5	197.1
Heating and lighting	5.1	115.8	124.6	131.4
Health and Welfare	8.6	133.7	142.2	148.9
Transportation	6.5	122.8	131.3	139.2
Clothing	13.3	113.9	119.2	123.6
Entertainments	8.1	120.8	129.4	132.3
ANNUAL AVERAGE	100.0	122.5	130.4	137.2

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	629,103	730,961	818,163
Income from abroad .	703	716	1,442
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	629,806	731,677	819,605
Less indirect taxes minus subsidies .	82,351	98,112	104,114
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST .	547,455	633,555	715,491
Less depreciation allowances .	64,880	73,380	84,566
NET NATIONAL INCOME .	482,575	560,175	630,925
Indirect taxes minus subsidies .	82,351	98,122	104,114
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	564,926	658,297	735,039
Depreciation allowances .	64,880	73,380	84,566
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	629,806	731,677	819,605
Less balance of export and import of goods and services and loans from the rest of the world .	- 501	+ 4,032	- 3,107
AVAILABLE RESOURCES .	629,305	735,709	816,498
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure .	385,508	439,608	482,229
Government consumption expenditure .	79,538	89,355	99,243
Fixed capital formation .	164,259	206,746	235,026

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million francs)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	62,385	63,897	- 1,512	68,991	76,768	- 7,777
Freight and transportation	5,025	4,631	394	5,026	5,775	- 749
Insurance	663	788	- 125	775	971	- 196
Travel	5,375	6,028	- 653	5,601	5,409	192
Investment income	4,029	2,510	1,519	5,116	3,775	1,341
Wages and salaries received from and paid abroad	534	814	- 280	480	626	- 146
Revenues from scientific research and intellectual property	1,314	1,395	- 81	1,071	1,693	- 622
Other services	3,554	3,049	505	2,845	2,251	594
Governmental	548	3,144	- 2,596	260	2,265	- 2,005
Foreign governmental	677	39	638	612	26	586
Total	84,104	86,295	- 2,191	90,777	99,559	- 8,782
<i>Transfer Payments: (Totals)</i>	1,682	6,247	- 4,565	2,298	4,365	- 2,067
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	- 6,756	—	—	- 10,849
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>						
Private non-banking sector	11,560	13,896	- 2,336	13,970	11,932	2,038
Banking sector	1,087	2,834	- 1,747	2,556	2,552	4
Government	494	836	- 342	302	672	- 370
Total	13,141	17,566	- 4,425	16,828	15,156	1,672
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>						
Private sectors	24	4,744	- 4,720	1,114	1,097	17
Banking sector	7,376	10,140	- 2,764	15,163	12,116	3,047
Government	18,110	—	18,110	6,738	43	6,695
Total	25,510	14,884	10,626	23,015	13,256	9,759
CAPITAL BALANCE	6,201	—	6,201	11,431	—	11,431
International Brokerage	733	—	733	879	—	879
Net Errors and Omissions	—	178	- 178	—	1,248	- 1,248

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1968 and 1969 (million francs)

	STERLING AREA		U.S.A. AND CANADA		OECD		COMMON MARKET	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	730	-1,266	-2,020	-1,694	-4,206	-7,545	-5,018	-7,498
Freight and transportation	-304	-275	-46	107	638	-666	-116	-384
Insurance	-142	-141	40	25	-178	-209	-29	-43
Travel	60	87	903	999	-671	121	-415	-113
Investment income	-2	6	90	489	418	646	336	184
Scientific/Intellectual income	-53	-83	-375	-479	-665	-890	-115	-159
Other services	157	144	294	262	170	236	-94	-163
Governmental	-34	-44	12	-154	-775	-1,272	-678	-905
Foreign governmental	20	211	106	121	274	497	129	152
Total	432	-1,361	-996	-324	-6,271	-9,082	-6,000	-8,929
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>								
Total	17	18	81	124	-1,807	-2,434	-484	-586
CURRENT BALANCE	449	-1,343	-915	-200	-8,078	-11,516	-6,484	-9,515
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Long-Term Loans and Investments:</i>								
Private sector	100	110	-1,486	-239	-1,381	2,087	795	2,119
Banking sector	-202	-172	-332	-107	-1,253	61	-151	293
Government	-	-	45	-	-108	-205	-1	-
Total	-102	-62	-1,773	-346	-2,742	1,943	643	2,412
<i>Short-Term Investments and Gold:</i>								
Private sectors	-1,431	-312	-587	78	-4,855	-125	-787	534
Banking sector	445	395	-2,171	1,349	-772	3,184	1,139	1,351
Government	339	-12	11,394	1,543	13,626	3,346	1,873	1,867
Total	-647	-235	8,636	2,970	7,999	6,405	2,225	3,752
CAPITAL BALANCE	-749	-297	6,863	2,624	5,257	8,348	2,868	6,164
Multilateral Adjustments	44	375	-5,778	-2,497	1,944	1,982	3,174	3,017
International Brokerage	314	1,316	-5	96	1,552	1,818	652	893
Net Errors and Omissions	-58	-51	-165	-23	-675	-632	-210	-559

FRENCH AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<i>Total Public Aid</i>	873.9	50.8	965.3	55.4	951.1	52.6
Bilateral Public Aid	825.0	48.0	879.6	50.4	848.2	46.9
Multilateral Public Aid	48.2	2.8	85.7	5.0	102.9	5.7
<i>Private Aid</i>	846.4	49.2	776.9	44.6	857.2	47.4
TOTAL	1,720.3	100.0	1,742.2	100.0	1,808.3	100.0

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRENCH AID BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
DOM-TOM	342.8	19.9	366.1	21.0	349.5	19.3
African and Malagasy States	356.9	20.7	359.1	20.6	313.1	17.3
Algeria	222.7	13.0	215.3	12.4	274.5	15.2
Morocco and Tunisia	35.4	2.1	45.6	2.6	70.9	3.9
Countries not in Franc Zone	714.3	41.5	670.4	38.5	697.4	38.6
International Organizations	48.2	2.8	85.7	4.9	102.9	5.7
TOTAL	4,720.3	100.0	1,742.2	100.0	1,808.3	100.0

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

GOLD RESERVES (million dollars)

	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	4,200	3,833	4,789
Reserves with the International Monetary Fund	246	246	375
TOTAL	4,446	4,079	5,164

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION ('000 million francs)

December 31st, 1967	70.51
December 31st, 1968	72.20
December 31st, 1969	72.40
December 31st, 1970	75.62

EXTERNAL TRADE (million frs.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports (c.i.f.)	61,251	69,029	90,023	106,190
Exports (f.o.b.)	56,198	62,723	77,759	99,641

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS			
	1968	1969	1970
Food	8,691	10,752	11,941
Meat and Meat Preparations	1,345	2,190	2,371
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	1,221	2,022	2,195
Cereals	664	759	782
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	185	234	199
Fruit and Vegetables	2,673	3,142	3,219
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	1,518	1,711	1,629
Beverages and Tobacco	791	1,131	1,689
Beverages	613	872	1,340
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	603	860	1,305
Crude Materials, Inedible	7,938	9,875	11,225
Textile Fibres	2,004	2,446	2,443
<i>of which</i> Wool	754	985	913
Cotton	781	836	833
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	9,391	10,164	12,727
Coal	7,482	1,566	1,955
Petroleum Products	7,621	8,240	10,360
<i>of which</i> Crude Petroleum	6,849	7,438	9,314
Petroleum derivatives	772	802	1,045
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	609	765	1,032
Chemicals	5,669	6,976	8,479
Chemical Compounds	2,003	2,390	2,975
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	1,456	1,806	2,284
Manufactures	13,702	19,562	23,040
Piece Goods	1,839	2,858	2,817
<i>of which</i> Textiles	548	836	775
Iron and Steel	3,577	5,128	7,242
<i>of which</i> Bars	847	1,190	1,821
Sheet Iron	1,224	1,761	2,119
Non-ferrous Metals	3,168	4,716	5,190
Machinery and Transport Equipment	16,403	21,826	26,522
Non-electric Machinery	9,117	11,539	14,525
Electrical Machinery	3,040	4,366	5,254
Transport Equipment	4,246	5,921	6,733
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	3,061	4,311	4,670
Manufactured Goods	5,529	8,040	8,408
<i>of which</i> Clothes	857	1,522	1,437
Not Described Elsewhere	2,096	2,829	3,117
Miscellaneous Manufactures	33	35	36
Other Items, n.e.s..	273	897	1,091
TOTAL	69,029	90,023	106,190

EXPORTS			
	1968	1969	1970
Food	8,523	10,978	12,187
Meat and Meat Preparations	815	753	885
<i>of which</i> Raw Meat	693	622	719
Cereals	3,696	4,865	4,561
<i>of which</i> Wheat and Maslin	1,478	2,256	1,453
Barley	1,050	1,145	1,193
Fruit and Vegetables	1,004	1,410	1,604
<i>of which</i> Fresh Fruit	456	625	677
Beverages and Tobacco	1,934	2,258	2,876
Beverages	1,874	2,188	2,788
<i>of which</i> Alcoholic	1,813	2,117	2,700
Crude Materials, Inedible	3,787	4,473	5,332
Textile Fibres	949	1,176	1,244
<i>of which</i> Wool	573	709	709
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,606	1,794	2,089
Coal	100	217	350
Petroleum Derivatives	1,360	1,373	1,510
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	159	171	321
Chemicals	6,718	8,229	9,067
Chemical Compounds	2,202	2,759	2,528
<i>of which</i> Organic Chemicals	1,432	1,817	1,547
Manufactures	15,636	18,168	24,348
Piece Goods	3,649	4,142	4,976
<i>of which</i> Textiles	1,348	1,542	1,830
Iron and Steel	5,002	5,809	8,641
<i>of which</i> Bars	1,331	1,425	2,233
Sheet Iron	1,846	2,131	2,971
Non-ferrous Metals	1,498	1,720	2,110
Machinery and Transport Equipment	18,397	23,805	32,575
Non-electric Machinery	7,860	9,804	12,448
Electrical Machinery	3,336	4,311	6,063
Transport Equipment	7,201	9,690	14,023
<i>of which</i> Road Vehicles	5,323	7,001	10,515
Manufactured Goods	5,600	6,856	8,692
<i>of which</i> Clothes	1,408	1,786	2,333
Not Described Elsewhere	2,048	2,435	2,896
Miscellaneous Manufactures	204	276	1,037
Other Items, n.e.s..	159	751	1,116
TOTAL	62,723	77,759	99,640

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS
(Ten million frs.)

FRANC ZONE	1968	1969	1970
Algeria	275.1	307.4	353.9
Cameroon	35.8	43.7	41.6
Equatorial Customs Union*	47.5	53.5	71.6
French Overseas Depts. .	60.0	62.2	68.5
Ivory Coast	86.8	94.9	106.2
Madagascar	20.9	23.3	29.6
Morocco	93.2	105.0	117.8
Senegal	45.1	41.1	50.2
Tunisia	20.2	21.8	24.0

OTHER COUNTRIES:

Argentina	31.8	44.7	60.7
Australia	62.7	84.5	100.0
Austria	25.3	32.7	38.1
Belgium-Luxembourg .	717.0	1,024.1	1,192.0
Brazil	47.2	68.1	91.3
Canada	57.8	82.2	113.8
Chinese People's Republic	26.3	39.5	38.8
Denmark	35.4	40.2	44.5
Egypt	8.0	10.1	17.8
Finland	38.4	51.7	56.6
German Federal Republic	1,474.7	2,006.2	2,344.1
India	16.9	12.0	2.7
Iran	36.5	40.8	47.8
Iraq	133.3	124.6	113.3
Italy	655.6	902.1	980.7
Japan	60.3	83.3	106.2
Kuwait	62.1	68.2	98.7
Malaysia	22.2	37.6	43.1
Netherlands	421.7	570.1	626.7
New Zealand	21.2	27.7	26.2
Norway	27.1	32.2	45.5
Pakistan	12.1	12.9	11.0
Poland	21.6	30.2	37.8
Portugal	18.4	23.6	26.7
South Africa	33.2	44.7	41.7
Spain	86.5	133.7	149.2
Sweden	136.3	180.9	217.7
Switzerland	172.3	279.8	283.6
Turkey	17.8	22.2	32.2
U.S.S.R.	90.2	106.1	113.0
United Kingdom	325.2	408.9	541.2
U.S.A.	651.3	758.8	1,053.8
Venezuela	20.2	21.6	26.1
Zaire	28.6	32.2	39.4

EXPORTS
(Ten million frs.)

FRANC ZONE	1968	1969	1970
Algeria	232.6	235.6	312.4
Cameroon	42.3	47.9	61.6
Equatorial Customs Union*	53.0	58.7	71.8
French Overseas Depts. .	117.6	135.4	139.2
Ivory Coast	73.5	76.0	93.2
Madagascar	46.5	40.1	48.5
Morocco	83.3	94.0	119.1
Senegal	42.4	47.9	50.7
Tunisia	39.4	50.4	60.1

OTHER COUNTRIES:

Argentina	26.9	30.8	40.9
Australia	41.6	32.2	38.1
Austria	44.7	49.3	67.3
Belgium-Luxembourg .	636.2	838.5	1,092.9
Brazil	36.6	33.8	44.4
Canada	58.0	72.7	86.6
Chinese People's Republic	43.3	23.3	44.8
Denmark	60.1	76.7	95.8
Egypt	31.6	43.3	35.3
Finland	28.5	36.2	48.1
German Federal Republic	1,163.5	1,589.7	2,049.0
Greece	47.4	55.5	79.0
India	19.9	18.6	5.2
Iran	41.4	44.5	37.4
Israel	48.9	35.4	44.0
Italy	577.3	806.3	1,110.7
Japan	50.0	62.0	85.4
Lebanon	36.9	33.0	49.7
Malaysia	7.2	11.2	16.5
Netherlands	318.4	456.3	559.9
Norway	38.2	52.5	52.7
Pakistan	23.2	19.1	15.8
Poland	41.0	42.3	45.1
Portugal	45.2	57.7	75.3
South Africa	50.6	71.5	105.0
Spain	165.9	205.8	245.6
Sweden	101.6	115.4	143.3
Switzerland	300.3	351.4	470.1
Turkey	13.0	21.0	26.1
U.S.S.R.	126.6	137.2	151.7
United Kingdom	298.5	321.1	405.0
U.S.A.	378.4	422.7	530.5
Venezuela	17.2	21.4	27.8
Viet-Nam, Republic of .	9.0	15.8	17.1

* Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

TOURISM

	FOREIGN TOURISTS (⁰⁰⁰)	TOURIST NIGHTS (⁰⁰⁰)	EXPENDITURE* (million \$)	REVENUE* (million \$)
1966	11,800	111,000	997.6	1,009.0
1967	12,000	112,000	1,040.5	1,035.0
1968	10,800	103,000	1,098.8	954.4
1969	12,100	112,500	1,039.3	1,071.6
1970	13,700	125,000	1,056.8	1,191.5

* Tourism revenue and expenditure source: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances.

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY (^{'000})

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Austria	150	120	130	150
Belgium	1,600	1,520	1,630	1,600
Luxembourg				
German Federal Republic	1,650	1,500	1,600	1,900
Italy	1,480	1,300	1,500	1,650
Netherlands	1,030	900	1,040	1,100
Portugal	780	700	760	850
Spain				
Sweden	310	260	300	300
Norway				
Denmark	760	680	750	750
Switzerland	1,550	1,300	1,400	1,750
United Kingdom	1,060	800	1,100	1,350
United States	120	120	140	180
Canada	210	200	210	270
Latin America	1,300	1,400	1,540	1,850
Others				
TOTAL	12,000	10,800	12,100	13,700

* Including Commonwealth, excepting Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	38,400	35,860	39,145	40,979
Ton-kilometres	62,900	62,960	67,207	70,406

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE (^{'000})

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Passenger Cars	11,100	11,600	12,400	12,900
Commercial Vehicles	2,360	2,460	2,657	2,835

INLAND WATERWAYS (^{'000} tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Internal Traffic	61,148	62,243	68,315	66,931
International Traffic, Import	11,243	11,939	12,986	13,250
International Traffic, Export	18,284	20,601	21,882	22,183
Goods in Transit	6,970	6,956	7,023	7,986
Total tonnage Carried	97,645	101,739	110,206	110,350
Ton-kilometres (million)	12,965	13,254	14,601	14,183

FRANCE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY).

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

	'000 g.r.t.	TANKERS
1966	5,113	2,538
1967	5,228	2,560
1968	5,500	2,912
1969	5,723	3,126
1970	5,921	3,360

CARGO

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Goods Loaded	('000 metric tons)	31,562	33,316	36,806	37,253
Goods Unloaded	('000 metric tons)	134,574	136,361	155,580	182,074
Vessels Entered	('000 net registered tons)	133,515	131,798	142,966	156,754
Vessels Cleared	('000 net registered tons)	133,589	131,427	142,928	157,244

These do not include fishing boats.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Kilometres Flown	129,883	148,920	169,497	177,633	n.a.
Passenger-kilometres	7,778,540	9,258,708	10,366,600	10,261,999	12,386,000
Cargo Ton-kilometres	185,108	221,862	261,135	319,308	449,000
Mail Ton-kilometres	42,158	45,923	51,833	57,306	62,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	('000)	6,554	7,000	7,503	8,114	8,774
Households with Radios	('000)	13,100	13,400	14,000	14,000	14,000
Television Sets	('000)	7,471	8,316	9,252	10,121	10,968
Newspapers and Periodicals*	('000)	976	960	929	976	n.a.
Average Circulation	('000)	24,207	24,775	23,964	27,910	n.a.

* Excepting specialist and illustrated magazines.

EDUCATION

('000)

SCHOOLS	STUDENTS		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Primary—State	6,336	6,290	6,326
Private	1,050	1,044	1,035
Secondary—State	2,369	2,612	2,775
Private	633	662	684
Technical—State	607	621	623
Private	203	197	196
Higher—State	687	725	739
Private	29	29	31

*Figures do not include students of the "grandes écoles" unless also enrolled in University faculties.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: 29, Quai Branly, Paris 7^e.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".

The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatsoever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the

FRANCE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorisation of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrant delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorisation of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of *flagrant delicto*, of authorised prosecution or of final conviction.

FRANCE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void.

The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament.

They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalisation of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organization of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorise the declaration of war.

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorisation to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility.

FRANCE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterises as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorisation to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic. It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule, in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier or the President of one or the other Assembly.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling

within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates.

Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they

were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community. All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their

origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87. The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation. This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: GEORGES POMPIDOU.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(A coalition of the Union des Démocrates pour la République (UDR), the Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants (Rép. Ind.), and the Centre Démocratie et Progrès (CDP) formed in June 1970.)

(February 1972)

Prime Minister: JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS (U.D.R.).
Ministers of State: MICHEL DEBRÉ (*National Defence*) (U.D.R.), ROGER FREY (*Administrative and Regional Reform*) (U.D.R.).
Minister-Delegate Attached to the Prime Minister: ANDRÉ BETTENCOURT (*Planning and Territorial Development*) (Rép. Ind.).
Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister: ROBERT POUJADE (*Protection of the Environment*) (U.D.R.).
Minister of Justice: RENÉ PLÉVEN (C.D.P.).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: MAURICE SCHUMANN (U.D.R.).
Minister of the Interior: RAYMOND MARCELLIN (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Education: OLIVIER GUICHARD (U.D.R.).
Minister of Equipment and Housing: ALBIN CHALANDON (U.D.R.).
Minister of Cultural Affairs: JACQUES DUHAMEL (C.D.P.).

Minister for Parliamentary Relations: JACQUES CHIRAC (U.D.R.).
Minister of Agriculture: M. COINTAT (U.D.R.).
Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development: FRANÇOIS XAVIER ORTOLI (U.D.R.).
Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: ROBERT GALLEY (U.D.R.).
Minister of Transport: M. CHAMANT (Rép. Ind.).
Minister of Labour, Employment and Population: JOSEPH FONTANET (C.D.P.).
Minister of Public Health and Social Security: ROBERT BOULIN (U.D.R.).
Minister of Ex-Servicemen and War Victims: HENRI DUVILLARD (U.D.R.).
Minister of Overseas Development and Territories: P. MESSMER (U.D.R.).

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: General FRANÇOIS MAURIN.
Army Commander-in-Chief: General ALAIN DE BOISSIEU.
Air Force Commander-in-Chief: General GAUTHIER.
Naval Commander-in-Chief: Admiral ANDRÉ STORELLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: ave. Raphaël 32, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Prince ZALMAY MAHMUD-GHAZI (also accred. to Austria and Belgium).
Albania: rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER MALO (also accred. to Netherlands).
Algeria: rue Hamelin 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BEDJAOUI.
Argentina: rue Cimarosa 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Australia: 54-6 ave. d'Iéna, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* A.-P. RENOUF.
Austria: rue Fabert 6, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST LEMBERGER.
Barbados: London, S.W.1, England (E); *Ambassador:* H. E. WALDRON RAMSEY.
Belgium: rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT ROTHSCHILD.

Bolivia: ave. Kléber 27 bis, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARTURO VILELA.
Botswana: London, S.W.1, England (E); *Ambassador:* Mlle. GOSITWE TIBE CHIÈPE.
Brazil: ave. Montaigne 45, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AMELIO DE LYRA TAVARES.
Bulgaria: ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR TOPENTCHAROV (also accred. to Spain).
Burma: ave. Victor-Hugo 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AUNG SHWE (also accred. to Netherlands).
Burundi: 3 rue Feuillet, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NINDORERA (also accred. to Spain and Switzerland).
Cameroon: rue de Longchamp 147, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* F. L. OYONO (also accred. to Italy).
Canada: ave. Montaigne 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* LEO CADIEUX.

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Central African Republic: blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GALLIN-DOUATHÉ (also accred. to Spain).

Ceylon: rue François Ier 41, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* TISSA WIJEYERATNE (also accred. to Switzerland).

Chad: rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA N'GARNIM (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Chile: ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE BERNSTEIN CARABANTÈS.

China, People's Republic: ave. George V 11, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG CHEN.

Colombia: rue de l'Elysée 22, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO VILLEGAS.

Congo (Brazzaville): rue Scheffer 57 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* A. BAZINGA.

Costa Rica: 93 rue Ampère, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR-HUGO ROMAN JARA (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Cuba: 51 rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BAUDILIO CASTELLANOS GARCIA.

Cyprus: 23 rue Galilée, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* POLYS MODINOS (also accred. to Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain).

Czechoslovakia: ave. Charles-Floquet 15, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Dahomey: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* DAOUA BADAROU (also accred. to Italy, Spain and United Kingdom).

Denmark: ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FISCHER.

Dominican Republic: rue Georges-Ville 2, 16o (E) *Ambassador:* FEDERICO MAXIMO SMESTER.

Ecuador: ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ALVAREZ BARBA.

Egypt: ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH EL ERIAN.

El Salvador: rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLO MATAMAROS GUIROL (also accred. to Belgium, Portugal and Austria).

Ethiopia: ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* BLATTA MESFIN BEGASHET (also accred. to Belgium and Spain).

Finland: rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD RAFAEL SEPPÄLÄ.

Gabon: rue Greuze 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL SANDOUGOUT (also accred. to Switzerland).

German Federal Republic: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RUETE.

Ghana: Villa Saïd 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* KOFI DSANE SELBY (also accred. to Spain).

Greece: rue August-Vacquerio 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIOS MARKOPOULIOTIS.

Guatemala: rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Switzerland).

Guyana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Haiti: rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Honduras: 7 bis rue Reynauld, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): MARIO CARIAS ZAPATA.

Hungary: square de l'Avenue-Foch 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MOD.

Iceland: blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK SV. BJÖRNSSON (also accred. to Luxembourg and Yugoslavia).

India: rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DWARKA NATH CHATTERJEE.

Indonesia: rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN HASKARI (also accred. to Spain).

Iran: 4 ave. Iéna, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN PAK-RAVAN (also accred. to Portugal).

Iraq: rue de Berri Zypis, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NAAMA Y. AL NAAMA (also accred. to Switzerland).

Ireland: rue Rude 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* EAMONN LUCAS KENNEDY.

Israel: ave. de Wagram 143, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* ASHER BEN-NATAN.

Italy: rue de Varenno 7, 7o (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO MALFATTI DI MONTETRETTO.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* APPAGNY TANOÉ.

Jamaica: London, W.1, England (E).

Japan: 7 ave. Hoche, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* VOSHIHIRO NAKAYANO.

Jordan: 8o blvd. Maurice Barrès, 92-Ncuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABU NAWAH (also accred. to Belgium).

Kenya: square Charles-Dickens 4, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* T. ISIGE.

Khmer Republic: 4 rue Adolphe-Yuon, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VAR KIM HONG (also accred. to Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Korea, Republic of: ave de Villiers 29, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE (also accred. to Chad, Gabon, Luxembourg and Portugal).

Kuwait: 81 ave. R. Poincaré, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FAISAL SALEH AL-MUTAWA (also accred. to Belgium).

Laos: ave. Raymond-Poincaré 74, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PHAGNA KHAMPHAN PANYA (also accred. to Belgium, Germany, Israel, Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Lebanon: rue Copernie 42, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARFOOCHÉ.

Lesotho: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES T. O. KING II.

Libya: rue Keppler 18, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* QADRI ELATRASH.

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.

Malagasy Republic: blvd. Suchet 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT RAKOTO RATSIMAMANGA (also accred. to Sweden).

Malaysia: rue de la Faisanderie 48, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIFF (also accred. to Switzerland).

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MADI DIALLO (also accred. to Algeria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Malta: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD-KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 5 rue de Montevideo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD MENNEYA (also accred. to Italy, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Mauritius: (E); *Ambassador:* Sir GUY FORGET.

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SILVO ZAVALA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Colignon 2, 16e (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. L. FALAIZE (also accred. to German Federal Republic).

Mongolia: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* JAMBALIN BANZAR.

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED LAGH ZAOUÏ.

FRANCE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Nepal: rue Dufrenoy 7, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SHARDUL SHUMSHER RANA (also accredited to Spain and Israel).

Netherlands: rue de Grenelle 85, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. DE RANITZ.

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GABITES.

Nicaragua: 3 square du Trocadéro, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO C. QUINTANA VILLANUEVA.

Niger: rue de Longehamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKAR SIDIBÉ (also accredited to Italy, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Nigeria: ave. Kléber 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. VOGT.

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIULLA KHAN DEHLAVI.

Panama: 24 rue du 4 Septembre, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Paraguay: 26 quai L. Blériot, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DOMANICZKY SCHMEDA.

Peru: ave. Kléber 50, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ALZANORA.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 26, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MONRE-SALCEDO (also accredited to Portugal).

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ OLECHOWSKI.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LANCASTRE DA VEIGA.

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5-7, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN FLITAN.

Rwanda: 17 rue Marguerite, 17c (E); *Ambassador:* CELESTIN KABANDA (also accredited to Italy and Spain).

San Marino: ave. Montaigne 56, 8e (L); *Minister:* Comte PINCI.

Saudi Arabia: rue André-Pascal 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MEDHAT SHEIKH-EL-ARD.

Senegal: square Pétrarque 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ GUILLABERT (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Spain).

Sierra Leone: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Somalia: square Pétrarque 10, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED M. HASSAN.

South Africa: ave. Hoehe 51, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* A. B. BURGER.

Spain: ave. George-V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO CORTINA Y MAURI.

Sudan: 54 ave. Victor Hugo, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* S. E. D. OSMAN HASHIM (also accredited to Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland).

Sweden: 66 rue Boissière, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR HÄGGLÖF.

Swaziland: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7c (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUPONT.

Syria: blvd. Suchet 22, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDEL KARIM (also accredited to Switzerland).

Tanzania: rue Jacques Dulud 33, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* A. C. FARAJI.

Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* P. JAYANAMA (also accredited to Portugal).

Togo: rue Alfred-Roll 8, 17e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. M. BARANDAO.

Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Turkey: rue d'Ankara 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ESAT İŞİK (also accredited to Ireland).

U.S.S.R.: rue de Grenelle 79, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* PIOTR ABRASIMOV.

United Kingdom: rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* SIR CHRISTOPHER SOAMES.

U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR K. WATSON.

Upper Volta: 159 blvd. Haussmann, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI GUISSOU (also accredited to Italy and United Kingdom).

Uruguay: rue Jean-Giraudoux 33, 16e (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. PAZ AGUIRRE.

Vatican: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16c (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RIGHI-LAMBERTINI.

Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. GRAMER-DOYEUX.

Viet-Nam, Republic: ave. de Villiers 45, 7e (L); *Minister:* PHAM DANG LAM (also accredited to Cameroon and Gabon).

Yemen Arab Republic: Paris (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED AHMED NOMAN.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NIJAZ DIZDAREVITCH.

Zaire, Republic of: Cour Albert 1er 32, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE FERDINAND BOKATA.

Zambia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENT

(Elections of June 1969)

	FIRST BALLOT	SECOND BALLOT
GASTON DEFFERRE (<i>Parti Socialiste</i>)	1,133,222	
LOUIS DUCATEL (<i>Non-Party</i>)	286,447	
JACQUES DUCLOS (<i>Parti Communiste</i>)	4,808,287	
ALAIN KRIVINE (<i>Ligue Communiste</i>)	239,106	
ALAIN POHER (<i>Centriste</i>)	5,268,651	7,943,118
GEORGES POMPIDOU (<i>UDR</i>)	10,051,816	11,064,371
MICHEL ROCARD (<i>PSU</i>)	816,471	

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on June 23rd and June 30th, 1968—Metropolitan France)

President: ACHILLE PERETTI.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Communists	4,434,832	20.02	2,935,775	20.14	33
Extreme Left (PSU)	873,581	3.95	83,777	0.57	—
Fédération de la Gauche Démocrate et Socialiste	3,660,250	16.53	3,097,338	21.25	57
Miscellaneous Left	163,482	0.74	60,584	0.42	2
Union pour la Défense de la République (UD Ve Rép., Independent Republicans and affiliated)	10,585,290	47.79	7,258,633	49.80	350
Centre Démocrate (Progrès et Démocratie Moderne)	2,289,849	10.34	1,141,305	7.83	28
Extreme Right	28,736	0.13	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	111,195	0.50	—	—	—
TOTAL	22,147,215	100.00	14,577,412	100.00	470

THE SENATE

President: ALAIN POHER.

(Election for one-third of the Senate held in September 1971—Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments)

	SEATS
Socialistes	49
Républicains Indépendants	59
Union Centriste des Démocrates de Progrès	46
Gauche démocratique	38
Union des Démocrates pour la République	38
Union des Sénateurs non inscrits	19
Communistes	18
Républicains Indépendants d'Action Sociale	16
TOTAL	283

The members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years. There are 264 Senators for Metropolitan France, 13 for the Overseas Departments and Territories and 6 senators representing the French living outside France.

* Including the 9 seats created in the Paris region by a law passed in July 1966.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union des Démocrates pour la République (fmrlly. *Union pour la Nouvelle République—Union Démocratique du Travail*, subsequently *Union Démocratique pour la Ve République*; during the 1968 elections known as *Union pour la Défense de la République*): 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e. Obtained 200 seats in the National Assembly in the election of 1967 and, together with the Independent Republicans, obtained 354 seats in the election of 1968.

Policies: to continue General de Gaulle's policy and to assist Georges Pompidou's new Government. In foreign affairs, it aims at the development of a more independent role for France in the Western Alliance.

Members: RENÉ TOMASINI (Sec.-Gen.), MICHEL DEBRÉ, J. CHABAN-DELMAS, MARC JACQUET (Pres. of U.D.R. Group in National Assembly), JEAN CHARBONNEL.

Publ. *La Nation* (daily).

Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants: 195 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1962; liberal party. Obtained 61 seats in the National Assembly in the election of June 1968.

Leaders: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (Pres.), AIMÉ PAQUET, JEAN DE BROGLIE, JACQUES DOMINATI, MICHEL PONIATOWSKI (Sec.-Gen.).

Publs. *France Moderne*, *L'Economie*.

Parti Socialiste (Socialist Party): 12 Cité Malesherbes, Paris 9e.

Policies: Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism by abolishing the private ownership of property.

Leaders: FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (First Sec.), PIERRE MAUROY, JEAN-PIERRE CHEVÈNEMENT, CLAUDE ESTIER, GEORGES FILLIOUD, GÉRARD JACQUET, PIERRE JOXE, EMILE LOO, ROBERT PONTILLON, GEORGES SARRE.

Parti Radical (Radical Party): 1 place de Valois, Paris 1er.; great centre party of the Third Republic, subsequently greatly weakened by internal dissension. The party was given a new impetus by J.-J. Servan-Schreiber's election as the party's president in October 1971.

Policies: The party instigated the *Mouvement Réformateur*, in a loose electoral alliance with the *Centre Démocrate* party, in Autumn 1971, with the aim of creating a framework to allow the development of a French Social Democracy.

Leaders: JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER (Pres.), ALAIN BONNET, BRIGITTE GROS, NICK MALOUMIAN, ANDRÉ MARIE, RICHARD MAZAUDET, PIERRE NAUDET, JACQUELINE NEBOUT, MICHEL SOULIÉ.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF) (Communist Party): place du Colonel Fabre, Paris 10e; Obtained 73 seats in the election of 1967 and 22.5 per cent of the votes; in the 1968 election obtained 34 seats and 20.02 per cent of the votes; won 21.27 per cent of the votes in the 1969 Presidential elections.

Policies: Thorough-going Marxism, unification of working, democratic and national forces, the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, independent and positive role by France in the United Nations.

Leaders: WALDECK ROCHET (Sec.-Gen.), GEORGES MARCHAIS, ROLAND LEROY, RENÉ PIQUET, GASTON PLISSONNIER, ANDRÉ VIEUGUET, ÉTIENNE FAJON, JACQUES DUCLOS.

Publ. *L'Humanité* (daily); *France Nouvelle* (weekly).

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU) (United Socialist Party): 81 rue Mademoiselle, Paris 15e; f. 1960 by the merger of the Parti Socialiste Autonome (dissidents of the SFIO and Radicals under Pierre Mendès-France), Parti de l'Union de la Gauche Socialiste and Tribune du Communisme (dissidents of the Communist Party); 15,000 members.

Policies: Independent revolutionary left-wing.

Leaders: MICHEL ROCARD (National Sec.), CHRISTIAN GUERCHE, ROBERT CHAPUIS, BERNARD LAMBERT.

Publ. *Tribune Socialiste* (weekly); circ. 30,000.

Centre Démocrate: 207 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1965 from former mems. of the Independent and M.R.P. Parties. Obtained 28 seats in the election of 1968 with 10.34 per cent of votes, and has recently joined the Radical Party in the *Mouvement Réformateur*.

Policies: planned economy with a United Europe and adherence to NATO.

Leaders: Pres. JEAN LECANUET; Vice-Pres. BERTRAND MOTTE, PAUL COSTE-FLORET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE ABELIN.

Publ. *Démocratie Moderne* (weekly).

Centre Démocratie et Progrès (C.D.P.): 6 Cité Martignac, Paris 7e; broke away from the *Centre Démocrate* in 1969.

Leaders: Pres. JACQUES DUHAMEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH FONTANET, RENE PLEVEN, EUGENE CLAUDIUS PETIT; Sec.-Gen. JEAN POUDÉVIGNE. Publs. *Faits et Causes* (weekly), *Études et Opinions* (monthly).

Alliance Républicaine pour les Libertés et le Progrès: 53 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; **Policies:** dynamic progress and personal security within the framework of EEC and NATO; Pres. JEAN-LOUIS TIXIER-VIGNANCOUR.

Publ. *Alliance Républicaine* (monthly).

Mouvement Uni de la Gauche Gaulliste: 11 rue Solferino, Paris; union of three left-wing Gaullist groups; Pres. PIERRE BILLOTTE; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE DECHARTRE.

Centre National des Indépendents et Paysans (C.N.I.P.): Paris; f. 1969; supports the majority; Pres. ANTOINE PINAY; Gen. Sec. CAMILLE LAURENS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Justices of the Peace (*juges de paix*) were abolished by the reforms of December 1958. Subordinate cases are now heard by **Tribunals of Instance** (*tribunaux d'instance*), of which there are 454, and more serious cases by **Tribunals of Great Instance** (*tribunaux de grande instance*), of which there are 175. Parallel to these Great Tribunals are the **Tribunals of Commerce** (*tribunaux de commerce*), for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no Tribunal of Commerce, commercial disputes are judged by Tribunals of Great Instance.

The Boards of Arbitration (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The Correctional Courts (*Tribunaux correctionnels*) for criminal cases corresponded to the Tribunal of Great Instance for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals: **Tribunals for Children**.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the **Courts of Appeal** (*Cours d'Appel*).

The Courts of Assize (*Cours d'Assises*) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the Courts of Appeal and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of State Security (*Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat*) was instituted by two laws on January 15th, 1963. It consists, generally, of three civil magistrates, the President and two members being general or superior officers: this court has jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours against the Security of the State in peace time: its decisions are then sent to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of Cassation is not a supreme court of appeal but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court of Cassation involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COURT OF CASSATION

Palais de Justice, blvd. du Palais, Paris 1er

First President: M. AYDALOT.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. GUILLOT (Chambre Commerciale), DE MONTERA (3ème Chambre Civile), DROUILLAT (2ème Chambre Civile), ANCEL (1ère Chambre Civile), ROLLAND (Chambre Criminelle), LAROCHE (Chambre Sociale).

Solicitor-General: M. TOUFFAIT.

There are 77 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 18 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: M. DEPEYROT.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President M. COPPER-ROYER.

COURT OF APPEAL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: ANDRÉ DECHEZELLES.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. NIVEAU DE VILLEDARY, RICOT, BOYER, COURTEAUD, REBOUL, GOJON, MITARD, LACOSTE, DE LESTANG, TISON, VOISENET, LEMERCIER, FONADE, ABGRALL, DELPECH, LÉON, FARDEL, MONEGIER DU SORBIER, JEGON, LYON, CHAUVIN, ROUQUET, JOURDAN, PEREZ, MONZEIN, RENUCCI, BRUNET, VIATTE, BAVOUX, VERGNE, BOVÉ, BERNARD, ANDRIEUX, GAILLY, HEMEURY, MAIGNE, PAILHE, FILIPPI, RUESCH, BOURSIGOT, DEBENEST, FEFFER, SCHMIT, PRUDON, BRISSE, FOURNIOUX, COURTOIS, FOUGERES, LUTZ.

Attorney-General: GUY CHAVANON.

There are also 115 Counsellors, 21 Attorneys-General and 32 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL OF GREAT INSTANCE OF PARIS

Palais de Justice, Paris 1er

President: M. BELLET.

Solicitor of Republic: M. PAGEAUD.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE OF PARIS

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris 4e

President: M. PACLOT.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts. The **Administrative Tribunals** (*Tribunaux Administratifs*) of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the **Council of State** (*Conseil d'Etat*), see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal of Disputes (*Tribunal des Conflits*): Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. M. COSTA; four Counsellors of the Court of Cassation and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes (*Court of Accounts*), 13 rue Cambon, Paris 1er: is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court of Accounts may be annulled by the Council of State.

First President: M. PAYE.

Presidents: MM. MERVEILLEUX DU VIGNAUX, LE VERT, MASSELIN, ARNAUD, MONS, LE CONTE.

Attorney-General: M. CRÉPEY

Secretary-General: M. JACCOUD.

Solicitors-General: MM. AUMAGE, VACQUIER.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Palais-Royal, Paris

Conseil d'Etat (*Council of State*): Has a double role: it is a council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social section). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge

FRANCE—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals; to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialised administrative authorities which adjudge without appeal, such as the Court of Accounts.

President of the Council: THE PRIME MINISTER.

Vice-President: M. CHENON.

Presidents of Sections: MM. FOUAN, LAROQUE, MARTIN, ODENT, MASPETIOL.

General Secretary: M. DUCAMIN.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 90 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular, of whom 6 are Cardinals (LL.EE. Renard, Lefebvre, Marty, Gouyon, Danielou, Martin). The Primacy of France is the Archbishop of Lyons. More than 80 per cent of the population of France is Roman Catholic.

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyons: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD.

ARCHBISHOPS OF METROPOLITAN SEES

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENCHERES.

Albi: Mgr. CLAUDIUS DUPUY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. EUGÈNE POLGE.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALLIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIER.

Bourges: Mgr. PAUL VIGNANCOUR.

Cambray: Mgr. HENRI JENNY.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTÉMS.

Paris: Mgr. FRANÇOIS MARTY.

Rheims: Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE MAURY.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUYON.

Rouen: Mgr. ANDRÉ PAILLER.

Sens: Mgr. RENÉ LOUIS M. STOURM.

Toulouse: Mgr. LOUIS GUYOT.

Tours: Mgr. LOUIS FERRAND.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Prcs. JEAN COURVOISIER; Vice-Prcs. Pastors J. MAURY, M. SWEETING, A. THOBOIS; Gen. Sec. Pastor A. NICOLAS. There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; Prcs. Pastor JACQUES MAURY; Vice-Prcs. Pastor PAUL KELLER, Prof. R. MARIGNAN; Gen. Sec. Pastor PAUL GUIRAUD; Asst. Treas. Pastor F. BONNET; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de l'E.R.F.*

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, 67 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Prcs. Pastor CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; groups the two Lutheran churches; Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical Lutheran Church of France; Prcs. A. WOHLFART; Sec. RENÉ OSWALD; Treas. J. P. BRETEGNIER; publ. *Positions luthériennes*.

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); Prcs. ETIENNE JUNG; Gen. Sec. Pastor R. OSWALD.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Prcs. Pastor RENÉ BLANC; Sec. Pastor PAUL STEFFEN; publ. *Fraternité Evangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Evangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Prcs. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir*.

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques Indépendantes: 3 pl. de Bonald, Le Vigan, 30-Gard; Prcs. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, Paris 16; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS CARABINIS, Archbishop of France.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe: 12 rue Daru, Paris 8; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGES, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe and Exarch of the Occumenical Patriarch; Gen. Sec. CYRIL KNIAZEFF.

UNDENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES

Churches of Christ, Scientist: There are five churches in France: Paris: First Church, 36 Boulevard St. Jacques, 14e; Second Church, 58 Boulevard Flandrin, 16e; Third Church, 45 rue La Boétie, 8e. Cannes: First Church, 15 Rond-Point Dubois-d'Angers. Nice: First Church, 7 rue Galléan. Pau: First Church, 30 rue de Monpézat.

There are Christian Science Societies in Bethune, Bordeaux, Châteauroux, Enghien-les-Bains, Grenoble, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Mulhouse, Pau, Strasbourg and Vincennes.

The Salvation Army: 76 rue de Rome, 75-Paris 8e; f. in France 1881; 6,000 mems.; Territorial Commander for France Commissioner GILBERT ANADIE; Chief Sec. Col. RAYMOND DELCOURT; publ. *En Avant, La Rose Blanche, Porteur de Flambeau*.

Société des Amis (Quakers): 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Publ. *Vie Quaker* (monthly).

Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; Friends Service Council; Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers); Dirs. TONY and ODETTE CLAY.

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 17 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 asscns.; Chief Rabbi of France JACON KAPLAN; Dir. Séminaire Israélite de France HENRI SCHILLI; Prcs. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Exec. Dir. LÉON MASLIAH.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (*Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris*): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Hon. Pres. ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Vice-Pres. EDMOND TENOUS; Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGAR SPIRA; Secretary-Reporter RAYMOND LEVEN.

ISLAM

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1923; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; open to visitors daily except Fridays; Dir. His Excellency SI HAMZA BOUBAKEUR; publ. *Revue Hebdomadaire*.

THE PRESS

The French Press, distinguished for its vitality and variety, has enjoyed (since the fundamental legislation of 1881) a continuous period of freedom interrupted only by the two world wars. This detailed and liberal law affirmed the right of individuals to produce newspapers and provided penalties for such abuses as defamation and the publication of false news or matter liable to provoke crime. Article 26, which has been frequently invoked in recent years, penalizes matter judged to be offensive to the Head of State. In March 1968 the author and publisher of a pamphlet designed to make public the workings of Article 26 were both found guilty of insulting the President and were fined.

A number of amendments have been introduced modifying this legislation. In 1944 it was decreed that the owner of a daily or weekly newspaper stood legally responsible for it; the director of a daily with circulation of over 50,000 or of a weekly with circulation over 10,000 may not derive his main source of income from industrial or commercial holdings, and may not be director of more than one daily paper. In 1945 an order was introduced penalizing the dissemination of inaccurate news in bad faith so as to disturb the peace. A law in 1946 authorized the confiscation of property in cases of newspapers guilty of collaboration during the Occupation. The Law concerning papers for Children and Young People in 1949 prohibited editors from presenting in an attractive light "banditry, theft, laziness, cowardice, hatred, debauchery, criminal acts or acts liable to demoralize the young or inspire racial prejudice". The status of journalists was officially defined in the law of March 1935 which gave them certain privileges in such matters as holidays, salaries and protection against dismissal.

In addition to these pieces of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code affecting the Press, sometimes quite harshly. Article 75 penalizes the disclosure of defence secrets, and Article 76 penalizes any disclosure of military intelligence not officially authorized.

All periodicals appearing regularly at least four times a year and all daily papers are exempt by law from turnover tax. This privilege, which amounts to a virtual subsidy, gives papers a degree of protection from the dangers of commercial competition.

Government control of the state radio and television service before May 1968 was exercised through the Inter-ministerial Liaison Service for Information (S.L.I.I.), which decided the items the broadcasting services could not cover and the official news they should cover. Such control came to be seen as increasingly restrictive during the crisis of May and June 1968 and, after some attempts by journalists working for the O.R.T.F. (Office de Radio et Télévision Française) to produce better coverage of developments in the streets and factories, a partial strike of O.R.T.F. employees which had begun on May 17th became a full-scale stoppage a week later. The strike lasted until July 13th, well after most of the other workers had ended their stoppages. During the crisis *Le Monde's* ability to provide exhaustive coverage almost doubled its circulation in a month, so that by the end of May its

sales were up to 756,000. Although the figures later dropped, they still remain at 100,000 more than at the beginning of 1968. Other papers were less able to derive advantage from the O.R.T.F.'s lack of competition. Apart from the breakdown in the normal channels of distribution (which makes *Le Monde's* rise in circulation even more remarkable), papers like *Figaro* and *Le Parisien Libéré* also had to contend with stoppages in production when the printers considered editorials biased.

At the end of July 102 radio and television journalists who had taken part in the strike were dismissed "in the interests of greater efficiency". Other measures were taken to reorganize the O.R.T.F., such as the abolition of the S.L.I.I. However, the introduction of branded-goods advertising on television, beginning in October 1968, accelerated the trend towards concentration in the press; since most newspapers received at least half of their income from advertising and some, like *Figaro*, as much as 80 per cent. A further blow to the newspapers was the large increase in the cost of newsprint in 1971; in the first half of 1972 the newspapers will be given 15m. Frs. "exceptional assistance" to offset these costs. Militancy among the journalists' unions seemed likely to increase in the beginning of 1972 as widespread redundancies became imminent.

Between 1892 and 1966 the number of French dailies was reduced from 414 to 84, and the decrease has been especially marked since 1945.

No really large press groups have emerged, as in Britain or West Germany, mainly because of the importance of the provincial press, which is related in turn to the strength of the republican tradition, dating from the early days of the Third Republic, and the circumstances of the German occupation, which cut Paris off from the rest of France. Hence there are no really "national" newspapers in France. Two-thirds of the population read only provincial papers; and of the Paris papers only *France-Soir* and *Le Parisien Libéré* have circulations approaching one million, with their two closest rivals in Paris, *Figaro* and *Le Monde*, each remaining well below the 500,000 mark, although nearly half of these sales are outside the metropolis. The increasing financial insecurity and heavy dependence on advertising has forced many papers into various schemes of rationalization. Among provincial papers the trend has been towards advertising pools, and six groups have now been formed, each centred on one or two papers, covering most of the country. The agreement between *Le Progrès de Lyon* group and the *Dauphiné Libéré* group of Grenoble covers not only a unified advertising administration but also common printing arrangements and the use of common copy. Other papers have sought stability by allowing staff participation in the controlling companies. Thus *Le Monde* in March 1968 widened the block of shares distributed among its employees under the 1951 scheme to give its journalists a controlling interest in the company's capital; and *Figaro's* journalists claimed ultimate control over editorial decisions, and pressed their demands with a 24-hour strike in October 1968.

The weekly press has advanced strikingly in recent years, helped by the adoption of new formats and printing techniques and by the abandonment of specific political standpoints. The two best examples of this are *L'Express*, which remodelled itself on *Time* in 1964, and *France-Observateur* which became *Le Nouvel Observateur* at about the same time, improving its presentation considerably but still remaining committed to the Left.

In contrast to the situation before the war only three papers of the contemporary press are organs of political parties, *L'Humanité* (Communist), the tri-weekly *Le Populaire* (Socialist) and the Gaullist *La Nation*. All others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed round either a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

France Editions et Publications Group: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; *France-Soir*, *Paris-Presse*, *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *Le Jardin des Modes*, *Arts Ménagers*, *Scoop*, *Photographe Réaumur*. Imprimerie Réaumur have a 50 per cent holding in *Télé-7-Jours*.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLANGER): 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest*, *Le Maine Libre* and the sports *L'Equipe Maine*, several weeklies, including *Carrefour*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*. The group own three printing houses and two advertising agencies.

Prouvost Group (Pres. and Chief Editor JEAN PROUVOST): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; owns *Paris-Match*, *Marie-Claire*, *la Maison de Marie Claire*, *Les Parents*, a new magazine (1970) *Ambre*, a half-interest in *Télé-7-Jours* and a major owner in the Société du Figaro, which publishes *Figaro*, *Figaro Littéraire*, etc.

Del Duca Group: owns several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, *La Vie en Fleurs*, *Festival*, and women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris* and *Mireille*; and also *Paris-Jour*, *Télé-Poche* and *Femmes d'Aujourd'hui* (Brussels). The group also owns factories and has extensions in Italy, Federal Germany and the United Kingdom.

Maison de la Bonne Presse: the largest Catholic Press Group in the world; owns the national *Croix* and all the provincial *Croix*, *Le Pèlerin*, *Panorama Chrétien*, important magazines for young people such as *Record* and *Pomme d'Api*, and monthlies, including *Bible et Terre Sainte*, *Documentation Catholique*, and youth and agricultural periodicals. The organization also owns two publishing houses and three printing works.

Filipacchi Group: devoted to teen-age and jazz fan readership; owns seven magazines including *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle Age Tendre*, *Lui*, and *Jazz Magazine*.

Among the metropolitan dailies, the outstanding papers are *Le Monde* (354,643), which carries no pictures, and *Le Figaro*. The most popular are; *France-Soir* (880,564), *Le Parisien Libéré* (750,520), *Le Figaro* (434,077), and *L'Aurore* (408,800). The English language *International Herald Tribune* (113,924) is also a prominent feature. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (725,000), *Le Progrès* at Lyons (444,892), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (371,350) and *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (421,706), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular press, such as *France Dimanche* (1,450,000) and *Ici Paris* (1,100,000), through the more serious current affairs magazines like *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be

mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (1,500,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (1,200,000), *Elle* (730,000) and *Marie-France* (796,000).

PRINCIPAL DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 9 rue Louis-le-Grand, and 100 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1944; circ. 408,800; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAZURICK.

Combat: 18 rue du Croissant, Paris 2e; f. 1940; circ. 38,950; Dir. HENRY SMADJA.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GÉLAMUR; Editor-in-Chief PÈRE GUISSARD and ANDRÉ GÉRAUD; circ. 135,000, monthly supplement *Le Livre et l'Événement*.

Echos, Les: 37 avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1908; economic and financial; circ. 45,332; Editor J. BEYTOUR.

Figaro: 14 Rond Point des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1826; morning; news and literary; supports European and Atlantic unity; circ. 434,077; Dir. GABRIEL ROBINET; Editors J. F. BRISSON and M. GABILLY.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Presse* *L'Intransigeant* 1965; circ. 880,564; Chair. of the Board ROBERT SALMON; Gen. Man. PIERRE LAZAREFF; Man. Editor ROBERT VILLERS; Associate Editors SAM COHEN, LOUIS CHARDIGNY.

L'Humanité: 6 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 160,695; Dir. ETIENNE FAJON; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune, S.A.: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1887; Chair. JOHN HAY WHITNEY; Co-Chair. KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Publisher ROBERT T. MACDONALD; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ BING; Editor MURRAY M. WEISS; Man. Editor GEORGE W. BATES, JR.; circ. 113,924.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. ROGER FARÇAT.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; Liberal; independent; circ. 354,643; Managing Editor JACQUES FAUVET; (weekly edition in English).

La Nation: 241 Blvd. St. German, Paris 6e; organ of the Gaullist party; Editor JACQUES MONTALAIS; circ. 31,328.

Le Nouveau Journal: 108 rue de Richelieu, 2e; f. 1967; circ. 53,000; Dir. R. BOURGINE.

Le Parisien Libéré: 124 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1944; morning; circ. 750,520; Dir. CLAUDE BELLANGER; Managing Editors CLAUDE DESJARDINS, FÉLIX LÉVITAN, ALBERT PLECY.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; circ. 1,450,000; Dir. GUY GOUJON.

L'Humanité-Dimanche: 6 Blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1948; weekly magazine of the French Communist Party; circ. 455,800.

Le Journal du Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1946; circ. 617,200; Dir. P. LAZAREFF.

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PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

AMIENS

Courrier Picard, Le: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 77,900; Editor GEORGES L. COLLET; Gen. Man. MAURICE CATELAS (Gen. Sec. of French Press Federation).

ANGERS

Courrier de l'Ouest: 12 place Louis Imbach, Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 96,488; Dirs. P. FLEURY and ROBERT GUILLIER.

ANGOULÊME

Charente Libre, La: 5 rue de Périgueux, Angoulême (Charente); Circ. 30,008; Dir. J. A. CATALA.

AUXERRE

Yonne Républicaine, L': 8 rue du Temple, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 41,702; Gen. Man. L. CLÉMENT.

BEAUVAIS

Oise-Matin, L': place Jeanne Hachette, Beauvais (Oise); f. 1893; circ. 26,132; Editor MARCO ROUZIER.

BESANÇON

Comtois, Le: 58 Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1944; left-wing; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS; circ. 12,532.

Les Dépêches Haute-Saône-Doubs-Territoire de Belfort: 58-60 Grande Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1933; circ. 17,099; Dir. P. BRANTUS.

BORDEAUX

La France—Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijcaux, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; circ. 41,000; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 409,000; Editor HENRI AMOUROUX.

CALAIS

Nord Littoral: Calais; circ. 18,000; Editor A. MENÉY.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 9 rue des Tonnelliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 36,873; Dir. RENÉ PRÉTET.

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

Ardennais, L': 36 cours Aristide Briand, Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes); f. 1944; circ. 29,389; Dir.-Gen. P. TAINTURIER.

CHARTRES

Echo Républicain, L': 19 rue du Bois Merrain, Chartres (Eure-et-Loire); circ. 27,540; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ MARANGE.

CHAUMONT

Haute-Marne Libérée, La: 1 rue Decrès, Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 18,277; Editor JEAN BLETNER.

CHERBOURG

Presse de la Manche, La: 14 rue Gambetta, Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; circ. 20,132; Chair-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

Montagne, La: 7 Pl. de Jaude, Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1919; independent; circ. 242,339; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE.

COLMAR

Dernières Nouvelles du Haut-Rhin: 15 rue Bruat, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1921; French and German; 22,800 subscribers; Man. E. C. HEMMERLE.

DIJON

Bien Public, Le: 9 place Darcy, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); circ. 45,424; Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT.

Les Dépêches du Centre-Est (La Bourgogne Républicaine): 12 ave. du Maréchal Foch, Dijon (Côte-d'Or); circ. 40,670; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS.

EPINAL

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, Epinal (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 31,375; Man. MARCEL CLÉMENT.

GRENOBLE

Dauphiné Libéré, Le: 40 ave. Alsace Lorraine, Grenoble (Isère); f. 1945; circ. 371,350; Gen. Man. LOUIS RICHEROT.

LE HAVRE

Havro Libre: Ave. René Coty, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 35,842; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FATRAS; Dir. ROGER MAYER.

LILLE

Liberté: 24 rue de Tournai, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 94,800; Communist; Dir. JACQUES ESTAGER.

Nord Matin: 186 rue de Paris, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 160,872; Gen. Man. R. GRUSS.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 421,706; Gen. Man. RENÉ DECOCK.

LIMOGES

Echo du Centre, L': 18 rue Turgot, 87-Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; circ. 60,975; Editor MARTIAL FAUCON; Dir. RENÉ DUMONT.

Populaire du Centre, Le: 9 place Fontaine des Barres, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Pres.-Gen. Man. JEAN CLAUDAUD; circ. 54,848; five editions.

LYONS

Progrès, Le: 85 rue de la République, Lyons; f. 1859; circ. 444,892; Gen. Man. EMILE BRÉMOND.

MARSEILLES

Marseillaise, La: 17 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles 1er; f. 1944; Republican; circ. 165,000; Dir. MARCEL GUIZARD.

Lo Méridional-La France: 11-15 cours H. d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseilles; f. 1944; independent; circ. 100,000.

Provençal, Le: 75 rue Francis Davso, 13-Marseilles 1er; f. 1944; the biggest daily paper in the south-east (evening edition **Le Soir**); circ. 334,633; Pres. Dir.-Gen. G. DEFERRE.

METZ

Républicain Lorrain, Le: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1919; independent; circ. 236,900; Dir. VICTOR DEMANGE.

MONTPELLIER

Midi Libre: 7 rue d'Alger, Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 200,000; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

MORLAIX

Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest, Le: rue A. le Braz, Morlaix (Finistère); f. 1944; circ. 127,146; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

MULHOUSE

Alsace, L': 2 avenue Aristide Briand, Mulhouse (Haut-Rhin); f. 1944; circ. 140,000; Editor HENRI HAUSHERR.

NANCY

Est Républicain, L': 5 bis avenue Foch, Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; circ. 271,892; Dir. L. CHADÉ.

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NANTES

Eclair, L': 5 rue Santeuil, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 27,857; Gen. Man. ROBERT HERSANT.
Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent: circ. 94,413; Pros. and Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL; Sec.-Gen. M. MAISON; Editor in Chief H. MISSIRE.

NEVERS

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, Nevers (Nièvre); circ. 43,813; Dir. J.-L. SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

NICE

Nice-Matin: 27-29 ave. Jean-Médécine, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; circ. 260,534; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BAVASTRO; also **L'Espoir de Nice** (evening).

ORLÉANS

République du Centre, La: rue de la Halte 45, Saran, B.P. 35, Fleury les Aubrais 45; f. 1944; circ. 80,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIN; Dir.-Gen. P. CARRÉ; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

PAU

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, Pau (Basses-Pyrénées); f. 1944; circ. 21,900; Dir. HENRI LOUSTALAN.

PERPIGNAN

Indépendant, L': 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Dimanche-Indépendant**, circ. 71,772; Dir. P. CHICHET.

POITIERS

Centre Presse Berry-Républicain: 5 rue Victor Hugo, Poitiers (Vienne); f. 1958; circ. 121,821; Dir. ROBERT HERSANT.

REIMS

Union, L': 87-91 place Drouot d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); f. 1944; circ. 185,000.

RENNES

Nouvelles de Bretagne, Les: 31 av. Janvier, Rennes (Ille et Vilaine); f. 1947; circ. 14,000; Dir. MICHEL LE PAPE.
Ouest France: 38 rue de Pré-Botté, Rennes (Ille et Vilaine); f. 1944; circ. 725,000; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS ESTRANGIN; Editor-in-Chief E. BRULE.

ROUBAIX

Nord-Eclair: 71 Grande rue, Roubaix (Nord); f. 1944; circ. 101,000; Dir. JACQUES DENEY.

ROUEN

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 185,000; Editor P. R. WOLF.

SAINT-ETIENNE

Dépêche, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; daily; circ. 22,922; Editor FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.
Espoir, L': 16 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 30,138; Dir. HENRI BONCHE.
Tribune, La: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 91,387; Editor J. BRÉMOND.

STRASBOURG

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party daily; circ. 200,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLZ.
Nouvel Alsacien, Le: 6 rue Finkmatt, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; circ. 28,963; Man. EMILE ZIMMERMANN.

TARBES

Nouvelle République des Pyrénées, La: circ. 17,683; Man. JEAN GAITS.

TOULON

République: 10 rue Truguct, Toulon (Var); f. 1946; circ. 65,000; Chair. FRANÇOIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE.

TOULOUSE

Dépêche du Midi: 57 rue Bayard, Toulouse; f. 1870; radical daily; circ. 289,491; Gen. Man. Mme EVELYNE JEAN-BAYLET.

TOURS

Nouvelle République du Centre Ouest, La: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, Tours (Indre-et-Loire); f. 1944; non-party daily; circ. 299,854; Editor ROBERT VAZELLES.

TROYES

Est-Eclair, L': 34 rue Roger Salengro, Troyes (Aube); f. 1945; daily; circ. 30,000; Dir. JEAN BRULEY.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue du Général de Gaulle, Troyes (Aube); circ. 27,000; Pres. PAUL BRANDON; Dir. BERNARD PIEDS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 15,000 periodicals published in France.

I. POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Ambre (monthly): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1970; published by the Proquost Group; Editor GASTON BONHEUR.

Annales (monthly): 79 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1893; review of French literature; Dir. FRANCIS AMBRIÈRE.

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1929; Dir. FERNAND BRAUDEL.

L'Arc: Chemin de Repentance, Aix-en-Provence; f. 1958; circ. 7,000; Dir. STÉPHANE CORDIER.

Cahiers pour L'Analyse (quarterly): Éditions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.

Cahiers de la République, Les (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1e; f. 1956; political; Dir. LAURENCE MARTINET.

Canard Enchaîné, Le (weekly): 2 rue des Petits Pères, Paris 2e; f. 1915; political satire; circ. 500,000; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ RIBAUD.

Carrefour (weekly): 114 Champs Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; moderate; circ. 100,000; Dir. E. AMAURY; Editors JEAN DANNENMULLER and JEAN BARIAL.

Constellation (monthly): 10 rue Grange-Batelière, Paris 9e; circ. 490,260; f. by André Fougère.

Courier de la République, Le (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1959; political.

Le Crapouillot: 49 ave. Marceau, Paris 16e; f. 1915; Editor JEAN-JACQUES PAUVERT.

Critique (monthly): Éditions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.

Démocratie Nouvelle: c/o 8 Cité d'Hautéville, Paris 10e; Radical Party organ; circ. 35,000.

Diogenes (quarterly): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 15e; f. 1951; international review of human sciences; three editions, in English, French and Spanish; Editors ROGER CAILLOIS, JEAN D'ORMESSON.

Écrits de Paris, Les (monthly): 354 rue Saint Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 30,000.

Esprit (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1932; circ. 14,000; Dir. JEAN-MARIE DOMENACH.

Europe (monthly): 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; f. 1923; Dir. PIERRE ABRAHAM.

Express, L' (weekly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1953-circ. 509,518; Dir. J.-J. SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Le Figaro Littéraire (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs; Elysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor MICHEL DROIT.

La France Moderne: c/o 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; formerly *La France Rural et Indépendante*; organ of the Independent Republican Party; circ. 15,000.

France Nouvelle (weekly): 6 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; official organ of the Communist Party; f. 1945; circ. 45,000.

Le Journal des Indépendants: c/o 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e.

Les Lettres Françaises (weekly): 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1942; literature, the arts, cinema; circ. 31,626; Dir. LOUIS ARAGON.

Les Lettres Nouvelles (bi-monthly): c/o Editions Denoël, 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1953; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU.

Notre République: 91 Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; official organ of Left-wing Gaullistes; Dir. ROGER SAUPHAR.

Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.), La (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editors-in-Chief MARCEL ARLAND, JEAN PAULHAN.

Nouvel Observateur, Le (weekly): Paris; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; circ. 150,000.

Les Nouvelles Littéraires (weekly): 17 rue du Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. ETIENNE GILLON; Editor ANDRÉ BOURIN.

Le Peuple (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. JEAN SCHAEFER.

Politique Etrangère (every two months): 54 rue de Varenne, Paris 7e; f. 1936; published by the "Centre d'études de politique étrangère" (*Study Centre for Foreign Affairs*); Dir. JACQUES VERNANT; Editor Mme FLORENTIN.

Préuves (monthly): 23 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1951; literature and politics; Dir. JACQUES CARAT.

Quinzaine Littéraire (fortnightly): 43 rue du Temple, Paris 4e; f. 1966; Dirs. FRANÇOIS ERVAL and MAURICE NADEAU.

Réalités (monthly): 13 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1946; circ. 120,000 (French edition) 75,000 (English edition); Dirs. DIDIER W. REMON, H. FRÈREJEAN; Editor ALFRED MAX.

La Revue des Deux Mondes (monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1829; literature; history, art and sciences; Dir. JEAN JAUDEL.

Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France (six per year): 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.

Rivarol (weekly): 354 rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1er; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 55,000.

La Table Ronde: 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4e; literary.

Tel Quel: Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; literature, philosophy, politics, science; three times yearly.

Les Temps Modernes (monthly): 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1945; literary review; published by Les Presses d'Aujourd'hui; Dir. J.-P. SARTRE.

La Travailliste (monthly): 26 rue Feydeau, Paris 2e; f. 1966; Labour Front official organ; Dir. LUCIEN JUNILLON.

La Tribune des Nations (weekly): 150 ave. de Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Acting Dir. A. PRÊCHEUR; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ ULMANN.

II. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

Les Affaires (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; f. 1963; circ. 25,000; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Economie (fortnightly): 26 rue du Bouloi, Paris 1er; national and international economics; f. 1945; circ. 15,400; Dir. ETIENNE DE RUFZ.

L'Expansion (monthly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; economics and business; circ. 100,000; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Moniteur du Commerce International (twice weekly): 5 ave. Pierre Ier de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1883; official organ of Centre National du Commerce Extérieur; contains information and research on foreign trade and regulations regarding imports, exports and internal economy.

Revue Critique de Droit International Privé (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1905; published by the *Librairie du Recueil Sirey*; Dir. Prof. H. BATIFFOL; Editor-in-Chief PH. FRANCESCakis; Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL LAGARDE.

Revue Economique (bi-monthly): 103 boulevard Saint Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1950; Dir. M. BABEAU.

Express Documents (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; economic, judicial and social; Dir. M. MOLINA.

L'Usine Nouvelle (weekly, with monthly supplement): 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Dir. E. C. DIER.

La Vie Collective (monthly): 26 bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1935; technical; Editor MAX BRÉZOL.

La Vie Française (weekly): 67 avenue F. D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief RENÉ SÉDILLOT; circ. 128,570.

Vision (monthly): 52 rue Taïtbou, Paris 9e; f. 1970 by *Realités* group; business magazine published in four languages; Editor PHILIPPE HEYMANN; circ. 100,000.

III. OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

Le Droit Maritime Français (monthly): 190 Bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Europe-France-Outremer (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.

Industries et Travaux d'Outremer (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1953; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Le Journal de la Marine Marchande (weekly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (weekly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1945; overseas trade review; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Mer et Outre-Mer (bi-monthly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; published by Ligue Maritime et d'Outre-Mer; Editor EDMOND DELAGE.

Navires, Ports et Chantiers (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; shipping and harbour construction; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

La Pêche Maritime (monthly): 190 bld. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Revue Maritime (monthly): 56 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7e; f. 1860; Dir. J. DEMERLIAC.

Revue Nautique (monthly): 190 blvd. Hausseman, Paris 8e; f. 1926; Editor G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.

IV. MILITARY

L'Armée (10 times a year): 53 blvd. de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced under the direction of the Army General Staff.

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, Paris 7e; f. 1939; published by a General Committee of all ministerial departments; military, economic, political and scientific problems; Pres. Gen. DE BRÉBISSE; Editor Gen. G. VINCENT.

Revue Militaire Générale, General Military Review: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6e; f. 1906, refounded 1956 as trilingual (French, English, German) military revue; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief Gen. PIERRE DALLIER.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (three times yearly); 184 bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1821; Dir. Prof. JEAN DESPOIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 bld. Saint-Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1891; Dirs. J. BEAUJEU-GARNIER, P. GEORGE, P. MONBEIG, J. TRICART.

Archives internationales d'histoire des sciences (quarterly): 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e; f. 1947; Editor MIRKO GRMEK.

Aux Carrefours de l'histoire (monthly): 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1957; Dir. HENRI NOGÈRES.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaise, 86 Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. EDMOND-RENÉ LABANDE.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1908; Dir. G. RIOND.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): 24 Bld. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1949; Dir. GEORGES MONGRÉDIEN.

Historia (monthly): 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1956; Dir. CHRISTAIN MELCHIOR-BONNET.

Orient (quarterly): 11 rue Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1957; Dir. MARCEL COLOMBE.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1907; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine (quarterly): 108 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1954; Dir. CHARLES H. PONTAS.

Revue de l'histoire des religions (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1880; Dir. HENRI-CHARLES PUECH.

Revue historique (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dirs. PAUL RENOUVIN, MAURICE CROUZET, GEORGES DUBY.

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1931; Dir. PAUL CHALUS.

VI. SCIENCE

L'Expansion de la recherche scientifique (quarterly): 29 rue d'Ulm, Paris 5e; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAIE.

La Recherche (monthly): formerly *Atomes* and incorporating *Nucléus*; 4 place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; f. 1946; Pres. M. CHODKIEWICZ; circ. 32,000; multidisciplinary scientific and technical information.

Science et vie (monthly): 32 blvd. Henri IV, Paris 8e; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

Sciences et l'Enseignement des sciences (bi-monthly): 156 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1959; Dir. PIERRE BERÈS.

VII. MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): 28 rue Saint Dominique, Paris 7e; f. 1887; Pres. JEAN KOVALEVSKY.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly): 11 rue Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris 5e; f. 1872; Dir. P. LELONG.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1870; Editor PAUL MONTEL; Sec. PAUL BELGODÈRE.

Journal de mathématiques pures et appliquées (quarterly): 55 quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1836; Dirs. H. VILLAT, JEAN LERAY.

VIII. PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 Bld. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1789.

Biochimie (monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1914; Scientific Editor F. GROS; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Chimie analytique (monthly): 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92, Rueil, Malmaison; f. 1917; technical and scientific analysis and research.

Energie Nucléaire (every two months): published by the Société de Productions Documentaires, 80 rue de St. Cloud, Rueil, Malmaison 92; f. 1957; Editor R. HAMELIN.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 8 rue Cuvier, Paris 5e; f. 1903.

Journal de Physique (monthly): 12 place Bergson, Paris 8e; f. 1920; published by the Société Française de Physique.

IX. PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliography of Philosophy (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 173 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1926, 1946 (new series); Dir. P. AUBENQUE.

La Pensée (every two months): 168 rue du Fbg. Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1939; review of modern rationalism—arts, sciences, philosophy; circ. 5,100; Ed. Sec. MARCEL CORNU.

Psychologia française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, Paris 6e; f. 1956; Editor C. LEVY-LEBOYER.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 16 rue Chaptal, Paris 9e; published by KLINCKSIECK, 11 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Dirs. ETIENNE SOURIAU, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, Paris 5e; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dir. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL.

X. RELIGION

Ecclesia (monthly): 18 rue du Saint Gothard, Paris 14e; Roman Catholic; circ. 62,770.

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur, Paris 7e; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. BRUNO RIBES.

Foi et Vie (every two months): 139 blvd. Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1898; Protestant; Dir. JEAN BOSCH.

Illustré Protestant, L' (monthly): 33 rue Puits-Gaillet, Lyon 1er; f. 1952; circ. 35,000; Editor PAUL EBERHARD.

Informations Catholiques Internationales (every two months): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; circ. 50,000; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; circ. 100,000; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON.

XI. ART

- L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui** (fortnightly): 5 rue Bartholdi, Boulogne, Hauts de Seine; f. 1928; circ. 24,000; Dir. Mme A. BLOC.
- L'Architecture Française** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1940; Dir. P. M. DURAND-SOUFFLAND; Editor CH. RAMBERT.
- Art et Décoration** (seven per year): 2 rue de l'Echelle Paris 6e; f. 1897; Dir. ALBERT LÉVY.
- Connaissance des Arts** (monthly): 13 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1952; circ. 85,000.
- La Construction Moderne** (6 times a year): 47 rue Des Renaudes, Paris 17e; f. 1884; architectural review; circ. 7,550; publ. by the *Société Conseils*.
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts** (*Fine Arts Journal*) (monthly): 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, and 19 East 64th St., New York 21, N.Y.; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 3 rue Séguier, Paris 6e; f. 1955; Dirs. GEORGES and ROSAMOND BERNIER.

XII. THEATRE, TELEVISION, MUSIC AND FILM

- Cahiers du Cinéma** (monthly): 39 rue Coquillière, Paris 1e; f. 1951; film review; publ. by Editions de l'Etoile; circ. 15,000; Dir. JACQUES DONIOL-VALCROZE.
- Discographie de la Franco** (6 times a year): 61 rue La Fontaine, Paris 16e; Dir. FÉLIX VITRY.
- Le Film Français-la Cinématographie Française** (weekly): 28 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1944; Dir. MAURICE BESSY.
- Musique et Instruments** (monthly): 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1910; technical and professional music review.
- L'Orgue** (quarterly): 48 rue Saint-Placide, Paris 6; f. 1927; historical, technical and musical review; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCQ.
- Revue de Musicologie** (half-yearly): 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1917; Pres. FRANÇOIS LESURE.
- Télé-Magazine** (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92-Neuilly.
- Télé-poche** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1965; circ. 1,557,988; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.
- Télé 7 Jours** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1960; television; circ. 2,800,000; Dir. and Chief Editor JEAN DIWO.

XIII. FASHION

- L'Art et la Mode** (7 times a year): 153 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1879; Dir. RÉGIS DE REDON.
- Echo, L'** (weekly): 1 rue Gazan, Paris 14; f. 1890; published by Editions de Montsouris; circ. 721,216; Pres. PIERRE BEYTOT.
- La Femme Chic** (4 numbers per year): 4 rue Halévy, Paris 9; f. 1911; Dirs. PIERRE LOUCHEL, ANDRÉ THIEBAUT.
- Jardin des Modes** (monthly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1920; circ. 130,000; Dir. PIERRE LAZAREFF; Chief Editor MARIE JOSÉE LEPICARD.
- Marie-Claire** (fortnightly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1954; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 1,200,000.
- Modes et Travaux** (monthly): 10 rue de la Péninière, Paris 8e; f. 1919; circ. 2,000,000; Dir. E. BOUCHERIT.
- Vogue** (French edition; 10 times a year): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7e; f. 1921; Editors FRANÇOISE MOHRT, FRANCINE CRESCENT.

XIV. ILLUSTRATED

- Ello** (weekly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; women's magazine with circulation of 730,000; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE GORDON-LAZAREFF.
- Ici—Paris** (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1941; circ. 1,100,000; Editor SUZANNE DE MONTFORT.
- Jours de France** (weekly): 15 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Editor P. GUILLAIN DE BENOUILLE; circ. 800,000.
- Maison et Jardin** (ten numbers yearly): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7; f. 1950; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editor French edition JACQUES LAMBOI.
- Marie-France** (monthly): 114 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 796,000; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.
- Paris-Match** (weekly): 51 rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 1,500,000; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief J. Prouvost; Man. Dir. R. CARTIER.
- Plaisir de France** (monthly): 40 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e, f. 1934; art, home furnishings and decoration, touring, fashion, music, theatre, cinema; published by Rayonnement Français; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS OLIVE; circ. 40,000.
- Point de Vue-Imagos du Monde** (weekly): 7 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; Dir. C. GIRON; Editor D. LEFÈVRE-TOUSSAINT; circ. 250,000.
- Revue Moderno des Arts et de la Vie** (monthly): 14 rue de l'Armorique, Paris 15e; f. 1900; Editor B. SORLOT.

XV. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Le Bulletin du Livre** (monthly): 166 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1958; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VIVET.
- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1956.

XVI. TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- L'Air Transport Magazine**: 49 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Dir. G. ROCHE D'ESTREZ.
- Automatisme**: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française de Régulation et d'Automatisme—AFRA; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE NICOLAU.
- Construction**: 120 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1946.
- L'Echo de la Presse et de la Publicité** (weekly): 19 rue des Prêtres, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris 1er; f. 1945; journalism, public relations, advertising; Editor NOEL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.
- L'Ecole et la Vie** (monthly): 103 Bld. St. Michel, Paris 5; f. 1917; education and teaching methods.
- France-Industries** (monthly): 8 rue d'Aboukir, Paris 2e; technical information on industry and commerce.
- Le Génie Civil** (monthly): 79 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1880; Dir. JACQUES MILINAIRE.
- Ingénieurs de l'Automobile** (eleven times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.
- L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technique** (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1945; review intended for engineering and technical instructors and all training managers; Dir. P. BENICHO.

FRANCE—(THE PRESS)

- La Machine Moderne** (monthly); 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1906; circ. 15,000; Dir. C. ORIZET.
- La Métallurgie et la Construction Mécanique** (monthly); 20 rue Charon, Paris 9e; f. 1868; circ. 5,000; Dir. PH. LUYT.
- Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment** (fortnightly); 91 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1903; circ. 72,000; Pres. E. C. DIDIER; Dir.-Gen. J. PILPOUL.
- La Pratique des Industries Mécaniques**; 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1913; review of engineering research and progress.
- Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale** (quarterly); 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1893; Dir. JEAN WAHL.
- La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer** (monthly); 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. P. MOUSTARDIER.
- Revue Horticole** (every two months); 26 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1829; horticultural journal; circ. 15,000.
- La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air** (monthly); 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage, refrigeration and air-conditioning; Dir. P. BENICHOV.
- La Vie des Métiers**; 1 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; carpentry and furnishing; Man. Editor C. BARTHAUX.
- Sélection du Reader's Digest** (monthly); 216 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. 1,044,377; Pres. MARCEL TOURENC.
- Traitement Thermique** (8 times a year); 254 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 15e; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agence France-Presse**: 11-15 Place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1944; successor to Agence Havas (f. 1835); 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 110 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN MARIN.
- Agence Française d'Information et de Documentation**: 24 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1945; distributes news in France, Belgium, and Switzerland only; Manager MAURICE GUÉRIN.
- Agence Parisienne de Presse**: 29 rue des Jeûneurs, Paris 2; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE; Dir. ROGER MORANDAT; Editors GÉRARD AUGER, YVES LOBINET, JACQUES MORANDAT.
- Agence Républicaine d'Information**: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; parliamentary and other political news; Dir. PIERRE DA COSTA-NOBLE.
- Presse Service**: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9e; f. 1929; supplies French and Foreign press with popular medicine and science, home and family, hunting and fishing news, pictures and cartoons; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.
- Société Générale de Presse**: 13 avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. BERARD-QUELIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX (Paris)

- Agence de Presse du Moyen Orient (MEN)**: 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e; Dir. ALY ELSAMMAN.
- Agence Tunis Afrique Presse**: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; Dir. HAMADI RIGHI.
- ANSA**: 3 rue de la Grande Truanderie, Paris 1er; Bureau Chief MARIO CAMOZZINI.

- AP**: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; Bureau Chief M. W. ROSENBERG.
- Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka)**: 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e; Bureau Man. ZDENEK KNEZEK.
- Kyodo News Service**: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief YASUO KURATA; Economic Corresp. KAZUO MATSUMOTO.
- North American Newspaper Alliance**: 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.
- Novosti**: 8 rue Prony, Paris 17e; Bureau Chief G. Borch-KAREV.
- Reuters**: 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief MAX BOUCKALTER.
- UPI**: 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; Bureau Chief RAY HERNDON.

The following Agencies are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Association des Ecrivains Catholiques**: 21 rue Lapehouse, Paris 8e; f. 1880; association of Catholic writers; 600 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉRISSAY.
- Association Syndicale Professionnelle des Journalistes Parlementaires**: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; Pres. CHARLES PATOZ.
- Comité de Liaison Professionnelle de la Presse**: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Radio-Télévision Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. YVES NAINTRÉ.
- Confédération de la Presse Française**: 8 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE BABOU.
- Fédération Nationale des Agences de Presse**: 2 rue de Sèze, Paris 9e; Pres. XAVIER DUGUET; Gen. Sec. JEAN-PIERRE MILLET; three syndicates:
- Syndicat des Agences de Presse d'Informations Générales**: 25 mems.
- Syndicat des Entreprises de Presse Télégraphique, Radio, Télévision**: 8 mems.
- Syndicat National des Agences de Presse Photographiques**: 17 mems.
- Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française**: 6 bis rue Gabriel Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens de Province, Syndicat de la Presse Périodique de Province, Syndicat de la Presse d'Informations Techniques et spécialisées, Syndicat National de la Presse Agricole et du Monde Rural; Pres. ANDRÉ-LOUIS DUBOIS.
- Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français**: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. ARMAND MACE; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ, GEORGES VERPRAET, ROBERT POIRIER; Sec.-Gen. Mme M. KIEHL; Treas. ROGER DAPOIGNY.
- Maison des Journalistes**: 35 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1918; Pres. PAUL HERBERT; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FROMENTIN.
- Syndicat des Journalistes C.G.C. (Affiliated to Confédération Générale des Cadres)**: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1971; provisional officers; Pres. PAUL-MARC WOLFF; Sec. Mme LISE GENET.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris 2e; f. 1918; 3,500 mems.; open to all professional journalists; Pres. RALPH MESSAC; Sec.-Gen. D. GENTOT, R. KERREMANS, D. FLEURY, N. LEVKOV, R. BECRAUX; International, A. SOUDIER; Treas. B. TREBUCHET.

Union Syndicale de la Presse Culturelle et d'Informations Spécialisées: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1945; 2,000 mems.; Pres. R. SCHALIT; Gen. Sec. A. PATIN.

PRESS INSTITUTE

Institut Français de Presse: 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialised teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER, PIERRE RENOUVIN; Dir. FERNAND TERROU.

PUBLISHERS

(SELECTED LIST)

Editions Alpina: 60 rue Mazarine, Paris 6e; f. 1928; travel, tourist books, beaux-arts; Dir. A. GRUND.

Editions B. Arthaud (S.A.R.L.): 6 rue de Mézières, Paris 6e, and 4 and 23 Grande Rue, Grenoble 38; photography, art, travel books, sport, sailing, mountaineering.

Artisan du Livre: 2 rue de Fleurus, Paris 6e; f. 1922; classics and philosophy; Man. Dir. Mlle CHOUREAU.

Aubier (Editions Montaigne): 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1924; classics, philosophy and religion, general literature; Dir. M. AUBIER-GABAIL.

J.-B. Baillière et Fils: 19 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1810; science, medicine, agriculture and classics; Dirs. Dr. A. ROUX-DESSARPS, Dr. G. ROUX-DESSARPS, MICHEL ROUX-DESSARPS, PIERRE BONNET, HENRI MOREL D'ARLEUX.

Bayard-Press: 3-5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR.

Beauchesne et ses fils: 117 rue de Rennes, Paris 6e; f. 1900; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, periodicals; Dirs. BEAUCHESNE and Sons.

Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.: 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6; and 18 rue des Glacis, Nancy; f. 1876; general, history, travel, overseas, economic, technical, law and administration, periodicals, and military literature; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.

Bloud et Gay: 3 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1875; Catholic publications, including *Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris*, *Histoire des Religions*, *Histoire générale de l'Eglise* (Fliche et Martin), *Bibliothèque catholique des Sciences religieuses*, *Pédagogie*, *Psychologie*.

Editions E. de Boccard: 1 rue de Médicis, Paris 6e; f. 1877; history, archaeology; French mediæval literature; Dir. Mme E. DE BOCCARD.

Bordas: 37 rue Boudard, Paris 14e; f. 1941; encyclopaedic, scientific, geographic, classic editions; Dir. PIERRE BORDAS.

Editions Bornemann: 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.

Cahiers d'Art: 14 rue du Dragon, Paris 6e; f. 1926; art; Dir. CHRISTIAN ZEVOS.

Calmann-Lévy: 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1830; French and foreign literature; Renan, Dumas, France, Koestler, Saint-Pierre and Gibeau; Dir. R. CALMANN-LÉVY.

Chaix-Desfossés-Néogravure: 13 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7e; f. 1945; prints numerous periodicals, publisher for advertising agencies, security printing, etc.; Man. JEAN MERMET.

Librairie Honoré Champion: 7 Quai Malaquais, Paris 6e; f. 1874; French texts and linguistics; Dir. PIERRE DE HARTING.

Editions du Chêne: 40 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1941; art books; Obelisk Press; Dir. G. HERSCHER.

Chiron (Editions): 40 rue de Seine, Paris 6e; f. 1909; technical; specialising in aviation, wireless, and electronics publs. *L'Onde Electrique*, *La Revue du SON* (monthlies), *La Revue Française d'Astronautique* (every 2 months), *Votre Carrière*, *Radio et T.V.* (monthlies).

Armand Colin: 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, pedagogy, maps and textbooks; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.

Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques: 3 rue Duguay-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1939.

Club du Livre, S.A.: 28 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE LEBAUD.

Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz S.A.: 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1824; law and economics.

Editions Denoël: 14 rue Amélie, Paris 7e; f. 1930; general literature.

Descleé de Brouwer et Cie.: 76 bis-78 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; branch in Brussels: 22 quai du Bois; f. 1929; religion, medicine, literature, juvenile; Chair. GEOFFREY DE HALLEUX; Man. Dir. MAURICE DEMEULENAERE.

Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.): 15 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1865; textbooks; Mans. HERVÉ DELAGRAVE, FABRICE DELAGRAVE.

Deux Coqs d'Or: 28 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; children's books; Chair. FRÉDÉRIC RUSCHSHOFFER; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MARTINEAU.

Didot-Bottin S.A.: 1 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Europe*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Pres. and Gen. Man. BRUNO MONNIER.

Dunod: 92 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1791; business technology, mechanics, chemistry, industry, agriculture, geology, industrial and general physics, etc.; Dir. GEORGES DUNOD.

Durassé et Cie.: 162 avc. Pierre-Brossolette, Malakoff (Seine); f. 1922; war history, commerce, book-keeping; Dir. G. DURASSÉ.

Editeurs Français Réunis: 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; novels, poetry, essays, cinema, theatre; Chair. M. ARAGON.

La Farandole: 3 cour du Commerce Saint-André, Paris 6e; children's books.

Librairie Arthème Fayard: 75, rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1855; history, documents, essays, novels.

Firmin-Didot et Cie.: 56 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1712; general; official publications of Institut; Chair. Mus. R. FIRMIN-DIDOT.

- Librairie Ernest Flammarion:** 26 rue Racine, Paris 6c; f. 1882; history, classics, science, and medicine; books for young people and general literature; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.
- Editions Emile-Paul Frères:** 14 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6c; f. 1900; literature, criticism, history, travel; Pres. Admin. Council Mme BENARD.
- Editions Pédone:** 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; law, politics, etc.
- J. Gabalda et Cie.:** 90 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1845; theology, Biblical history, and orientalism; Propr. J. GABALDA.
- Editions Gallimard:** 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. GASTON GALLIMARD.
- Garnier Frères:** 6 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e, and 19 rue des Plantes, Paris 14c; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors, pocket editions and dictionaries.
- Gautier-Languereau:** 18 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1859; general and children's books; *Les Veillées* (women's weekly); Dir. B. MOREAU.
- Gauthier-Villars:** 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins, Paris 6e; f. 1791; science books and periodicals; Dir. GUY DE DAMPIERRE.
- Librairie Marcel Didier:** 15 rue Cujas, Paris 5e; f. 1898; audio-visual methods and textbooks for schools and universities; Dirs. MARCEL, HENRI and ANDRÉ DIDIER.
- Gibert Jeune:** 27 Quai Saint-Michel, Paris 5e.
- Grasset, Editions Bernard:** 61 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1907; contemporary literature, criticism, documents and essays; Chair. BERNARD PRIVAT; Man. Dir. J. C. FASQUELLE.
- Librairie Hachette:** 79 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1826; general; publishers of all types of books, especially text-books; has interests in railway book stalls, and other publishing and printing firms; Chair. and Man.-Dir. R. MEUNIER DU HOUSSEY, Vice-Chair. E. MONICK; Asst. Man. Dir. H. DEROU.
- Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.:** 8 rue d'Assas, Paris 6e; text-books, arts, dictionaries, general literature.
- Heugel et Cie.:** 2 bis rue Vivienne, Paris 2e; f. 1812; music publishers; Dirs. JACQUES, FRANÇOIS and PHILIPPE HEUGEL.
- Horizons de France:** 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1925; illustrated books about France; art books; Dir. P. LAGRANGE.
- J. B. Janin-Editeur, S.A.R.L.:** 4 rue Hautefeuille, Paris 6e; f. 1944; musical, historical and philosophical collections, fiction.
- Les Éditions de l'Illustration (Basciet & Cie.):** 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1918; art, encyclopaedias, decorative arts; Dir.-Gen. ROGER ALLÉGRE.
- René Julliard:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6c; f. 1931; general literature, political essays; Dir. CHRISTIAN BURGOIS.
- Editions Robert Laffont:** 6 place St. Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.
- Librairie Larousse S.A.R.L.:** 13 to 21 rue Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1852; general, specializing in dictionaries, illustrated books on scientific subjects, encyclopaedias, classics, textbooks; periodicals: *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, *Vie et Langage*, *Langages*, *Langue Française*; Dirs. E. GILLON, J. P. HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, J. IBOS-AUGÉ, J. L. MOREAU, C. MOREAU.
- Letouzey et Ané:** 87 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6c; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography, *Revue de Qumran*; Dir. M. MARINET.
- Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence:** 20 and 24 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1836; law and sociology; Man. Dir. F. MARTY.
- Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner:** 12 rue Vavin, Paris 6e; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dir. Mme PAUL GEUTHNER.
- Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre:** Les Remparts Monaco and 122 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7c; f. 1932; de luxe editions and gramophone recordings of modern and ancient music; books on music; Propr. Dr. J. B. HANSON.
- Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer:** 17 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, marine, colonial literature; Sec.-Gen. A. PAGE.
- Masson et Cie.:** 120 Blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6c; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals, school textbooks; publishers for various academies.
- Mercure de France, S.A.:** 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e.
- Librairie Mercure:** 69 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1936; classical and technical works.
- Editions Albin Michel:** 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1901; general, fiction, history, classics, series *Les Grandes Traductions*, *Evolution de l'Humanité*, *Sciences d'Aujourd'hui*, *Sciences Portantes*, *Mémorial des Siècles*, *Histoire du XXe Siècle*; Propr. R. ESMÉNARD; Editors R. SABATIER, BÉATRIX BLAVIER, J. BROUSSE.
- Les Editions de Minuit:** 7 rue Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1944; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LINDON.
- Editions Albert Morancé:** 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6c; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement* and others; Chairs. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.
- Les Editions René Moreux et Cie.:** 190 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; two weeklies, four monthlies and six annuals dealing with French merchant shipping, maritime law and technical development and overseas trade; Pres. and Chief Editor CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- F. de Nobele** 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1920; art and archaeology.
- Editions de Paris:** 20 ave. Rapp, Paris 7c; f. 1923; Man. Dir. JEAN-LUC DE CARBUCCIA.
- Payot, Paris:** 106 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general, science and history.
- Librairie Académique Perrin:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6c; f. 1827; historical and literary biographies, trade books; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.
- A. et J. Picard:** 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, *Manuals of Archaeology*, history of art, history, pre-history, auxiliary sciences, linguistics, musicological works (collection: *Vie musicale en France sous les Bourbons*), French texts; antiquarian books, *Catalogue Varia* (old and rare books, every 2 months); Propr. JACQUES PICARD.
- Plon:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6c; f. 1844; fiction, travel, history, anthropology, science, trade books and suspense series; Chair. MARCEL JULLIAN.
- Presses de la Cité-Editions G.P.:** 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; f. 1902; general, juvenile books, *Super*, *Spirale*, *Rouge et Bleue*, *Olympic*, *Souveraine*, *Dauphin*, *Super-1000*.

FRANCE—(PUBLISHERS)

Presses Universitaires de France: 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1921; philosophy, psychology, education, sociology, archaeology, theology, history, geography, economics, linguistics, literature, fine arts, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Dirs. PIERRE ANGOUVENT, PHILIPPE GARCIN.

Société des Editions Techniques, Administratives et Commerciales: 22 rue Cambacérès, Paris 8e; *Journal des Maires et des Conseils Municipaux*.

Société de Productions Documentaires: 80 route de Saint-Cloud, 92 Rueil Malmaison; periodicals concerned with industrial and analytical chemistry, corrosion, pharmaceuticals, engineering and chemical engineering, the paint and perfumery industries and the atomic industries.

Librairie Aristide Quillet: 278 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1898; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Dir. JEAN ROCAUT.

La Renaissance du Livre: 94 rue d'Alésia, Paris 14e; modern authors; French classics; art.

Editions Rencontre: 4 rue Madame, Paris 6e; scientific and technical.

Rivière (Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie.): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1902; economics; Dir. R. ABRANSON; publ. *Revue d'Histoire Economique* (quarterly).

Editions du Sagittaire: 30 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1929; general literature; Dir. M. LÉON, PIERRE-QUINT.

Société des Editions Seghers, S.A.: 118 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; politics, philosophy, biographies; Chair. PIERRE SEGHERS.

Editions du Seuil: 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1937; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dirs. PAUL FLAMAND, JEAN BARDET.

Editions Sirey: 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1855; law, economics, politics.

Editions Stock: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. 18th century; foreign literature; novels; essays; poetry anthologies; nature; French novels; general literature; Prés. G. SCHOELLER; Dir. ANDRÉ BAY.

Editions Tallandier: 17 rue Remy-Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1870; literature, history, magazines, popular editions, book club editions; Dir. MAURICE DUMONCEL.

Editions du Tambourinaire: 186 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1929; books on musical and artistic subjects; Dir. CONSTANTIN LOUGOVOY.

Editions du Témoignage Chrétien: 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.

La Colombe, Editions du Vieux-Colombier: 5 rue Rousselot, Paris 7e; f. 1943; history, philosophy, literature, religion, children's books; Dir. JEAN DE FOUCAULD.

Vigot Frères: 23 rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, Paris 6e; f. 1890; medicine, pharmacology, science, veterinary surgery, sport, camping, children's books.

Editions de la Revue Verbe: 4 rue Férou, Paris 6e; artistic books, special editions of old and rare books; f. 1937; Dir. E. TERIADE.

Librairie Vulbert: 63 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1876; mathematics, physics, science; periodicals (*L'Educateur Mathématique*, *Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* (fortnightlies), *Revue de Mathématiques Spéciales* (monthly)); Dir. ANDRÉ VULBERT.

Editions Willeb: 10 rue du 4 Septembre, Paris 2e; f. 1929; children's books.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Blondel La Rougery: 7 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1904; official publications of Air Ministry; maps; aeronautical and technical library; specialised prints of maps and charts; Chair. MAX BLONDEL LA ROUGERY.

Girard et Barrère: 35 bis rue Henri Barbusse, Paris 5e; f. 1780; maps and globes; Man. CLÉMENT MICHARD.

Institut Géographique National: 136 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; f. as "Dépôt de la Guerre" in 1688, replaced by "Service Géographique de l'Armée" in 1887, present foundation in 1940; maps of France and of French Commonwealth; Dir. Eng.-Gen. G. R. LACLAVERÈ; publ. *Bulletin d'information de l'I.G.N.* (quarterly).

Cartes Taride: 2 bis place du Puits de L'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of world, globes; Managers MM. BOT, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Industries et Commerces du Livre): 117 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1847; 561 mems.; a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. E. GILLON; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; publ. *Bibliographie de la France* (weekly).

Fédération Française des Syndicats de Libraires: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' assocn.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES PLAINE; Admin. Sec. E. BARBEZAR; publ. *L'Officiel de la Librairie*, *Le Bulletin du Livre—Sélection des Libraires* (monthly).

Syndicat National des Editeurs: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; 300 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. E. GILLON; Sec.-Gen. R. CARTAYRADE; Treas. J. C. BONHOMME.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; music publishers' association; f. 1878; Prés. ANDRÉ CHEVRIER.

Syndicat Général des Imprimeries de Paris et de la Région Parisienne: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1970; printers' association; Pres. ROBERT BARBOT.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 195 blvd. St.-Germain, 75-Paris 7e; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. BOUTARD.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN EECKHOUT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision Française (ORTF): Maison de l'ORTF, 116 ave. du Président Kennedy, Paris 16e; f. 1939 as Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française (RTF), present name 1964; governed by an administrative Council of 24 members, 12 representatives of the Government and 5 ORTF staff; Prcs. P. DE LÉUSSE; Dir.-Gen. J. J. DE BRESSON; Asst. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE-AIMÉ TOUCHARD; Dir. of Radio R. DHORDAIN; Dir. of Television P. SABBAGH, M. CAZENEUVE; the Government appointed PIERRE DESGRAUPES as Director of the autonomous news service of the first television network, and JACQUELINE BAUDRIER for the second television network.

The RTF was granted, in February 1959, a statute providing it with financial and administrative autonomy as a State public service under the Ministry of Information. By the reform of July 1964, the ORTF is no longer directly controlled by the Ministry of Information, though remaining under its tutelage. The ORTF holds a monopoly of all broadcasting in France and in the French Departments and Territories overseas. Commercial television was introduced in October 1968, allowing initially for only two minutes of advertisements per day on the first channel (since 1970 increased to eight).

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France.

There are two main programmes, *France-Inter* and *France-Inter Variétés*. Other specialized and regional items are also produced.

Main transmitters for the two programmes: Allouis 1,829 metres; Nice 1 193 metres.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

Seventeen medium-wave and forty-nine high fidelity transmitters.

France Musique: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Forty-nine transmitters.

France-Inter is broadcast on long, medium and short waves and *France-Inter Variétés* is broadcast on medium wave and high fidelity (frequency modulated) transmitters.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts. Strasbourg radio includes daily broadcasts in German.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Broadcasts in French to French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, West and Equatorial Africa, Antarctica (Terre Adélie), Antilles, Guiana, St. Pierre-et-Miquelon, Indian Ocean and Africa.

Broadcasts to Europe in Bulgarian, English, French, Greek, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Czech, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Yiddish. Also to Canada (in French), Latin America (in French, Spanish and Portuguese). There are broadcasts in Arabic for Arabs not only in France, but also in North Africa and the Near East.

Number of licences (Oct. 1970): 5,357,712.

TELEVISION

There are two state-run channels.

On the first network transmission is on a 819-line system, and covers 95 per cent of the population.

There are 43 transmitting stations and about 1,040 low-powered relay stations.

The second network is on a 625-line system and about 70 per cent of the population can receive it.

There are 68 transmitting stations and about 286 low-powered relay stations.

Number of sets (Oct. 1970): 10,689,239.

Colour television, which was introduced in October 1967, is relayed for 35 hours per week on the second network. The SECAM system is used.

A third channel is being created and will be showing by 1972.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, French Polynesia and French Far and Issar Territory.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m. = million, N.F. = Frs. = Francs)

CENTRAL BANK

La Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris 1; f. Feb. 13th, 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalised from January 1st, 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of The Republic; the bank has 258 offices or branches throughout France; Gov. OLIVIER WORMSER; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1947; cap. 56m. Frs.; dep. 5,173m. Frs.; Pres. G. ASSÉMAT; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES CHAINE.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucines, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 300m. Frs.; Gov. ROGER GOETZE; Sub-Govs. ROBERT BLOT, MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. RENÉ JAILLET.

Société Anonyme de Crédit à l'Industrie Française: 102 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; f. 1928; cap. 6.3m. Frs.; res. 3.6m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ D'ALLARD.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, S.A.: 44 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1923; cap. 39m. Frs.; Pres. JACQUES FRANÇÈS.

Banque de Syrie et du Liban, S.A.: 12 rue Roquépine, Paris 8e; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 673m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HENRY DE BLETTERIE.

Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas, S.A.: 5 rue d'Antin, Paris 2e; f. 1872; cap. 827m. Frs.; res. 231m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES DE FOUCHIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE MOUSSA; in 1957 took over *Banque des Pays d'Europe Centrale*, the *Société Internationale de Financement et de Placements* in 1960, the *Société Financière Elysées-Neuilly* in 1963, *OMNEPAR* in 1966, the *Société d'Investissements de Paris et des Pays Bas* and the *Compagnie Générale Industrielle pour la France et l'Etrangère* in 1968, *L'Immobilier et Financière pour l'Industrie et le Commerce* in 1968, and the *Société Nouvelle de Participations Industrielles et Commerciales* in 1971.

DEPOSIT BANKS

Banque Cotonnière et Textile "Bancotex", S.A.: 5 rue Scribe, Paris 9e; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 2m. Frs.; dep. 47.7m. Frs.; Pres. P. DE CALAN; Man. GÉRARD GALICHON.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1875; cap. 249m. Frs.; dep. 1,576m. Frs.; Chair. M. FRANÇOIS DE FLERS; Vice-Chair. M. CHARLES PELONI; Gen. Man. M. JEAN MAXIME-ROBERT.

Banque de l'Union Européenne Industrielle et Financière, S.A.: 4 rue Gaillon, Paris 2e; f. 1920; cap. 61m. Frs.; dep. 1,559.7m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN TERRAY; Gen. Man. JEAN DE DREUZY; Assistant Gen. Mans. CLAUDE MOSSET, JEAN ROUSSILLON; Man. Foreign Dept. JEAN ROUSSILLON.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne S.A.: 6 and 8 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; formed by merger of banking business of Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque (*Société Nouvelle*); f. 1967; cap. 80m. Frs.; dep. 3,594m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. EMMANUEL LAMY.

Banque Dupont (Banque L. Dupont et Cie. et Banque Journal et Cie. Réunies): 26 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paris 8e; f. 1819; cap. 11m. Frs.; dep. 780m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN DE FONCLARE; Gen. Man. YVES SADOT.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris 9e; f. 1910; cap. 43m. Frs.; dep. 1,435.6m. Frs.; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. E. BOTTONI.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 26 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 30m. Frs.; Pres. La Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HUBERT PÉRIN.

Banque Jordaam: 3 and 5 rue Saint Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1884; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 893m. Frs.; Pres. ROGER LAZARUS; Man. Dirs. EUGENE BESNARD MARC PAGNOUX.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1966; nationalized; cap. 325m. Frs.; dep. 44,778m. Frs.; Pres. PIERRE LEDOUX; Vice-Pres. P. CALVET; Dir.-Gen. GASTON DEFOSSÉ; Asst. Dirs.-Gen. L. ASSEMAT, G. LLEWELLYN, J. DROMER.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique), S.A.: 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1940; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 484m. Frs.; Chair. H. GILET; Gen. Man. PIERRE LEDOUX.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vondôme, Paris 1er and 5 rue Sainte-Cécile, Paris 9e; f. 1919; cap. 18.75m. Frs.; dep. 429.44m. Frs.; Pres. HENRI BIZOT.

Banquo Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue de Molinel, Lille (Nord); f. 1838; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 596m. Frs.; Pres. AUGUSTE SCALBERT; Gen. Man. LOUIS DECOSTER.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1881; cap. (1970) 12m. Frs.; res. 6m. Frs.; dep. 226m. Frs.; Pres. CHARLES DANGELZER; Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque: 50 rue d'Anjou, Paris; f. 1949 as Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque, changed name as above 1964; cap. 34.6m. Frs.; dep. 541.9m. Frs. (1967); Chair. and Gen. Man. A. BERNARD.

Compagnie Parisienne de Récompte, S.A.: 26 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 15m. Frs.; dep. 405m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. MARTINI.

Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.: 103 ave. des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1894; cap. 257.4m. Frs.; dep. 8,032m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES MERLIN; Dir. and Gen. Man. JEAN-MAXIME LÉVÊQUE.

Crédit du Nord, S.A.: 28 place Rihour, Lille (Nord); f. 1848; cap. 100.74m. Frs.; dep. 4,375m. Frs.; 347 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-CHARLES DE FOUCHIER; Gen. Man. CLAUDE BOURLET.

Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.: 4 rue Voltaire, Nantes; f. 1957 by merger of the Crédit de l'Ouest and Crédit Nantes; Pres. JEAN JULIEN; Vice-Pres. PAUL BEAUPÈRE; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE GIFFARD.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A.: 14 rue de la Nuée-Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1920; cap. 38,695m. Frs.; dep. 3,121m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ÉMILE SPIELREIN.

Crédit Industriel de Normandie: 15 place de la Pucelle d'Orléans, Rouen; f. 1913; cap. 10m. Frs.; dep. 378m. Frs.; Pres. MARCEL GRAWITZ.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 66 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1859; cap. 161m. Frs.; dep. 5,440m. Frs.; Chair. C. DE LAVARENE; Dir. Gen. JEAN ROQUERBE.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial; cap. 8m. Frs.; dep. 375m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Admin. Dir.-Gen. J. MAGNAN.

Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.: Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 2; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1863; nationalized; cap. 300m. Frs.; dep. 34,314m. Frs.; Chair. F. BLOCH-LAINE; Vice-Chair. M. CAZES, ETIENNE DOLLÉ; Gen. Man. J. SAINT-GEOURS.

Crédit Sucrier et Alimentaire, S.A.: 15 rue du Louvre, Paris 1or; f. 1925; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 31m. Frs.; Pres. LOUIS BEAUCHAMPS; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE ESCOUBES.

Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 42 cours du Chapeau Rouge, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1880; cap. 12m. Frs.; dep. 579m. Frs.; Pres. EDMOND LEBÉE; Vice-Pres. P. CHALES; Gen. Man. B. BLANCHY.

Société Centrale de Banque: 5 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 1or; f. 1880; cap. 11.5m. Frs.; dep. 1,266m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GONZAGUE DE LAVERNETTE.

Société Générale, S.A.: 29 blvd. Haussmann Paris 9e; f. 1864; nationalized 1946; cap. 400m. Frs.; dep. 38,900m. Frs.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE; Vice-Chair. LOUIS BEAUPÈRE; Gen. Man. MAURICE LAURE; Gen. Man. (Foreign) JEAN RICHARD; Affiliated Banks:

Société Française de Banque et de Dépôts: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1898; cap. (1970) 12m. Frs.; dep. 552m. Frs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Générale de Banque en Espagne: 29 blvd. Haussmann Paris 9e; f. 1920; cap. (1970) 7.50m. Frs.; dep. 294m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN RICHARD.

- Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque:** 4 rue Joseph Massol, Strasbourg; f. 1881; cap. (1971) 30m. Frs.; dep. 3,600m. Frs.; Chair. GUILLAUME LABADENS.
- Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.:** 8 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1865; cap. 25m. Frs.; dep. 2,075m. Frs.; Man. Dir. H. ARMINHON.
- Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.:** 75 rue Paradis, Marseilles (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1865; cap. 50m. Frs.; dep. 1,757m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. EDOUARD DE CAZALET.
- Société Nancéienne de Crédit Industriel:** 4 Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; cap. 40m. Frs.; dep. 1,208m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROGUERBE; Gen. Man. JACQUES BIDON.

OTHER BANKS

- Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires:** 115 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1921; cap. (1970) 20.45m. Frs.; dep. 2,845.86m. Frs.; Chair. YVES MALECOT; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POUJOL.
- Banque Française de Crédit Coopérative:** 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1969; cap. 12,000m. Frs.; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE LACOUR.
- Banque Centrale des Coopératives:** 31 rue de Provence, Paris 9e; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 2,437m. Frs.; the shares are held by 271 co-operative societies; Chair. and Man. Dir. JEAN ARDHUIN; Dir. MICHEL FESSLER.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

- Association Professionnelle des Banques:** 18 rue La Fayette, Paris 9e; f. 1871, reorganized 1941; 303 mems.; Pres. RODOLPHE HOTTINGUER; Man. Dir. YVES MARCILLE; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

- La Bourse de Paris:** Palais de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1801; 83 mems.; Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT. There are provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

- Commission des Opérations de Bourse:** Tour Nobel, 3 ave. du Général de Gaulle, 92-Puteaux, Paris; f. 1967; Pres. PIERRE CHATENET; mems. GILBERT LANCIEN, MAURICE BORGEAUD, YVES MEUNIER, RENÉ DE LESTRADE; Govt. Commissioner JEAN-YVES HABERER; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BURGARD.
- Compagnie des Agents de Change:** 4 place de la Bourse, Paris 2e; 117 mems.; Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT.

INSURANCE

- National Insurance Council:** Paris; f. 1946; consists of 9 principal insurance groups; Chair. MINISTER OF FINANCE.

A short list is given below of the more important Insurance Companies; the principal type of insurance undertaken is indicated by the letters: (a)=accident, (f)=fire, (l)=life, (m)=marine.

- Abelle:** 57 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1856, (f, l); Chair. J. MARJOLET.
- L'Alsacienno:** 31 ave. de la Paix, 67-Strasbourg; f. 1898; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité-Vie, La Flandre, V.Z.V.Z., La Cité Européenné, La Cité-Capitalisation, Le Crédit.
- Ancienne Mutuelle:** 76 Belbeuf par Mesnil Esnard, 76-Rouen; f. 1817; Chair. ANDRÉ SAHUT D'IZARN; Gen. Man. LUCIEN AUBERT; (Leader of Groupe des Sociétés

- Ancienne Mutuelle, composed of: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vie, A.M.-Accidents, A.M. d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale Risques Divers, La Mutualité Générale Capitalisation).
- Assurances du Groupe de Paris (Paternelle-Prévoyance-Minerve):** A.G.P., 21 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; Chair. A. THEPAUT; Gen. Man. B. PAGEZY, P. GASQUEL.
- Assurances Générales de France:** 87 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1819; Chair. GEORGES PLESCOFF; Vice-Chair. ROBERT BEINEIX; Mans. JEAN-RAYMOND FOUCHET, MAXIME MALINSKI.
- Assurances Nationales I.A.R.D.:** 44 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; f. 1921; Pres. PIERRE OLGIAI.
- Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances Maritimes:** 3 rue Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1854; Dir. BISSON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.
- Compagnie Française du Phénix-Assurances contre l'Incendie:** 33 rue Lafayette, Paris 9e; f. 1819, (f); Chair. and Man. Dir. R. BEINEIX.
- Compagnie Générale d'Assurances:** place Victorien Sardou, 78-Marly-le-Roi; f. 1876; Pres. GEORGES TATTEVIN (Leader of Groupe Drouot; composed of Patrimoine, Confiance, Industrielle du Nord, Vie Nouvelle, Compagnie Gén. d'Assurances).
- La Concorde:** 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. and Gen. Man. ANDRÉ ROSA.
- Foncière:** 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1879; Pres. PIERRE LAURE; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ PAULY.
- France Incendio, Accidents et Risques Divers:** 7-9 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1837; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE LACOMBE; France Vie: f. 1880, (l).
- La Métropole:** 46-48 rue Saint-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1879, (a, f); Chair. P. JORIS.
- La Mutuelle du Mans:** 37 rue Chanzy, 72 Le Mans; f. 1828, (f); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. BOUVERET.
- Mutuelle Générale Française Groupe des Sociétés (Accidents):** 19-21 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1883; (a); (Vie): 20 rue Saint-Bertrand, 72-Le Mans; f. 1920, (l); Chair. ROGER BRUNEAU; Gen. Man. M. ROUXEL.
- Les Assurances Nationales-Vie:** 2 rue Pillet Will, Paris 9e; f. 1830, (l); 17 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1820, (f); 15 bis rue Laffitte; f. 1920, (a); Chair. PIERRE OLGIAI.
- Le Nord:** 20 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1840; Chair. and Gen. Man. NOEL CHERGARAY (Leader of Group, composed of Le Nord, Le Monde, La Fortune, l'Europe, La Marine Marchande).
- L'Océan:** 3 rue Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1837; Dir. BISSON DE LONGUEIL; all forms of transport insurance.
- La Paix, Société Anonyme d'Assurances:** 58 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; Chair. M. SAGE; Gen. Man. Mlle JEANNE LANGLET; Asst. Gen. Man. M. GIORGETTI.
- La Préservatrice:** 18 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1864; Chair. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND MEYNIAL; Dir.-Gen. GUILLAUME LEGRAND.
- La Providence—Accidents:** 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1881; Gen. Man. BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.
- La Providence—I.A.R.D.:** 56 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1969; Dirs.-Gen. YVES DE MORCOUR and BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.
- Le Secours:** 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. ROGER GAILLOCHET; Gen. Man. RENÉ LUCAS.
- Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine et Seine-et-Oise:** 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. and Dir. Gen. PAUL HATINGUAI (Leader

FRANCE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

of Groupe des Assurances Mutuelles de France, composed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

L'Union—I.A.R.D.: 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1828, (f. a); Chair. DOMINIQUE LECA; Gen. Man. HENRI CHATEL.

L'Union des Assurances de Paris (including **L'UAP-Vie**; **L'UAP Fire and Accidents**; and **L'UAP-Capitalisation**): 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; Chair. DOMINIQUE LECA; Mans. HENRI CHATEL and ROGER MEJASSOL.

Urbaine-Incendie: 10 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1838; Chair. and Gen. Man. GILBERT DEVAUX.

Urbaine-Vie: 24 rue le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1865; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE LECA.

Urbaine et la Seine: 39 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN VAULON, (a).

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e; f. 1925; Pres. J. MARJOLET.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Jouffroy, Paris 17e.

Syndicat National des Agents Producteurs d'Assurances et de Capitalisation: 26 rue Montholon, Paris; f. 1968.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e; f. 1803; Pres. HENRI COURBOT; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JOLLY.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture (A.P.C.A.): 9 ave. George V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. PIERRE COLLET; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS HOULLIER; publs. *Chambres d'Agriculture* (fortnightly), *L'Opinion agricole* (monthly).

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; 250 mems., 65 affiliated syndicates; Pres. E. SIMONNOT.

Association Nationale des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (ANIAA): 178 rue de Courcelles, Paris 17e; f. 1971; Pres. PIERRE HAAS; Dir.-Gen. MAX DIETLIN; Treas. JACQUES SAINT-MARTIN.

Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'entreprise (C.J.D.): 19 ave. George V, 75 Paris 8e; 3,000 mems.

Centre de Liaisons Intersyndicale des Industries et des Commerces de la Quincaillerie: 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 22 syndicates; Co-Pres. MM. TURCAS, MONTAGNÉ; Vice-Pres. MM. GANNEAU, GOUVY; Sec.-Gen. M. FLEURY.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, Paris 4e; f. 1860; business section; 661 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LEVEQUE; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENANTAUD.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1898; 35 mems.; Pres. CYRIL X. LATTY; Vice-Pres. ANDRE BOISSON, PIERRE BREITENSTEIN; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 600 mems.; Pres. M. GARNIER.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, Paris 8e, B.P. 707-08; f. 1945; Pres. J. FERRY; Dél. Gen. RENÉ TERREL; Sec.-Gen. YVES-PIERRE SOULÉ; publs. *Annuaire*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Recueil des normes relatives aux produits sidérurgiques français*.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 45 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 450 mems.; Pres. M. RICARDIÈRE; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, Paris 8e; f. 1909; 12 mems.; Pres. ERIK D'ORNHJELM.

Comité Central de la Laine et de l'Industrie Lainière (Groupement Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français): 12 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1922; 1,150 mems.; Pres. LOUIS LECLERCQ; Man. Dir. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France (Central Committee of Ship-owners of France): 73 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1903; 178 mems.; Pres. JEAN BARNAUD; Delegate-Gen. PHILIPPE POIRIER D'ANGÉ D'ORSAY; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande*, *Le Transport Maritime—Etudes et Statistiques*.

Comité Central Français pour l'Outro-Mer: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e; f. 1894; Pres. GEORGES RIOND; publs. *Communautés et Continents* (quarterly), *La Correspondance France-Outre-Mer* (weekly).

Comité d'Action et d'Expansion Economique: 199 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pres. JACQUES BOUDOUX; Dir. ROGER DU PAGE.

Comité Républicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: 82 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1898; Pres. GILBERT JULES; publ. *L'Activité Moderne*.

Commission d'Exportation des Vins de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Pres. BERTRAND DE VOGÜÉ; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS DE VIAL.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détaillants de France et d'Outro-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, Paris 16e; f. 1937; 500 mems.; 14 federations affiliated; Pres. FÉLIX BENOÎT-CATTIN; Dir. ROBERT MASSON; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 18 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. and Gen. Man. LÉON GINGEMBRE; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce et de l'Industrie*.

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. PAUL HUVELIN.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, Paris 8e; f. 1840; Pres. FRANÇOIS PEUGEOT; Dir. Gen. G. IMBERT; Sec. Gen. M. JOLY; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*, *Revue hebdomadaire Les Industries Mécaniques*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1874; 16 societies; Pres. ANDRÉ MATHEY; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES LEGER.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux Bruts: 30, ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1945; 9 affiliated syndicates; Pres. G. PERRINEAU; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. JACQUES BONDOUX; Vice-Pres. EMILE DECRÉ, LUCIEN DUFOURCQ-LAGELOUSE; Gen. Sec. JACQUES DU CLOSEL.

Fédération Nationale des Industries et Commerces de la Musique: 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale, Syndicat National de l'Industrie et du Commerce Phonographiques; Pres. JEAN BRUNET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment (*National Federation of Builders*): 33 ave. Kléber, Paris 16e; f. 1906; 50,000 mems.; Pres. R. LAMIGEON; Gen. Man. J. VIBERT; publ. *Bâtir* (monthly).

Groupeement des Industries Minières et Métallurgiques d'Outre-Mer: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1960; 60 mems.; Pres. J. AUDIBERT; Vice-Pres. MM. J. LAVIGNE, G. PERRINEAU, R. VIGIER; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Groupeement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 6 rue Galilée, Paris 16e; f. 1921; 2,000 mems.; Hon. Pres. P. ROSENMARK; Pres. JEAN CESSIEUX; Sec.-Gen. R. FORESTIER.

Société de Technique Pharmaceutique: 98 rue de Sèvres, Paris 7e; 400 active mems.; Pres. Prof. MARCEL GUILLOT; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN CHARIAL.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Soieries et Tissus de Lyon: 24-26 place Tolozan, Lyon; f. 1916; Pres. RAYMOND D'AUBAREDE; Dir. MICHEL DALMAIS.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, Paris 8e; f. 1902; 750 mems.; Pres. ROGER SAUVEGRAIN.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Hôtelière de Paris: 22 rue Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1871; Pres. F. BROSSARD.

Syndicat Général de la Construction Electrique: 11 rue Hamelin, Paris 16e; f. 1925; 1,560 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND PELLETIER; Vice-Pres. DIDIER OLIVIER-MARTIN; publ. *La Construction Electrique* (monthly).

Syndicat Général des Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris; f. 1906; 100 mems.; Pres. JULIEN MERCIER; Dél.-Gen. P. PARENTEAU.

Federation Francaise de la Tannerie Mégisserie: 122 rue de Provence, Paris 8e; f. 1885; 450 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL PECQUERAUX; Sec.-Gen. ANDRE GAMPERT.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, Paris 2e; f. 1928; Del.-Gen. P. CARRIÈRE; Sec.-Gen. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1864; 175 firms affiliated; Pres. HENRI LE MÉNESTREL; Gen. Man. GUY RICHALET.

Syndicat Général des Fondeurs de France: 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1897; 800 mems.; Pres. EDMOND VERCOUTER; Del.-Gen. AURELE MAULVAULT; publ. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du General Cézé, Limoges; Pres. ANDRÉ RAYNARD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, Paris 8e; f. 1860; 87 affiliated unions; Pres. M. BRULFER; Vice-Pres. and Delegate M. GODARD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, Paris 8e; f. 1901; 4,300 mems.; Pres. J. DE PRÉCIGOUT; Pres. of General Groups J. LEMOINE, R. SAUVEGRAIN, L. L. WEILL, L. SALMON, J. DUCHARNE, R. BOIT, L. LECLERCQ, J. DE PRÉCIGOUT.

L'Union des Armateurs à la Pêche: 59 rue des Mathurins, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec.-Gen. A. PARRES; publ. *Germines*.

Union Nationale des Industries Agricoles: 42 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1936; 12 affiliated federations; Pres. L. DE ROSEN; Vice-Pres. ROUSTANG, HAAS, DUVIVIER; Treas. M. NOUVEAU.

Union Syndicale des Mines Métalliques Métropolitaines: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1945; 50 mems.; Pres. A. D'ANSELME; Vice-Pres. MM. DE FERAUDY, MATHIAN; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

French trade unions, since the split in the C.G.T. and the formation of the *Force Ouvrière* in 1948, have been far from unified. They were organized on the basis of one union for each industry. The third major trade union organization is the *Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail*. There are also other autonomous splinter organizations within the framework.

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1895; 2,400,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945.

A National Congress is held every two years.

President: BENOIT FRACHON.

Secretary-General: GEORGES SÉGUY.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Agriculturo: 59 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. GRANOUX.

Alimentation (*Food Supply*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. LIVI.

Bâtiment (*Building*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. TANTY.

Bijouterie: 56 rue des Vinaigriers, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. VEICLE.

Bois: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CAZENAVE.

Céramique: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAVERGNE.

Cheminots (*Railway Men*): 19 rue Pierre Semard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. CH. MASSABIEAUX.

Coiffeurs: 3 route du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. CLOATRE.

Cuirs et Peaux: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. HABERT.

Eclairage (*Lighting*): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PAUWELS.

Education Nationale: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL CASTEL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Finances: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. A. BONICEL.

Habillement et Chapellerie: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISELE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (*Chemical Industries*): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

FRANCE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Livre (Printing): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13c; Sec.-Gen. J. PIOT.

Marine Marchande: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. J. BRETEAU.

Papier-Carton: 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 8c; Sec.-Gen. O. CALVETTI.

Personnels Techniques et Administratifs (P.T.A.): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. A. FURST.

Pharmacie-Droguerie: 85 rue Charlot, Paris 3c; Sec.-Gen. J. TANET.

Police: 5 rue des Belles-Feuilles, Boulogne—Billancourt 92; Sec.-Gen. J. ETIE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. GASTON HENRY.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. G. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 37 rue Ballu, Paris 9c; Sec.-Gen. R. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Underground Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. A. BLONDEAU.

Spectacle: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MOURIER.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. GERARD GATINOT.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs de l'Energie Atomique: 109 rue du Château, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. J. TRELIN.

Syndicats Maritimes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. A. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. G. DUBREUIL.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. G. TRIUX.

Transports: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly).

Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees): 11 ave. de Villars, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL WARCHOLAK.

Verre: 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.

Voyageurs-Représentants: 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.

L'Union Générale des Fédérations de Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7c; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. R. BIDOUZE.

Union Générale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.G.I.C.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.

Force Ouvrière: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14. Force Ouvrière was formed in December 1947 by the break-away from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 1,000,000. Force Ouvrière is a member of I.C.F.T.U.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ BERGERON.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Administration Générale (General Administration): 18 rue de l'Université, Paris 8c; f. 1948; 9,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. N. RIFLAUD.

Administrations Centrales (Central Administration): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 8c; Sec.-Gen. M. ENDRESS.

Agriculture: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. J. N. POP.

Alimentation (Food): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Bâtiment-Bois (Building and Timber): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. M. HUPEL.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. BUONACCORSI.

Coiffeurs (Hairdressers): 130 avenue Parmentier, Paris; Sec.-Gen. L. CLAUZADE.

Cuir et Peaux (Leather): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. R. SANDRI.

Education Nationale (National Education): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; 10,580 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. MASCIER.

Employés (Employees): 20 rue de Bucarest, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. ALLÈGRE.

Energie Electrique et du Gaz (Gas and Electricity): 13-15 rue des Petites Ecuries, Paris 10c; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. WERBROUCK; publ. *Lumière et Force*.

Finances: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. M. YOLE.

Habillement-Chapellerie (Clothing and Millinery): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. R. SANDRI.

Industries Chimiques et Verre (Chemical and Glass Industries): 9 rue Cadet, Paris; Sec.-Gen. M. LABI.

Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers): 198 avenue du Maine Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. R. COTAVE.

Livre (Printing Trades): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MAGNIER.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. N. PHILIPPS.

Métaux (Metals): 83 rue de la Victoire, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE LAVAL.

Mineurs-Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers): 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13c; Sec.-Gen. CH. CORTOT.

Officiers Marine Marchande (Officers of the Merchant Marine): Mairie, 50 Equeurdreville; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH BOCHER.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Fonctionnaires (National Defense, Civil Servants' Section): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. P. CORNILLÉ.

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale, Section Ouvriers (National Defense, Workers' Section): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. G. GOUVERT.

Pharmacie (Chemists): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. MARGUERITE AOLENIS.

Police: 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; f. 1948; 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. LEGALL; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière* (two monthly).

Ports and Docks: 198 ave. du Maine, Paris 14c; Sec.-Gen. JEAN DUNIAU.

Presse (Press): 9 rue Louis le Grand, Paris; Secs.-Gen. MM. CAPOCCI and PELLIER.

Fédération Syndicaliste des Travailleurs des P.T.T. (Post, Telegraphs and Telephones): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7c; Sec.-Gen. A. FOSSAT.

Services Publics et de Santé (Health and Public Services): 170-172 ave. Parmentier, Paris 10c; Sec.-Gen. J. BONNORE.

Spectacles (Theatre and Cinema Performers): 8 rue d'Enghien, Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ TAINON; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.

Tabacs (Tobacco): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. N. FAURE.

Textiles de France (Textile Workers): 198 ave. du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1949; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. MERCIER.

Transports: 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. M. FELCE.

Travaux Publics et Transports (Transport and Public Works): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1932; 35,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ROGER LAPEYRE; publs. *Travaux Publics et Transport, Aviation Civile*.

Voyageurs-Roprésontants-Placiers (Commercial Travelers): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; f. 1930; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MEYER.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.) (formerly Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C.): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e; was constituted in 1919, present title and constitution adopted November 1964. It co-ordinates 4,425 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions and 35 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 21 regional organizations. Its membership is estimated at over one million. Affiliated to W.C.L.; Pres. ANDRÉ JEANSON; Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE DESCAMPS.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Banques (Banking): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD DESCAMPS.

Chemins (Railway Workers): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL BUTET.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (Electricity and Gas of France): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DECAILLON.

Employés (Employees): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GUY SULTER.

Finances (Finance): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Gen.-Sec. EDOUARD LASSAL.

Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. A. DELAVEAU.

Industries Chimiques: C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

Métallurgie (Metal Workers): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MAIRE.

Mineurs (Miners): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN BORNARD.

P.T.T. (Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Workers): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EMILE LE BELLER.

Santé et Services Sociaux (Hospital Workers): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GASTON TRINCHERO.

Sécurité Sociale (Social Security): 26 rue de Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE LINQUETTE.

Syndicat Général de l'Education Nationale, S.G.E.N. (National Education): 82 rue d'Hauteville, Paris 1er; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VIGNAUX.

Textile: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL HUG.

Union Confédérale des Ingénieurs et Cadres (C.F.D.T.): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. ROGER FAIST.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants: 5 rue de Palestro, Paris 2e; f. 1919; federation of independent unions; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. R. ROUET, SULPICE DEWEZ; publs. *Le Syndicaliste Indépendant, Le Guide du Militant, L'Echo des Ministères*, etc.

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 13 rue des Ecluses-St.-Martin, 75 Paris 10e; a number of unions did not accept the 1964 decision to change into C.F.D.T. (see above); f. 1919; Pres. JACQUES TESSIER; Gen. Sec. JEAN BORNARD.

Confédération Générale des Cadres: 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organizes supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. ANDRÉ MALTERRE; Sec.-Gen. CORENTIN CALVEZ; 250,000 mems.; publ. *Le Creuset—La Voix des Cadres*.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): 10 rue Solférino, Paris 7e; federation of teachers' unions; 450,000 mems.; Leaders JAMES MARANGE, ANDRÉ DRUBAY, ALAIN GEISMAR.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; f. 1952; groups unions in the private sector; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL-ANDRÉ TILLIÈRES.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (National Federation of Farmers' Unions): 8 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 9e; f. 1946; 750,000 mems. divided into 92 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. MICHEL DEBATISSE; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CORMORECHE; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS CLERC.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

9 ave. Percier, Paris 8e

Established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France holds the monopoly of coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 192,000 employees.

President: YVON MORANDAT.

Director-General: PAUL GARDENT.

ELECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE

23 rue de Vienne, Paris 8e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France holds the monopoly for distribution of electricity and atomic power in Metropolitan France; 91,800 employees.

GAZ DE FRANCE

23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75 Paris 17e

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France holds the monopoly for distribution of Gas in Metropolitan France; 26,200 employees.

President: ROBERT HIRSCH.

General Manager: PIERRE ALBY.

RENAULT, RÉGIE NATIONALE DES USINES

B.P. 103, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt, Paris

Nationalized in 1946; 66,882 employees; in 1967 706,622 cars and 70,846 industrial vehicles were manufactured.

President: PIERRE DREYFUS.

SERVICE D'EXPLOITATION INDUSTRIELLE DES TABACS ET DES ALLUMETTES

23 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e

Responsible for the production and marketing of tobacco and matches in France; sales totalled 6,793 million francs in 1970; 6,400 employees.

President: M. BOISSARD.

Director-General: M. SADRIN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue St. Lazare, Paris 9e; Pres. of Board of Dirs. **ANDRÉ SEGALAT**; Vice-Pres. **ROGER COQUANT**, **ANDRÉ MOREAU-NÉRET**; Dir.-Gen. **ROGER GUIBERT**; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. **HENRI LEFORT**, **ROGER HUTTER**; Sec.-Gen. **JULES ANTONINI**. The S.N.C.F. controls most of the French railways. In December 1970 there were 36,532 km. of track, of which 9,359 km. were electrified.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

- Région de l'Est:** 13 rue d'Alsace, Paris 10e; Dir. M. **LECLERC DU SABLON**.
Région du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, Paris 10e; Dir. M. **DAUDEMARD-GREGNAC**.
Région de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, Paris 8e; Dir. M. **STEIN**.
Région du Sud-Ouest: 1 place Vallubert, Paris 13e; Dir. M. **DUBOIS**.
Région du Sud-Est: 20 blvd. Diderot, Paris 12e; Dir. M. **DINE**.
Région de la Méditerranée: 17 ave. du Général Leclerc, 13 Marseille; Dir. M. **MARTHELOT**.

ROADS

There were about 785,171 km. of roads in France in 1970. Of these, some 81,200 km. are national roads, and 1,553 km. modern motorway (*autoroute*). There are also 698,000 km. of rural roads not included in these figures. In 1965 the Mont Blanc tunnel was officially opened. Motorway construction has continued recently, adding about 500 km. between 1969-70.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles:** 65 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1970; 600,000 mems.; Pres. **PIERRE BRUN**; Sec.-Gen. **DANIEL ROUX**.
Automobile Club de France: 8 place de la Concorde, Paris 8e.
Automobile Club de l'Île de France: 8 place Vendôme, Paris.
Touring Club de France: Head Office: 65 ave. de la Grande Armée, Paris 16e; f. 1890; 600,000 mems. and 80 brs. throughout France; Pres. **MARC EYROLLES**; publs. *Revue du Touring Club de France*, *Touring Plein Air*.
Automobile Club du Nord de la France: Head Office: 40-42 rue du Maréchal Foch, Roubaix; br. in Lille..
Automobile-Club de l'Ouest: Head Office: Circuit des 24 Heures, Le Mans; 28 brs. in central and western France; motor sport and tourism.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There were in 1970 approximately 8,215 km. of navigable waterways (including 4,814 km. of canals). Plans for expansion include the extension of the Grand-Canal d'Alsace, improvements in the Dunkirk-Lille and Dunkirk-Valenciennes services, and the construction of the Montélimar Canal. The French inland waterways fleet consists of some 3,600 small craft and canal craft, some 154 Rhine barges, and some 230 barges other than Rhine barges.

SHIPPING

In January 1969 French merchant shipping totalled 5,723,000 tons. Since June 1965 merchant seaports have been governed by a new statute setting up Autonomous Seaports. This statute took full responsibility away from the State and invested it in a Governing Board of 18-24 members and the Port Manager. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

- Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation:** 48 rue La Bruyère, Paris 9e; f. 1912; tonnage 258,700 gross; cap. 98.1m. Frs.; Pres. **JEAN PERRACHON**; Asst. Dir.-Gen. **ANDRÉ PILLIARD**; tank services.
Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 90 blvd. des Dames, 13 Marseille; f. 1860; tonnage 30,475 gross; cap. 25,200,000 Frs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. **RENÉ COURAU**; Paris Office: 4 rue des Capucines; passenger and mail service.
Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1869; tonnage 32,533 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. **MARCEL CAPELLE**; cargo services from French, Belgian and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.
Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1912; Pres. and Gen. Man. **PIERRE C. FABRE**.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 12 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 9e; tonnage 386,444 gross; Pres. **GILBERT GRANDVAL**; Dir.-Gen. **ROGER CAROUR**; passenger and cargo service.
Compagnie de Transports Maritimes Pétroliers: 14 ave. Robert Schuman, Paris 7e; tonnage 201,724 gross; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. **PIERRE POULAIN**; oil tankers.
Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 857 Colbert, 13 Marseilles; f. 1965 as result of a merger between *Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre* (f. 1836), *Société Générale de Transports Maritimes* (f. 1865) and *Compagnie de Navigation Paquet (Services fret)* (f. 1860); tonnage 55,527 gross; cap. 60,892,200 Frs.; merchant services as owners or agents from Marseilles and West Mediterranean ports to Morocco, Canaries, Senegal, West Africa, South Africa, The Far East, Japan, The Eastern Mediterranean, French Antilles, Guyana, Canada and Great Lakes and the U.S.A.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. **PIERRE C. FABRE**; Man. Dir. **JEAN-PIERRE GAUTIER**.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Tour Atlantique, Paris-La Défense; f. 1855; tonnage 376,844 gr.; Chair. **EDMOND LANIER**; Gen. Man. **PIERRE PANARD**; passenger and freight services to Great Britain, U.S.A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, U.S.S.R., Algeria, Tunisia and Corsica; merged with the *Compagnie Navigation Mixte* 1969.
Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1964; tonnage 939,664 d.w.; Pres. **FRANÇOIS C. FABRE**; Gen. Man. **PIERRE C. FABRE**; Dirs. **NM. COURAU**, **DE DEMANDOLX**, **A. C. FABRE**, **LAMAGNÈRE**, **VALENSI**, **REGGIO-PACQUET**, **DE BARBERIN**, **FAYET**; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and Far East to West Africa.
Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 14 ave. Robert Schuman, Paris 7e; tonnage 235,480 gross; 5 tankers; Chair. and Man. Dir. **PIERRE POULAIN**.

FRANCE—(TRANSPORT; TOURISM)

Compagnie Navale des Pétroles: 162 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e; tonnage 511,974 gross; Chair. VICTOR DE METZ; Man. Dir. RENÉ GASQUET; oil tankers.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: 50 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; tonnage 233,415; Pres. JEAN BARNAUD; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL-CHARLES LAROCHE; Mans. EMILE CADOURCY and PIERRE GOULARD; regular passenger and mail services to the Red Sea Ports, Djibouti, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Persian Gulf.

Pétrofrance S.A.: 42 ave. Raymond Poincaré, Paris 16e; tonnage 31,060 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. NAHMIA; oil tankers.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 53,000; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO; cargo service.

Société Anonyme de Gérance et d'Armement (SAGA): Tour Atlantique, CEDEX No. 6-92 Puteaux, Paris; f. 1919; Chair. FRANÇOIS CARIÉS; Gen. Man. STEPHAN REDON; cross-channel service—"Normandy Ferries" and specialised wine tanker and LPG tanker subsidiaries.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 46 ave. de Villiers, Paris 17e; tonnage 712,502 d.w.; Pres. J. BARNAUD; Gen. Man. P. BERET; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Nationale: 3 rue Godot de Mauroy, Paris 9e; f. 1916; tonnage 25,441 gross; Pres. H. DELPECH; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE HECQUET; tramp service.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; tonnage 1,250,000 d.w.; Pres. and Man. Dir. F. ARNAUD; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, 92 Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine); tonnage 687,000 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE HOUSSIN; oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare Paris 9e; tonnage 20,823 gross; Chair. ANDRÉ SÉGALAT; Gen. Manager ROGER GUIBERT; Gen. Sec. JULES ANTONINI; Chief Shipping Manager PHILIPPE GRAFF, 51 rue de Londres, Paris 8e; cross-Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and

roll on/roll off and containers on train-ferries, car-ferries and container ship.

Société Navale Caennaise: 17 rue Dumont d'Urville, Caen; f. 1901; tonnage 88,750 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES GUILLIN; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.D.V.): 29 rue Galilée, Paris 16e; f. 1867; 27 vessels; tonnage 210,000 d.w.; Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Mans. Dirs. J. C. LAURENT, P. VIELJEUX; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, Paris 15e; f. 1933; Chair. GEORGES GALICHON; Man. Dir. PIERRE D. COT; Deputy Man. Dirs. RAYMOND DUPRÉ, ROBERT MONTARNAL, PIERRE MARION, JEAN-LOUIS RATTIER; fleet (1972) of 8 Boeing 747, 33 Boeing 707 (3 cargo), 20 Boeing 727 and 42 Caravelle; internal, European and intercontinental services; flights to Africa, Madagascar, Americas, Middle and Far East and West Indies.

Air France also operates a night mail service for the postal authorities.

A third airport is planned for Paris at Roissy (North Paris); it will be in use by the end of 1972 and fully operational by 1985 with a capacity of 30 million passengers.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; company formed in 1963 when the *Union Aéromaritime de Transport* merged with *Transports Aériens Intercontinentaux*; Chair. FRANCIS FABRE; services to all Africa (except Dakar and Madagascar), the Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 11 DC-8, 2 Caravelles, 1 DC-4 and 4 DC-10 (on order).

There are also 70 international airlines serving France.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; High Commr. J. P. DANNAUD; Gen. Man. for Admin. affairs A. LETOURNEUX; Gen. Man. for Trade promotion M. MALHERBE.

There are Regional Committees of the Direction Générale du Tourisme in the 23 regions. Every city in France also has a Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist office run by the local authorities.

OFFICES IN EUROPE

Belgium: 25/27 blvd. Adolphe-Max, Brussels.
Denmark: V. Voldgade 83, P.O.B. 64, 1150 Copenhagen.
German Federal Republic: Services Officiels du Tourisme Français, Postfach 3,487, Frankfurt am Main.

Italy: 5, Via Sant'Andréa, Milan.

Netherlands: Museumplein 11, Amsterdam.

Portugal: Rua Rodrigues Sampaio 18, Lisbon.

Spain: 59 Avenida José Antonio, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 8, Box 1247, S III 82, Stockholm.

Turkey: Air France, Taksim Cümhuriyet, Caddesi 7, Istanbul.

United Kingdom: 178 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

U.S.S.R.: Cie. Air-France, Hotel Metropole, Room No. 305, pl. Sverdlova 2/4, Moscow.

Bureau National de Renseignements de Tourisme: 127 ave. des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of State for Cultural Affairs: 3 rue de Valois, Paris 1er; Minister of State EDMOND MICHELET.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris 1er f. 1680; Administrator PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre National de l'Odéon: 1 place Paul Claudel, Paris 6e; Dir. PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Admin. 8 rue Scribe; f. 1671; Dir. DANIEL-LESUR; Sec.-Gen. H. R. GALL.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra-Comique: Place Boieldieu, Paris 2e; f. 1714; Dir. BERNARD LEFORT.

Théâtre National Populaire du Palais de Chaillot (T.N.P.): Place du Trocadéro, Paris 16e; f. 1937; Dir. GEORGES WILSON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de la Radiodiffusion Française: 28 rue Félicien-David, Paris 16e.

Orchestre Radio-Symphonique de Paris: 5 rue Davy, Paris 17e.

Orchestre de Paris: 15 av. Montaigne, Paris 8e; f. 1967; Dir. GEORG SOLTI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (*Atomic Energy Commissariat*): 29-33 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e; f. 1945; High Commr. JACQUES YVON; Admin.-Gen. (Government Delegate) M. GIRAUD; Dir. of the Cabinet of the High Commissioner M. KOECHLIN; Inspector General M. ASTY.

The Commissariat is under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. It is a public corporation with administrative and financial autonomy, with responsibilities in scientific research, technical development and industry in the nuclear field.

Under the second five-year atomic energy plan (1957-61), it was arranged that the Commissariat should cease to have sole responsibility for atomic energy in France. This responsibility is now shared by other corporations (including Electricité de France) which are entrusted with the realization and exploitation of the main productions of nuclear electricity.

Administration is in the hands of a ten-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

Advisory Agencies to the Commissariat

Scientific Council: Pres. LOUIS DE BROGLIE.

Mines Committee: Pres. Prof. MARCEL ROUBAULT.

Industrial Equipment Committee: Pres. JEAN BLANCARD.

Advisory Commission for Nuclear Electricity Production:

Pres. JEAN COUTURE.

Markets: Pres. THÉODULE BOSSUAT.

There also functions within the Commissariat the following departments:

Délégué à la mission Matières Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Materials): Dir. M. TARANGER.

Délégué à la mission Applications Militaires (Directorate of Military Uses): Dir. M. VIARD.

Délégué à la mission Recherche Fondamentale (Directorate of Fundamental Research): Dir. M. HOROWITZ.

Délégué à la mission Protection et Sécurité Nucléaires (Directorate of Radiological protection and security): Dir. M. GAUVENET.

Délégué à la mission Applications Industrielles Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Industrial Applications): Dir. M. PECQUEUR.

Délégué à la mission Coopération Industrielle non Nucléaire (Directorate of non-Nuclear Industrial Co-operation): Dir. M. NOLLET.

Délégué à la mission Programmes d'Intérêt Général (Directorate of General Programmes: Dir. M. BALLIGAND.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (*National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology*): B.P. 6, Gif-sur-Yvette (S.-et-O.); f. 1956; Dir. JEAN DEBESSE; Pres. Council of Instruction Rector MALLET.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (CENS) (*Saclay Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 2, 91 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1949; Dir. PAUL BONNET.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (*Fontenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre*): B.P. 6, Fontenay-aux-Roses (92); f. 1945; Dir. M. CHAUVEZ.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (CEN-G) (*Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre*): CEDEX No. 85, 38 Grenoble/Gare; f. 1956; staff 2,600; basic and applied research; three swimming-pool open-core reactors (30 mW., 8 mW., 100 kW.); 40 laboratories; Dir. MAURICE PASCAL.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (*Cadarache Nuclear Research Station*): B.P. 1, Saint-Paul-lès-Durance, Bouche-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. R. FAURE.

The National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology organizes courses on atomic engineering, special metallurgy and accelerator techniques, radio-biology, fluid behaviour in reactors, and theoretical physics. The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralisation of research.

The Centre of Nuclear Studies at Cadarache is devoted to industrial nuclear research, both for electric generation and for propulsion. Fundamental research is also carried out in the fields of radiological safety, radio ecology and radioastronomy.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CERN): There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Groupe de Laboratoires de Strasbourg-Cronembourg: rue du Loess, B.P. 20CR, 67 Strasbourg 3; f. 1957, Dirs. P. CUER, S. GORODETZKY, G. MONSonego; Mlle M. PEREY, A. COCHE, J. H. VIVIEN.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Aix-Marseille: Aix-en-Provence;

Université d'Angers: Angers; f. 1969.

Université de Besançon: Besançon.

Université de Bordeaux: Bordeaux.

Université de Caen: Caen; 718 teachers; 10,053 students.

Université de Clermont: Clermont-Ferrand; 532 teachers; 13,980 students.

Université de Dijon: Dijon; 12,000 students.

Université de Grenoble: Grenoble.

Université de Lille: Lille.

Université de Limoges: Limoges; 346 teachers; 5,296 students.

Université de Lyon: Lyons.

Université de Montpellier: Montpellier.

Université de Nancy: Nancy; 581 teachers; 13,000 students.

Université de Nantes: Nantes.

Université de Nice: Nice.

Université d'Orléans-Tours: Orleans and Tours.

Universités de Paris: Paris; 13 operational from 1971; 4,455 teachers; 182,835 students.

Université de Picardie: Amiens.

Université de Poitiers: Poitiers; 10,050 students.

Université de Reims: Rheims; 681 teachers; 4,362 students.

Universités de Rennes: Rennes; 3 operational from 1971; 828 teachers; 13,500 students.

Université de Rouen: Rouen; 10,438 students.

Université de Strasbourg: Strasbourg; 1,437 teachers; 25,054 students.

Université de Toulouse: Toulouse.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe between 47° and 55° north latitude and 6° and 23° east longitude. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. Its climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 48°F, although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. Approximately half the population belongs to the Evangelical Church, 45 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church, and the remainder to smaller religious groups. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of black, red and gold. The seat of Government is Bonn.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Germany was divided according to the Berlin Agreement into American, Soviet, British and French zones of occupation. In 1949 the zones occupied by the three Western Allies merged to become the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet Zone shortly afterwards declared itself the German Democratic Republic. Following general elections, and the constitution of the Federal Republic, the military occupation was converted into a contractual defence relationship. The last of the limitations to the sovereignty of the Republic were removed in 1955, in which year it joined the Western European Union and NATO. The Saarland, which immediately after the war became economically tied to France as a semi-autonomous protectorate, once more became fully politically and economically integrated into the Federal Republic in 1959. Berlin was also, according to the Berlin agreement, divided into four zones of occupation. In 1949 Soviet occupied Berlin proclaimed itself capital of the German Democratic Republic, leaving the remainder, known as West Berlin, an island in G.D.R. territory. The pressures which could be brought to bear on West Berlin, now officially a *Land* of the Federal Republic, were proven by the Berlin Blockade of 1948-49. Consistent with the belief that the government of the Federal Republic is the only organ legally entitled to speak for Germany as a whole, and with the policy of re-unification, the *Bundestag* confirmed Berlin's status as capital of Germany in 1957. The seat of the Federal Government continues to be Bonn.

From considerable destruction inflicted by allied bombing and the last stages of the land war, the Federal Republic, which contains the principal industrial areas of Germany, rebuilt itself rapidly as one of the most affluent and economically dynamic states in Europe. The *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle), which received much of its stimulus from Marshall Aid and European co-operation, began under the Chancellorship of Adenauer

(1949-63) and the direction of Economics Minister Erhard, who subsequently became Chancellor following the retirement of Adenauer. The Federal Republic is a founder member of the EEC. The years of the Grand Coalition (C.D.U./C.S.U. and S.P.D.) under the Chancellorship of Kiesinger lasted from 1966 to 1969 and saw continuing prosperity with no change in the re-unification policy which aims at re-establishing a democratic Germany conforming to the 1937 borders of the Reich.

Although the C.D.U./C.S.U. gained more votes than any of the other parties in the general elections of October 1969, a coalition government of S.P.D. and F.D.P. was formed under the Chancellorship of Herr Brandt. Herr Scheel, leader of the F.D.P., became Foreign Minister. At the outset the coalition had a voting majority of 12 in the *Bundestag*. However, in October 1970 three F.D.P. representatives withdrew their support for the Government and joined the Opposition, mainly in disapproval of foreign policy, thus reducing the Government majority in the *Bundestag* to 6. The new Government has adopted a fresh policy towards Eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), and particularly towards the German Democratic Republic. During 1970 formal talks were conducted between the two countries for the first time in post-war German history, and there was a marked increase in diplomatic contacts between the Federal Republic and the other East Bloc states. An agreement over the supply of gas from the Soviet Union and trade agreements with Poland and Hungary preceded the signing of the Treaty on the Renunciation of Force with the Soviet Union in August, and the signing of a treaty with Poland in November 1970. The latter constitutes a reversal of the policy prior to Brandt's Chancellorship, in that it recognizes the Oder/Neisse Line as the border between Germany (actually the G.D.R.) and Poland, and renounces the former Federal German claims upon the Eastern territories of the old Reich. In 1971 there were lengthy talks between the four powers aimed at clarifying the position of West Berlin. An agreement was signed in September and was followed by negotiations between the two German governments and the authorities in West Berlin. These were concluded in December and provided for unimpeded access from the Federal Republic to West Berlin and for the citizens of West Berlin to be allowed to visit the G.D.R.

Government

The Federal Republic comprises ten states (*Länder*). The legislative organ is the *Bundestag*, which is elected for four years by universal suffrage. The *Länder* are represented in the legislature by the *Bundesrat*, whose members are appointed and recalled by the *Länder* themselves. In addition to the ten *Länder* West Berlin is represented in the *Bundestag* and in the *Bundesrat* in a consultative capacity.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

The Federal Government, which is headed by a Chancellor elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag, is responsible for the foreign affairs and defence of the Republic and for such matters as citizenship, migration, currency, customs, railways, posts and telecommunications.

Each of the Länder has its own parliament, which has the right to pass laws except in such matters as are the exclusive right of the Federation. Both education and police are in the control of the Länder.

Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and State Laws is undertaken by the Gemeinden (communes) and Landkreise (counties).

Defence

As a member of NATO and the Western European Union since 1955, Federal Germany undertook to supply twelve divisions, and formation of these was completed in 1964. After the United States, Germany is the second largest financial contributor towards NATO infrastructure. Conscription has been in force since 1956 and lasts for a period of eighteen months. However a Government Commission has proposed a reduction to sixteen months. In 1971 the strength of the Army stood at 327,000, including the 35,000 Territorial Forces, and there were 540,000 reserves. The Navy is 36,000 strong with the same number of reserves, and there were 104,000 in the Air Force with 87,000 reserves. Defence estimates for 1971 totalled 21,816 million DM. France and Great Britain co-operate with Federal Germany in combined training schemes and military exercises. In November 1969, the Federal Republic formally renounced the manufacture, acquisition, and use of nuclear weapons by signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Economic Affairs

Since the currency reform of 1948 the Federal Republic of Germany has entirely reconstructed its economy and is today the second largest trading nation in the world. Between 1950 and 1970 the fast economic growth of Federal Germany—frequently labelled as an "economic miracle"—at 6½ per cent was higher than in any other industrial country, except Japan. Agriculture, with about 90 per cent of its workers self-employed, contributes just under four per cent to the national product. Principal trade partners are the countries of the EEC, the U.S.A. and the U.K. Federal Germany is the world's largest vehicle exporter and cars are its most important export product, accounting for almost 18 per cent of its exports of manufactures.

In 1971, with growth at around 3·4 per cent, the Federal German economy was experiencing a downswing, beginning in the summer of 1970, after the longest and biggest boom in Germany's post-war history. Inflation, at an annual rate of nearly 6 per cent, was at a record level by German standards and presented the government with its most serious problem. The government's efforts to stabilize the economy have been frustrated by a direct external pull on prices. Although the discount rate was cut from 7½ to 5 per cent between July 1970 and April 1971 in an attempt to curb the huge inflow of foreign funds, this policy was unsuccessful and with the Bundesbank's foreign exchange reserves rising by about DM 40,000 million in little more than a year, swelling the money supply to inflationary

proportions, the Mark was allowed to float in May 1971 in an attempt to restrict demand without inducing depression. However, the high rate of inflation was also the result of domestic factors. With new aggressiveness from the trade unions, effective wage and salary incomes rose by 15 per cent in 1970 and by around 12 per cent in 1971.

The floating of the Mark from May to December 1971, with its *de facto* revaluation of the Mark against the dollar of around 8 per cent and sometimes as much as 11 per cent, and the continuing high level of wage settlements, accentuated the economic downturn to produce rapidly falling profits in the export-orientated chemical and motor-car industries in 1971, with consequent cut-backs in investment. At the end of 1971 the number of unemployed stood at nearly 270,000, equivalent to 1·2 per cent of the labour force, the highest end-of-year level since 1968. It appeared that 1972 would be a year of low or negligible real growth, with unemployment rising slightly. Whilst recession did not appear probable at first, fear of it was mounting and in November 1971 the Government undertook to reflate the economy in the course of 1972 partly by relaxation of credit policy and partly by the release of funds which had been frozen by the Government during the recent boom.

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, road and air. Over £5,000 million pounds were invested in the field of transport and communications between 1949 and 1960. Under a ten-year road-building plan 9,865 kilometres of Federal roads were constructed by 1969, and by the end of 1970 there were 416,000 kilometres of classified roads, including 4,460 kilometres of modern motorway (*Autobahn*). The railways have been modernized and the shipping fleet redeveloped after the run-down of the war and the immediate post-war years. The canals linking the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube are being widened and deepened to form a trading route linking the North Sea with the Black Sea. There are five international airports at Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich.

Social Welfare

Social legislation in the Federal Republic, tracing its origins back to 1881, provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability, and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered by national health insurance. More than 20 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security payments.

Education

The Basic Law gives the control of education entirely to the State governments. They do, however, co-operate quite closely to ensure a large degree of conformity in the system.

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and nine years must be full-time. Primary education is free, and grants are made for secondary education wherever fees are payable. Attendance at the basic school (*Grundschule*) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they may continue in the elementary school, as do 80 per

FEDERAL GERMANY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

cent of the pupils, or proceed to the intermediate school (*Realschule*) for six years or the high school (*Gymnasium*) for nine years. There are three types of High School, specializing in Classics, Modern Languages, and Mathematics and Science. A *Gymnasium* school-leaving certificate is a necessary prerequisite for University education. Those who stay in the elementary school complete their education by part-time attendance at a vocational school.

There are in the Federal Republic thirty universities and nine technical universities, as well as a number of colleges specializing in individual subjects.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, the Rhineland, mediaeval towns and villages. In 1970 nearly eight million people visited Germany. There are more than one million beds available for tourists.

Receipts from tourism totalled 3,747 million DM in 1970.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guinea, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Martinique, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, The Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand,

Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia.

Sport

Sport in the Federal Republic is highly organized, football and gymnastic clubs being extremely numerous. Other popular sports are athletics, shooting, handball, swimming, table tennis and tennis.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 29 (Whit Monday), June 17 (Berlin Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 22 (Penitentiary Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Deutsche Mark (DM), which is divided into 100 Pfennigs.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Pfennigs; 1, 2, and 5 Deutsche Mark.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rate: 8.31 DM = £1 sterling

3.20 DM = \$1 U.S.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 31st, 1969)

	CAPITAL	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	Bonn	248,573	61,195	299.4
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	Kiel	15,676	2,557	276.6
Hamburg	Hamburg	753	1,817	1,817.1
Lower Saxony	Hanover	47,408	7,100	517.8
Bremen	Bremen	404	756	607.2
North Rhine Westphalia . .	Düsseldorf	34,039	17,130	680.8
Hesse	Wiesbaden	21,110	5,423	260.6
Rhineland Palatinate . . .	Mainz	19,837	3,671	176.7
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart	35,750	8,910	628.4
Bavaria	Munich	70,550	10,569	1,326.3
Saarland	Saarbrücken	2,568	1,127	130.8
WEST BERLIN	West Berlin	480	2,134	2,134.3

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

POPULATION

Cologne	866,308	Nuremberg	477,108
Essen	704,769	Wuppertal	414,722
Frankfurt am Main	660,410	Gelsenkirchen	348,620
Dortmund	648,883	Bochum	346,886
Duisburg	457,891	Mannheim	330,920

REFUGEES FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN REGISTERED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

('000)

1960	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
199.2	42.6	41.9	29.6	24.1	19.6	16.0	17.0	17.5

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1970)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Federal Republic	811	13.4	445	7.3	735	12.1

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (April 1970—'000)

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, ETC.	MINING, POWER, ETC.	OTHER INDUSTRIES	BUILDING
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	26,343	2,402	530	10,413	2,061
Schleswig-Holstein	1,002	115	11	278	97
Hamburg	805	13	7	237	52
Lower Saxony	2,954	413	48	972	239
Bremen	311	—	—	98	21
North Rhine Westphalia	6,963	257	306	3,058	513
Hesse	2,361	182	27	967	171
Rhineland Palatinate	1,508	206	12	532	125
Baden-Württemberg	4,177	397	29	1,937	369
Bavaria	4,887	747	40	1,862	368
Saarland	408	11	37	150	32
WEST BERLIN	969	18	11	323	77
	TRADE, FINANCE	PRIVATE SERVICES	TRANSPORT	PUBLIC SERVICES	
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	3,825	3,932	1,462	1,718	
Schleswig-Holstein	176	162	66	96	
Hamburg	193	153	93	58	
Lower Saxony	483	415	169	215	
Bremen	64	48	43	29	
North Rhine Westphalia	1,025	1,002	362	401	
Hesse	347	349	153	166	
Rhine Palatinate	203	224	73	134	
Baden-Württemberg	487	571	167	222	
Bavaria	634	716	252	270	
Saarland	63	58	27	29	
WEST BERLIN	151	235	56	98	

In June 1971, 2,170,000 foreigners were employed.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1970—'000 hectares)

ARABLE	GARDENS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
7,539	539	5,550	7,170	4,029	24,777

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	1,464	1,494	1,493	6,198	6,000	5,662
Rye	962	873	865	3,189	2,889	2,665
Barley	1,330	1,387	1,475	4,974	5,130	4,754
Oats	821	860	825	2,893	2,976	2,484
Mixed Grains	450	456	426	1,527	1,535	1,226
Sugar Beets	290	295	303	13,633	12,941	13,329
Potatoes	659	589	597	19,196	15,985	16,250

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1968	1969	1970
Milk ('000 metric tons)	22,121	22,216	21,856
Butter (" " " ")*	524	510	494
Cheese (" " " ")*	204	218	222
Eggs (millions)* . . .	14,006	14,597	15,300

* Excluding Berlin

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1968	1969	1970
Horses	264	254	253
Cattle	14,061	14,286	14,026
Pigs	18,732	19,323	20,969
Sheep	830	841	843
Chickens	89,582	96,927	99,444

FOREST INDUSTRY

	SAWN TIMBER ('000 cu. m.)	MECHANICAL WOOD-PULP (tons)	PAPER (tons)	NEWSPRINT (tons)	CELLULOSE (tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (tons)
1967	8,751	623,150	3,383,779	249,069	687,062	982,709
1968	8,951	679,256	3,800,987	283,655	724,503	1,131,486
1969	9,395	735,574	4,121,970	313,672	767,235	1,234,675
1970	9,383	809,272	4,396,200	407,419	756,304	1,278,955

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

('000 metric tons live weight)

	1968	1969	1970
Deep-sea Trawlers	447.5	444.8	405.5
Herring Fleet	36.5	22.0	8.5
Others	159.7	166.4	177.4
TOTAL	643.7	633.2	591.4

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Coal	112,012	111,630	111,271
Coke	31,872	33,145	31,845
Lignite	101,516	107,424	107,766
Lignito Briquettes	10,357	10,499	9,571
Iron Ore (Fe content)	2,166	2,088	1,904

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Electricity	Million kWh	203,283	226,049	242,750
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	30,305	33,764	33,627
Steel Ingots	" " "	40,526	44,599	44,315
Rolled Steel	" " "	28,697	32,247	32,291
Motor Spirit	" " "	12,520	12,908	13,860
Diesel Oil	" " "	9,229	9,012	9,769
Cement	" " "	33,443	35,079	38,325
Potash (K ₂ O)	" " "	2,220	2,283	2,306
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	" " "	3,436	3,658	3,620
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	Metric tons	1,275,348	1,326,897	1,334,117
Caustic Soda	" " "	1,503,113	1,541,976	1,681,696
Chlorine	" " "	1,466,110	1,573,434	1,726,403
Calcium Carbide	" " "	920,496	867,362	878,902
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	" " "	1,169,616	1,172,037	1,142,704
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	" " "	501,257	482,103	479,586
Artificial Resins, Plastics	" " "	3,285,391	3,974,658	4,364,208
Artificial Fibres	" " "	622,280	715,247	723,320
Aluminium	" " "	257,428	262,720	309,347
Copper	" " "	304,182	302,537	307,240
Zinc	" " "	144,348	147,141	150,224
Lead	" " "	273,441	305,257	305,428
Tyres and Tubes	" " "	365,106	436,794	480,761
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" " "	333,499	338,739	317,387
Machine Tools	" " "	316,784	375,594	427,009
Internal Combustion Engines	" " "	120,982	143,393	145,687
Agricultural Machinery	" " "	284,681	333,432	275,191
Textile Machinery	" " "	124,763	149,182	150,846
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	Number	3,103,091	3,723,897	3,839,786
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	" " "	1,639,541	1,824,502	2,034,859
Radio and Television Sets	" " "	6,955,005	8,312,743	9,338,297
Clocks and Watches	'000	39,858	45,217	46,344
Shoes	'000 pairs	163,085	173,211	158,336
Cameras	Thousand DM	211,227	251,515	285,870

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 DM=100 Pfennig.

8.31 DM=£1 sterling; 3.20 DM=U.S. \$1.

100 DM=£12.04=U.S. \$31.25

FEDERAL BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1968	1969	1970	1971 (est.)
Federal Taxation and Customs Duties*	48,089	58,667	27,505	29,050
Federal Share of Joint Taxes and Trade Tax Levy	17,937	19,829	56,201	62,350
Tax-like Charges	1,496	1,625	1,525	1,745
European Orientation and Guarantee Fund	858	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	2,871	3,083	3,057	3,095
TOTAL REVENUE	71,251	83,204	88,288	96,240

EXPENDITURE	1968	1969	1970	1971
Military and Civil Defence	17,511	20,165	20,558	22,412
Social Security†	23,794	24,153	26,777	29,999
Agriculture and Food	6,154	5,804	6,461	5,852
Transport and Communications	5,620	6,430	7,049	7,831
Electricity, Gas, Water	1,918	1,814	1,984	2,353
Education and Science	2,315	2,524	3,279	4,602
Housing	1,676	1,346	982	1,366
Other Expenditure	17,084	19,327	20,179	25,710
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	76,072	81,563	87,269	100,125

* In 1970 redistribution of tax yield among central and local government according to the laws of the new fiscal reform.

† Excluding debt register obligations to social insurance institutions, including restitution payments and promotion of wealth formation.

LÄNDER BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1969	1970	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970
Taxes and Similar Revenue	48,448	52,266	Personnel Expenses	26,650	31,162
Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	8,590	8,807	Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	15,875	17,732
Interest	514	607	Interest	1,607	1,674
Loans and Grants for Investments	4,338	4,814	Investments	4,880	6,494
Other	6,200	6,659	Loans and Grants for Investments	10,820	11,859
TOTAL REVENUE*	68,090	73,152	Other	6,500	7,248
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE†	66,330	76,168

* Excluding special financial operations, borrowings in the credit market and withdrawals from reserves.

† Redemption of resources borrowed in the credit market and additions to reserves of this kind.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (thousand million DM)

	1968	1969	1970
NATIONAL INCOME	416.9	459.1	526.5
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	266.3	300.1	353.1
Income from entrepreneurial activity and property	150.6	159.0	173.3
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	65.7	80.5	81.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	482.6	539.6	608.0
Depreciation allowances	57.4	63.8	74.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	540.0	603.4	682.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	301.8	334.0	370.7
Government consumption	84.3	95.1	108.2
Gross investment in fixed assets	124.8	146.2	181.1
Inventory changes	11.5	13.3	11.2
Balance of exports and imports	17.6	14.8	11.0

MONEY AND GOLD

	1968	1969	1970
Note and Coin Circulation . . . (million DM)	32,587	34,689	36,889
Gold Holdings at Deutsche Bundesbank (million U.S. \$)	4,539	4,080	3,980

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1962=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRAVEL	HEALTH	EDUCA- TION AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1967 . . .	114.4	112.0	112.1	138.2	108.5	108.3	114.3	117.6	111.6	117.8
1968 . . .	116.1	111.1	112.0	148.4	115.9	108.5	117.0	125.3	115.1	122.4
1969 . . .	119.3	114.2	113.2	161.9	117.8	109.5	116.9	127.3	117.1	126.4
1970 . . .	123.7	117.4	118.0	168.5	124.4	114.1	119.9	133.4	123.7	130.5

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million DM)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	22,703	20,065	21,365
Services	— 4,487	— 5,415	— 9,560
NET BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	18,216	14,650	11,805
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	— 3,171	— 4,090	— 5,685
Official	— 4,141	— 4,334	— 3,629
Net transfer payments	— 7,312	— 8,424	— 9,314
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS	10,904	6,226	2,491
<i>Long-Term Capital:</i>			
<i>German Investments Abroad:</i>			
Private	—11,833	—21,850	— 7,898
Official	— 1,280	— 1,738	— 2,339
Total	—13,113	—23,588	—10,237
<i>Foreign Investments in Germany:</i>			
Private	1,671	769	6,333
Official	— 49	— 99	— 105
Total	1,622	670	6,228
Net long-term capital	—11,491	—22,918	— 4,009
NET BASIC BALANCE	— 587	—16,692	— 1,518
<i>Short-Term Capital:</i>			
Credit institutions	2,455	4,325	7,927
Enterprises	536	— 235	6,454
Public authorities	1,185	— 29	— 428
Net short-term capital	4,176	4,061	13,953
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS AND CAPITAL	3,589	—12,631	12,435
Net Errors and Omissions	3,420	2,369	9,477
Movement of Gold and Exchange (change in net monetary reserves of Deutsche Bundesbank)	— 7,009	14,361*	—22,650†

*Including compensation required by the Deutsche Bundesbank for new valuation of gold and foreign exchange holdings due to the DM revaluation amounting to DM 4,099 million.

† Including a compensatory item relating to changes of the central monetary reserves and consisting of Special Drawing Rights allocated to the amount of 738 million DM.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT AID

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES
(million DM)

	1968	1969	1970*
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	2,381	2,068	2,686
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Gifts	634	813	903
Credit:			
1-5 years	32	28	209
5 years and over	1,912	1,718	1,626
Repayments	-611	-711	-740
Consolidated Credits:			
Consolidated amounts	0	—	76
Repayments	-26	-16	-76
<i>with International Funds:</i>			
Gifts to:			
United Nations	93	136	147
European Development Fund	163	195	192
<i>with International Development Banks:</i>			
Capital deposits and credit (net to World Bank)	14	-252	194
International Development Association	156	143	143
Asiatic Development Bank	14	14	12
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	4,273	5,883	2,482
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>			
Guaranteed Export Credit:			
Guaranteed part (80%)	817	769	535
Non-guaranteed part (20%)	204	189	150
Returns from capital	332	395	490
Other direct investment	436	521	672
Other long-term capital outlay	1,307	2,593	404
<i>with International Finance Institutions:</i>			
Purchase of loans	1,177	1,416	231
TOTAL	6,654	7,951	5,168

* Preliminary estimates.

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY
(million DM)

	1968	1969	1970	1971 (Jan.-Sept.)
Total Imports	81,179	97,972	109,606	89,168
Total Exports	99,551	113,557	125,276	100,710

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million DM)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Food and Live Animals . . .	13,504	15,352	16,652	13,013	2,243	2,850	3,501	2,939
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	4,752	5,534	5,754	4,613	224	232	280	220
Cereals and Cereal Preparations . . .	2,043	2,239	2,488	1,936	327	495	811	425
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	1,343	1,585	1,477	1,337	391	407	402	359
Crude Materials, inedible . . .	11,871	13,423	13,746	9,758	2,644	2,855	3,009	2,194
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap . . .	3,505	4,091	4,226	2,574	525	527	689	404
Textile Fibres and Waste . . .	1,858	1,967	1,747	1,260	926	1,046	964	725
Wood, Lumber and Cork . . .	1,277	1,503	1,599	1,150	225	196	186	143
Oil-Seeds, Nuts and Kernels . . .	1,097	1,051	1,229	1,086	12	18	41	58
Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials . . .	1,073	1,185	1,282	1,029	218	238	268	210
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . .	8,228	8,635	9,614	9,231	3,305	3,167	3,701	3,051
Petroleum and Products thereof . . .	7,689	7,911	8,571	8,447	1,081	1,040	1,161	1,042
Coal, Coke and Briquettes . . .	381	461	649	420	2,176	2,079	2,497	1,981
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	660	710	860	720	329	371	407	419
Chemicals . . .	4,768	6,092	6,887	5,703	12,456	14,031	14,983	11,829
Chemical Elements and Compounds . . .	1,879	2,489	2,877	2,331	3,859	4,216	4,480	3,487
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material . . .	19,800	24,734	26,512	19,699	21,930	25,103	27,392	21,740
Non-ferrous Metals . . .	5,281	6,865	6,956	3,974	2,560	2,651	2,665	1,854
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc. . .	4,359	5,090	5,227	4,477	4,003	4,923	5,467	4,731
Iron and Steel . . .	4,299	5,433	6,206	4,542	7,316	8,205	9,259	7,176
Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures . . .	1,868	2,283	2,327	1,785	966	1,163	1,321	1,116
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures . . .	1,463	1,756	1,932	1,624	1,986	2,345	2,424	1,878
Manufactures of Metals . . .	936	1,287	1,712	1,516	3,526	4,037	4,436	3,485
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	11,672	15,373	20,675	17,375	45,414	52,156	58,192	47,454
Machinery other than electric . . .	5,335	6,870	8,943	7,254	21,991	24,581	27,895	22,493
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. . .	2,796	3,879	5,150	3,832	7,789	9,365	10,782	8,383
Transport Equipment . . .	3,541	4,625	6,582	6,289	15,633	18,210	19,515	16,578
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	6,165	8,122	9,633	8,616	9,305	11,006	11,645	9,098
Clothing . . .	2,158	3,158	3,770	3,463	1,253	1,495	1,574	1,359
Professional, Scientific, Control Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks . . .	1,220	1,466	1,706	1,461	3,009	3,468	3,822	2,894
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind; gold†	3,169	3,947	3,549	3,716	1,534	1,611	2,044	1,627
TOTAL . . .	81,179	97,972	109,606	89,168	99,551	113,557	125,276	100,710

* Jan.-Sept.

† Includes goods returned and replaced, which have not been allocated to their appropriate sections.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million DM)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971 (Jan.-Sept.)	1969	1970	1971 (Jan.-Sept.)
Argentina	505	632	513	703	772	586
Australia	650	614	602	990	1,061	750
Austria	2,190	2,313	1,777	4,857	5,684	4,646
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,987	10,388	8,503	9,277	10,294	8,615
Brazil	1,117	1,130	839	992	1,133	1,058
Canada	1,240	1,851	1,124	1,259	1,180	1,003
Denmark	1,464	1,506	1,172	2,747	2,911	2,147
Finland	954	966	711	1,236	1,522	1,110
France	12,697	13,899	11,693	15,118	15,480	12,522
India	237	261	186	498	571	467
Iran	718	871	826	1,094	1,177	946
Italy	9,491	10,836	9,393	9,260	11,172	8,534
Japan	1,604	2,052	1,823	1,546	1,957	1,344
Libya	2,550	2,431	1,799	238	169	140
Netherlands	11,256	13,313	11,612	11,522	13,313	10,800
Norway	1,359	1,720	1,239	1,635	1,861	1,435
South Africa	1,208	1,217	775	1,634	1,940	1,498
Spain	1,051	1,211	824	2,020	2,076	1,459
Sweden	2,897	3,148	2,322	4,369	4,688	3,352
Switzerland	3,142	3,336	2,527	6,572	7,674	5,935
U.S.S.R.	1,306	1,254	933	1,582	1,546	1,228
United Kingdom	3,913	4,264	3,280	4,591	4,456	3,952
U.S.A.	10,253	12,066	9,876	10,633	11,437	10,209

TRADE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL AND DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPUBLICS (million DM)

	1968	1969	1970
From the Federal* to the Democratic Republic	1,422	2,272	2,416
From the Democratic to the Federal Republic*	1,440	1,656	1,996
TOTAL	2,872	3,928	4,412

* Including West Berlin.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
6,556,977	7,022,269	7,715,105	13,850,034	15,029,231	16,376,040	3,214	3,584	3,747

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
United States	1,299,061	1,550,215	2,563,825	2,980,534
Austria	275,930	279,526	564,657	591,436
Belgium and Luxembourg	427,604	421,185	943,265	946,558
Denmark	475,755	472,337	839,072	826,453
France	562,646	582,719	1,266,039	1,293,663
Greece	64,420	70,291	167,493	183,305
Italy	314,717	342,938	647,053	699,953
Netherlands	1,010,655	1,036,175	2,315,038	2,402,117
Norway	83,031	89,989	147,950	156,940
Spain	81,249	88,057	182,331	203,126
Sweden	376,505	382,764	682,113	688,813
Switzerland	363,552	369,945	803,596	793,914
United Kingdom	634,474	860,055	1,305,019	1,690,717
Africa	74,570	95,459	201,442	248,913
Asia	215,043	248,119	549,095	622,012
Latin America	163,949	189,227	388,491	449,568
Other Countries	594,108	636,104	1,462,752	1,598,018
TOTAL	7,022,269	7,715,105	15,029,231	16,376,040

Number of tourist beds: 1,004,461 (1970).

TRANSPORT FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers (million)	932	949	980
Passenger-kms. (")	34,137	36,355	37,314
Freight net ton-kms. (")	60,040	68,351	72,521

ROADS (Licensed vehicles—'000)

JANUARY	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	OTHERS	TRAILERS
1968	14,005.1	10,483.8	809.2	886.7	40.9	1,331.8	348.2	104.6	524.2
1969	14,770.5	11,171.4	874.3	912.6	42.7	1,372.7	284.0	112.8	552.2
1970	15,965.8	12,198.2	970.4	960.7	45.5	1,426.0	242.1	122.9	600.2
1971	17,243.2	13,298.9	1,077.6	1,009.1	48.2	1,466.1	208.8	134.4	653.8

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Freight ton-kms. (million)	45,785	47,932	47,650	48,806

FEDERAL GERMANY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Merchant Tonnage (gross registered)	6,545,656	7,066,423	7,477,807	8,440,802
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	8,332	9,155	9,649	10,369
Sea-going	72,604	79,511	85,540	93,438
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tonnage)*				
Coastal	8,164	8,867	9,249	10,124
Sea-going	50,208	56,235	59,175	60,748
Freight Entered ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	80,321	87,454	95,539	109,338
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)				
Sea-going	22,004	24,138	24,843	25,612
Total Coastal Freight ('000 tons)	2,877	3,157	3,579	3,287

* Loaded vessels only.

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres Flown	52,882	221,734	53,293	257,564	60,041	292,017
Passenger-kms.	2,443,950	15,273,519	2,818,210	18,282,195	3,293,365	22,355,086
Freight ton-kms.	25,806	465,215	29,363	628,427	33,228	693,490
Mail ton-kms.	9,758	66,065	10,393	73,366	11,373	80,192

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1970)

RADIO LICENCES	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOK TITLES	TELEPHONES	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Total Circulation
19,622,443	16,674,742	35,577	13,834,827	535	24,293,000

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Special	25,248	197,823	6,403,173
Secondary	4,292	97,818	2,178,266
Vocational and Technical	9,015	47,797	2,158,946
Teacher Training (winter term 1969-70)	91	2,287	57,870
Universities and Colleges (winter term 1969-70)	79	9,274	333,573

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt: 62 Wiesbaden, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution read out in the Paulskirche, in Frankfurt/Main, during the revolution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble.

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religious or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the basic law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organization must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order

or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be re-organized with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The deputies of the Lower House or *Bundestag* shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 21 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 25 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence only with the permission of the *Bundestag*, unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which can appoint and recall them (*Art. 51*). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Bundespräsident

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art. 54*). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953, the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

further hallot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art. 61*).

VI. The Bundesregierung

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeskanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art. 63*). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art. 67*). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art. 68*).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art. 74*), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag*, into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art. 76*). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within two weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art. 77*). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within one week.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in Articles 1 and 20 would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art. 79*).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorized by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the

President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency must not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art. 81*).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art. 84*). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art. 91*).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art. 97*).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art. 101*). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (see VII above).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property duties serving non recurrent purposes,

are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art.* 109). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalize the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget

expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art.* 113).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles* 116–146 regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article* 143 contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

HISTORY OF MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Between July 1952, when legislation for the ratification of the E.D.C. Treaty was first put before the *Bundestag*, and March 1954, when the process of ratification was completed, the Federal Government had at intervals referred to the Constitutional Court to determine whether an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary.

On March 7th, 1953, in response to the Government's application, the Constitutional Court announced that it could give no ruling as to the constitutional legality or otherwise of the legislation until this had been passed by Parliament. Accordingly, the two Bills, one for the ratification of the E.D.C. and one for the ratification of the Bonn Conventions, were given their third reading in the *Bundestag* on March 9th, 1953, and both were ratified. On May 15th the ratification Bills were passed by the *Bundesrat*. The elections of September 1953 gave Dr. Adenauer's Government the majority necessary to make changes in the Federal Constitution, and an amending Bill was presented to the *Bundestag* in February 1954. This received its second and third readings on February 26th, 1954, and was passed by 334 votes to 144, the Government majority of 190 being 9 more than the two-thirds necessary to make constitutional changes.

This Bill:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article* 73 of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age",
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions and E.D.C. Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

The effect of the amendment was to empower the Federal Government to raise forces for the E.D.C. or for any similar organization which might come into being, to avoid continual recourse to the Constitutional Court.

Since these Amendments to the Constitution were adopted, the treaties concerned (the Bonn Conventions and the E.D.C.) have themselves lapsed; but the Amendments apply equally to the new instruments drawn up as a result of the London Conference of September 1954.

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the

Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people. There was unforeseen delay in putting the Bonn Conventions into force, simply because they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty (that is to say the two were bound to come into force simultaneously), and this E.D.C. Treaty had not been ratified by France. The position from May 1952 until September 1954 was therefore that the Occupation Statute (with Amendments) was still the ultimate legal basis for Germany's relations with the western Allies, and for her position in international law; whereas the Bonn Conventions provided the psychological atmosphere in which these relations developed, and in which the Federal Republic gradually took its place as a positive factor in European politics. The Bonn Conventions are important, for this reason, and also because, pruned and revised and divorced from the E.D.C., they were used as the basis for the new instruments of sovereignty, drawn up after the London Conference of September 1954 (*see* below).

The Bonn Conventions

At the Brussels Conference in December 1950 the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France declared themselves ready and willing to enter into contractual negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and thereby to complete agreements which would supersede the Occupation Statute of 1949 and restore to Germany the maximum degree of sovereignty possible in the light of the international situation. The Allied governments made it clear from the outset that they did not wish this move to abolish in their entirety the Four-Power agreements of 1945, which were the remaining link between East and West Germany and which could still be the basis for settlement of the German problem by negotiation; but that they considered that the powers of the Federal Government could not be curtailed indefinitely or pending such settlement. The resulting Conventions were a product of the unique political situation which had developed in Germany since 1945, and could not in themselves do away with the division of Germany, nor overcome the facts that foreign troops will undoubtedly remain on German soil until international tension has eased, and that the final Peace Treaty continues to be deferred; and as they were linked with the European Defence Community Treaty they could not without new decisions come into force without it.

The negotiations which led to the Bonn Conventions began in May 1951, and the Conventions were signed in Bonn by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France on the one hand, and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany on the other, on May 26th, 1952. Under the Conventions:

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

(1) The Occupation Statute was abolished, and the Federal Government inherited full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.

(2) Allied forces in Germany were no longer occupation forces, but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".

(3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty were resolved; the Conventions were in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions were made:

- (a) The Federal Republic would have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers would be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation would the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the re-unification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertook to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers would consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic would participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany was their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also included supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

The London and Paris Agreements

On August 30th, 1954, the E.D.C. Treaty was finally debated and defeated in the French National Assembly, and with it the corner stone of western policy over the previous two years was swept away. The need to fill the void was urgent; and it was generally realized that some means must be found to restore German sovereignty, and to allow for its corollary, a German contribution to western defence, in a manner which would be acceptable to France.

For this purpose a conference was held in London at the end of September, at which the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States took part. This conference opened on September 28th, and on October 3rd the Final Act was signed after intense negotiation. By this it was agreed that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization; that German sovereignty should be restored and that she should, on agreed terms, enter N.A.T.O.; and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. Instructions

were then given for the drafting of the various instruments which would be necessary to give effect to these decisions, and it was agreed that a further meeting should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to endorse them in their detailed form.

On October 20th, 1954, a conference began in Paris to complete the work of the London Conference. It was again attended by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States; and as in London the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, dealt with the aspects of German sovereignty for which they have special responsibilities.

It was announced on October 21st that full agreement had been reached on the outstanding issues concerning German sovereignty, and that details for the expansion of the Brussels Treaty Organization, both in scope and functions and in size, to include both Germany and Italy, had also been agreed; the expanded organization is known as Western European Union.

German Sovereignty and Western European Union

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the German Federal Republic attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants. The ratification also brought into being the newly constituted Western European Union, and the Federal Republic simultaneously became a member of it and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

II. OTHER AMENDMENTS

In June 1968 legislation was finally passed providing for emergency measures to be taken during a time of crisis. The Bill had received much opposition, mainly from the Left, since the introduction of the first draft by Dr. Schröder in 1960.

The main provisions of this, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, were to allow the authorities to place certain restrictions on the secrecy of correspondence and telecommunications, to conscript men into the armed forces and to use the armed forces to fight armed insurgents if the free democratic status of the Federal Republic or of any Land was threatened. A new Article 53a provided for the establishment of a committee of 33 members, two-thirds members of the Bundestag and one-third members of the Bundesrat, which must be informed by the Federal Government of any plans in the event of a defence emergency. The life of parliamentary bodies and the terms of office of the Federal President and his deputy might be extended during a defence emergency.

In June 1969 a Bill amending Article 38 was passed by both houses. This reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for Federal elections and the age of eligibility for election to the Federal Parliament from 25 years to 21 years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: Dr. GUSTAV HEINEMANN.
(Elected October 1969)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(A coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party; formed October 1969.)
(February 1972)

Federal Chancellor: WILLY BRANDT (S.P.D.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: WALTER SCHEEL (F.D.P.).
Minister of the Interior: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (F.D.P.).
Minister of Justice: GERHARD JAHN (S.P.D.).
Minister of Finance and Economics: Prof. KARL SCHILLER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (F.D.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: WALTER ARENDT (S.P.D.).
Minister of Defence: HELMUT SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

Minister of Transport, Post and Telecommunications: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).
Minister of Housing: Dr. LAURITZ LAURITZEN (S.P.D.).
Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANKE (S.P.D.).
Minister for Health and Family Affairs: Frau KÄTE STROBEL (S.P.D.).
Minister for Education and Science: KLAUS VON DOHNANYI (S.P.D.) (from March 1972).
Minister of Economic Co-operation: Dr. ERHARD EPPLER (S.P.D.).
Minister without Portfolio: Prof. Dr. HORST EHMKE (S.P.D.).
Secretary of State (Chancellor's Office): EGON BAHR (S.P.D.).

DEFENCE

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: Gen. DE MAIZIERE.
Army Chief of Staff: Major-Gen. FERBER.
Navy Chief of Staff: Rear-Admiral H. KÜHNLE.
Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. G. RALL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

(In 53 Bonn unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Uckesdorf, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMED YUSSOF (also accred. to Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland).
Argentina: Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE RUIZ-GUINAZU.
Austria: Poppelsdorfer Allee 55; *Ambassador:* Dr. W. GREDLER.
Australia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 157; *Ambassador:* Sir RONALD WALKER.
Barbados: London, England.
Belgium: Kaiser-Friedrich Str. 22; *Ambassador:* CONSTANT SCHUURMANS.
Bolivia: Venusbergweg 50; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO CHACÓN SANCHEZ (also accred. to Switzerland).
Botswana: London, England.
Brazil: Bad Godesberg, Dreizehnmorgenweg 10; *Ambassador:* J. B. PINHEIRO.
Burma: Am Hofgarten 1-2; *Ambassador:* U BQ SAW (also accred. to Netherlands).
Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* PIERRE BIGAYIMPUNZI (also accred. to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Vatican Republic).

Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 53; *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON L. B. BEB A DON (also accred. to Switzerland).
Canada: Friedrich-Wilhelm Strasse 18; *Ambassador:* GORDON GALE CREAN.
Central African Republic: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 23; *Ambassador:* C. SÉVOT (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).
Ceylon: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* S. J. WALPITA (also accred. to Belgium and Netherlands).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* JULES PIERRE TOURA GABA (also accred. to Italy and Switzerland).
Chile: Bad Godesberg, Koblenzerstr. 37-29; *Ambassador:* F. KLEIN.
Colombia: Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 35; *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS RESTREPO PIEDRAHITA.
Congo (Brazzaville): Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 45; *Ambassador:* M. OUATOULA.
Costa Rica: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Strasse 122; *Ambassador:* M. B. CERVANTES (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Cyprus: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 73; *Ambassador:* TASOS PANAYIDES (also accredited to Switzerland).

Dahomey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Rüdigerstr. 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. NICOLAS AMOUSSOU EWAGNIGNON (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Denmark: Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* Count KIELD GUSTAV KNUTH-WINTERFELDT.

Dominican Republic: Martinstr. 8; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN M. CONTIN (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland).

Ecuador: Maargasso 10; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMON EDUARDO BURNEO (also accredited to Norway).

El Salvador: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem Schlossstrasse 17; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CONTRERAS CHAVEZ (also accredited to Denmark and Turkey).

Ethiopia: Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* ASEFFA LEMMA (also accredited to Switzerland).

France: Bad Godesberg, Rheinaustr.; *Ambassador:* JEAN SAUVENARGUES.

Gabon: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 16; *Ambassador:* GERMAIN MBA (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Ghana: Bad Godesberg, Adenauer Allee 73A; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCIS LODOVIC BARTELS.

Greece: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 76; *Ambassador:* MILTIADIS DELIVANIS.

Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Zeithenstr. 16; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JASPER ISELIN (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Guyana: London, England.

Haiti: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 33; *Ambassador:* CARLET R. AUGUSTE.

Honduras: Bad Godesberg, Burgstr. 18; *Ambassador:* Dr. TITO H. CARAMO.

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 4; *Ambassador:* ARNI TRYGGVASON (also accredited to Greece, Iran and Switzerland).

India: Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* KEWAL SINGH.

Indonesia: Kurt-Schuhmacher-Str. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. YUSUF ISMAIL.

Iran: Köln-Marienburg, Parkstr. 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. H. A. LOGHMAN-ADAM.

Irish Republic: Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* PAUL KEATING.

Israel: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN.

Italy: Bad Godesberg, Karl-Finkelburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* MARIO LUCIOLLI.

Ivory Coast: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Bachemer Str. 25; *Ambassador:* A. G. MANOUAN.

Jamaica: Bad Godesberg, Am Kreuter 1; *Ambassador:* VINCENT H. McFARLANE (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Japan: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 139; *Ambassador:* FUMIHIKO KAI.

Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 106; *Ambassador:* Dr. N. DAJANI.

Kenya: Bad Godesberg, Hohenzollernstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* H. N. MULLI.

Khmer Republic: Paris, France.

Korea, Republic of: Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* KIM, YOUNG CHOO.

Laos: Paris, France.

Lesotho: London, England.

Liberia: Poppelsdorfer Allee 43; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Libya: Argelander Str. 1; *Ambassador:* G. EL DUGELI (also accredited to Switzerland).

Luxembourg: Bonn Center, H.I. 1104; *Ambassador:* Dr. NICOLAS HOMMEL.

Madagascar: Bad Godesberg, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* PHILIBERT RAONDRY.

Malawi: Bonn Center, H.I. 1103; *Ambassador:* E. D. PHAKAMEA (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Malaysia: Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 52; *Ambassador:* H. K. KUOK.

Mali: Bad Godesberg, Luisenstr. 54; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU TRAORE (also accredited to Denmark and Sweden).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium.

Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 8; *Ambassador:* EBY OULD ALLAF (also accredited to Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Mexico: 5 Cologne-Bayenthal, Eugen-Langen-Str. 10; *Ambassador:* A. R. GALINDO.

Monaco: Berne, Switzerland.

Morocco: Bad Godesberg, Neckarstrasse 1; *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. JAMAI (also accredited to Finland).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* PRADUMNA LAL RAJBHANDARY (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Netherlands: Sträusschensweg 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. G. DE BEUS.

New Zealand: Bonn Center, H.I. 902; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS ZOHRAH (also accredited to Austria).

Nicaragua: Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 41; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME SOMARRIBA SALAZAR (also accredited to Denmark).

Niger: Bad Godesberg, Dürenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* IBRA KABO.

Nigeria: Bad Godesberg, Kennedy Allee 35; *Ambassador:* ADEDOKUK HAASTRUP.

Norway: Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* SÖREN CHRISTIAN SOMMERFELT.

Pakistan: Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* JAMSHED GUSTADJI KHARAS.

Panama: Bad Godesberg, Germanenstr. 6; *Ambassador:* M. E. JIMENEZ ICAZA.

Paraguay: Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROQUE J. YODICE CODAS (also accredited to Denmark).

Peru: Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO WAGNER DE REYNA (also accredited to Greece).

Philippines: Bad Godesberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 25; *Ambassador:* J. V. CRUZ (also accredited to Finland).

Portugal: Bad Godesberg, Dollendorfer Str. 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. DE FREITAS-CRUZ.

Romania: 5 Cologne, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN OANCEA.

Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Blumenaustr. 1; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND MUHIGANA (also accredited to Switzerland).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, BUNDESTAG)

Senegal: Bonn Center; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL D'ARBOUSIER (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 88; *Ambassador:* D. E. FASHOLE LUKE (also accredited to Belgium and Netherlands).

Somalia: Bad Godesberg, Max-Franz-Str. 13; *Ambassador:* Gen. M. I. AHMED.

South Africa: 5 Cologne, Heumarkt 1; *Ambassador:* DONALD BELL SOLE.

Spain: Schlossstr. 4; *Ambassador:* JAVIER CONDE.

Sudan: 532 Bad Godesberg, Victoria Str. 7; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Finland).

Swaziland: London, England.

Sweden: Allianzplatz, Haus I, An der Heussallee 2-10; *Ambassador:* NILS MONTAN.

Switzerland: 5 Cologne-Bayenthal, Bayenthalgürtel 15; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS LACHER.

Tanzania: Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstrasse 25; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY BALTHAZAR NYAKYI.

Thailand: Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 65; *Ambassador:* CHINTANA KUNJARA NA AYUDHYA (also accredited to Finland).

Togo: Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 13; *Ambassador:* BRUNO J. SAVI DE TOVE.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 103; *Ambassador:* M. MESTIRI.

Turkey: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Utestrasse 47; *Ambassador:* OĞUZ GÖKMEN.

Uganda: Bad Godesberg, Dürenstr. 36; *Ambassador:* J. P. BARIAYE (also accredited to the Vatican).

U.S.S.R.: Rolandseck; *Ambassador:* VALENTIN M. FALIN.

United Kingdom: Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir ROGER WILLIAM JACKLING, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Bad Godesberg, Mehlemer Aue; *Ambassador:* KENNETH RUSH.

Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Wendelstadallee 18; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILBOUDO (also accredited to Switzerland).

Uruguay: Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. E. N. ORIBE.

Vatican: Bad Godesberg, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CORRADO BAFILE.

Venezuela: Bad Godesberg, Arndstr. 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO FARIA GALÁN.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Viktoriastr. 28; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY LIEN (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Yemen Arab Republic: 532 Bad Godesberg, Schlossstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* Dr. HASSAN MOHAMED MAKKI.

Yugoslavia: Bad Godesberg, Schlossstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF ČAČINOVIC.

Zaire: Bad Godesberg, Im Meisengarten 133; *Ambassador:* E. KASHENWA.

Zambia: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Mittel Str. 39; *Ambassador:* MOTO NKAMA (also accredited to France and Italy).

The Federal Republic of Germany also has diplomatic relations with Algeria.

BUNDESTAG

President: KAI-UWE VON HASSEL.

Vice-Presidents: Prof. CARLO SCHMID (S.P.D.), HERMANN SCHMITT-VOCKENHAUSEN (S.P.D.), LISELLOTTE FUNCKE (F.D.P.), Dr. RICHARD JAEGER (C.S.U.).

(General Election October 1969)

	VOTES	%	SEATS			
			Directly Elected	Land Lists	Berlin*	Total
Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and Christian Social Union (C.S.U.)	15,203,457	46.1	121	121	8	250
Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.)	14,074,455	42.7	127	97	13	237
Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.)	1,904,387	5.8	—	30	1	31
National Democratic Party	1,422,106	4.3	—	—	—	—
Others	380,022	1.1	—	—	—	—

* Owing to the special status of Berlin, its representatives have no voting power.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(BUNDES RAT, THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

BUNDES RAT

President: HANS KOSCHNICK.

Each Land is entitled to vote in the Bundesrat in proportion to its population and sends as many members to the sessions as it has votes. As in the Bundestag, representatives from Berlin have no voting power. The Head of Government of each Land is automatically a member of the Bundesrat. Ministers and Members of the Federal Government attend the fortnightly sessions.

LÄNDER	SEATS
North Rhine-Westphalia	5
Bavaria	5
Baden-Württemberg	5
Lower Saxony	5
Hesse	4
Rhineland-Palatinate	4

LÄNDER	SEATS
Schleswig-Holstein	4
Berlin	4
Hamburg	3
Saarland	3
Bremen	3

THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

The ten Länder of the Federal Republic are autonomous, but not sovereign states, enjoying a high degree of self-government and wide legislative powers.

	CAPITAL
Schleswig-Holstein	Kiel
Hamburg	
Lower Saxony	Hanover
Bremen	
North Rhine Westphalia	Düsseldorf

	CAPITAL
Hesse	Wiesbaden
Rhineland-Palatinate	Mainz
Baden-Württemberg	Stuttgart
Bavaria	Munich
Saar	Saarbrücken

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the Diet on December 13th, 1949.

The Land Government consists of the Minister-President and the Ministers appointed by him. It is formed from the majority party (C.D.U.) with one independent.

Minister-President: Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: ERNST ENGELBRECHT-GREVE.

Minister of Justice: HENNING SCHWARZ.

Minister of Finance: HANS HELLMUTH QUALEN (Ind.).

Minister of Education: Prof. WALTER BRAUN.

Minister of Interior: RUDOLF TITZKE.

Minister of Economics and Transport: KARL HEINZ NARJES.

Minister of Social Welfare and Health: KARL EDUARD CLAUSSEN.

Minister of Culture: Prof. WALTER BRAUN.

The Diet was elected on April 5th, 1971, and is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. HELMUT LEMKE.

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	40 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	32 "
S.S.W. (Südschleswigscher Wählerverband)	1 "

HAMBURG

The Constitution of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg" was passed in June 1952. There is complete identity between the Town Assembly and the Land Diet

on the one hand and between the Mayor and the President of State on the other.

The members of the Senate are elected by the City Council. The Senate in turn, elects the President and his deputy from its own ranks. The President remains in office for one year, but may offer himself for re-election. The Senate is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

President of Senate and First Bürgermeister: PETER SCHULZ.

Deputy President of the Senate, Second Bürgermeister and Department of Education: GÜNTER APEL.

Department of Culture: GERHARD F. KRAMER.

Department of Finance: GERHARD BRANDES.

Departments of Labour and Social Welfare: ERNST WEISS.

Department of Justice: PETER SCHULZ.

Department of Youth Welfare: IRMA KEILHACK.

Department of Health: Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEELER.

Department of Building: CÄSAR MEISTER.

Department of Economics and Transport: HELMUTH KERN.

Department of Food and Agriculture: WILHELM ECKSTRÖM.

Department of Interior: HEINZ RUHNAU.

Representative to Federal Government: ERNST HEINSEN

The City Council was elected on March 22nd, 1970, and is composed as follows:

President: HERBERT DAU (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	70 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	41 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	9 "

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

LOWER SAXONY

The Provisional Constitution was passed by the Diet on April 13th, 1951, and came into force on May 1st, 1951.

The Land Government is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

Minister-President: ALFRED KUBEL.

Minister of the Interior: RICHARD LEHNERS.

Minister of Finance: Prof. SIGFRIED HEINKE.

Minister of Justice: HANS SCHAEFER.

Minister of Social Affairs: KURT PARTZSCH.

Minister of Culture: Prof. PETER VON OERTZEN.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: KLAUS PETER BRUNS.

Minister of Federal Affairs and of Refugees: HERBERT HELLMANN.

Minister of Economics and Public Works: HELMUT GREULICH.

As a result of elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: WILHELM BAUMGARTEN (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	75 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	74 "

Lower Saxony is divided into eight governmental districts: Aurich, Osnabruck, Hanover, Hildesheim, Lüneburg, Stade, Oldenburg, Brunswick.

BREMEN

The Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was sanctioned by referendum of the people on October 12th, 1947. The main constitutional organs are the City Council, the Senate and the Constitutional Court.

The Senate is the executive organ elected by the Council for the duration of its own tenure of office. The Senate elects from its own ranks two *Bürgermeister*, one of whom becomes President of the Senate. The Senators cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. A vote of non-confidence can only be given under special conditions. Decisions of the Council are subject to the delaying veto of the Senate. The Council is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

President of the Senate: HANS KOSCHNICK.

Second Bürgermeister and Senator for Welfare and Youth Affairs: Frau ANNEMARIE MEVISSSEN.

Senator for the Interior: HELMUT FRÖHLICH.

Senator for Harbours, Shipping and Transport: OSKAR SCHULTZ.

Senator for Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs: Herr KAHRS.

Senator for Finance: OSWALD BRINKMANN.

Senator for Education: MORITZ THAPE.

Senator for Housing: HANS STEFAN SEIFRIZ.

Senator for Federal Affairs: Herr WILLMS.

Senator for Public Health: ALBERT MÜLLER.

Senator for Economy and Labour: KARL-HEINZ JANTZEN.

The Council consists of 100 members elected for four years. The election of October 10th, 1971, resulted in the following composition:

President of the Bürgerschaft: HERMANN ENGEL (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	59 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	34 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	7 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President of the State High Court and of six members elected by the City Council.

NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA

The present Constitution was passed by the Diet on June 6th, 1950, and was endorsed by the electorate in the elections held on June 18th.

The Land Government is presided over by the Minister-President who appoints his Ministers. It is formed by a coalition of S.P.D. and F.D.P.

Minister-President: HEINZ KÜHN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of The Interior: WILLI WEYER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HANS WERTZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of University Affairs and Science: JOHANNES RAU (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. Dr. JOSEF NEUBERGER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: HORST LUDWIG RIEMER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WERNER FIGGEN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food Agriculture and Forestry: DIETHER DENEKE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: FRITZ HOLTHOFF (S.P.D.).

Minister of Federal Affairs: Dr. DIETHER POSSER (S.P.D.).

As the result of the elections held on June 14th, 1970, the Diet is composed as follows:

President of Diet: WILHELM LENZ (C.D.U.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	94 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	95 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	11 "

The State is divided into six governmental districts: Düsseldorf, Aachen, Münster, Arnsberg, Detmold, Cologne.

HESSE

The Constitution of this *Land* dates from December 11th, 1946.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet and he appoints and dismisses his Ministers with its consent. The Diet can force the resignation of the State Government by a vote of non-confidence. The Government is formed by a coalition of S.P.D. and F.D.P.

Minister-President: ALBERT OSSWALD (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister President and Minister of the Interior: HANS HEINZ BIELEFELD (F.D.P.).

Minister of Economics: HERBERT KARRY (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HERIBERT REITZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: KARL HEMFLER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: LUDWIG VON FRIEDEBURG (S.P.D.).

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: WERNER BEST (S.P.D.).

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Social Welfare: HORST SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

The Diet, elected on November 8th, 1970, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: GEORG BUCH (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	53 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	46 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	11 "

The Constitutional Court consists of five judges and six other members elected by the Diet.

Hesse is divided into three governmental districts: Kassel, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt. The districts are divided into urban and rural districts.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

The three chief agencies of the Constitution of this *Land* are the Diet, the Government and the Constitutional Court.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet, with whose consent he appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is dependent on the confidence of the Diet is made up from the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: HELMUT KOHL.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Agriculture, Viniculture and Forestry: OTTO MEYER-HEROLD.

Minister of the Interior: HEINZ SCHWARZ.

Minister of Justice: OTTO THEISSEN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Education and Religious Affairs: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL.

Minister of Finance and Reconstruction: JOHANN WILHELM GADDUM.

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. HEINRICH GEISSLER.

Minister of Economics and Transport: HEINRICH HOLKENBRINK.

The members of the Diet are elected according to a system of proportional representation. Its composition, as the result of elections held on March 20th, 1971, is as follows:

President of Diet: OTTO VAN VOLKEM (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Party)	53 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	44 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	3 "

Rhineland-Palatinate is divided into four districts, Koblenz, Rheinhessen and Palatinate, and Trier.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The Constitution was passed by the *Land* Assembly in Stuttgart on November 19th, 1953.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. He appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is responsible to the Diet, is formed by a coalition of C.D.U. and S.P.D.

Minister-President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Interior and Deputy Minister-President: WALTER KRAUSE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: Dr. HANS OTTO SCHWARZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. RUDOLF SCHIELER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Education and Church Affairs: Prof. D.Dr. WILHELM HAHN (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance: ROBERT GLEICHAUF (C.D.U.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. FRIEDRICH BRÜNNER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: WALTER HIRRLINGER (S.P.D.).

Minister to Federal Council: Dr. ADALBERT SEIFRIZ (C.D.U.).

The Diet, elected on April 28th, 1968, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. FRANZ GURK (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	60 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	37 "
F.D.P./D.V.P. (Free Democratic Party)	18 "
N.P.D.	12 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President, four judges and four lay members.

The *Land* is divided into four administrative districts: North Baden, South Baden, North Württemberg, and South Württemberg.

BAVARIA

The Constitution of Bavaria allows for a two-chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court. Provision is also made for a popular referendum.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the Diet. The State Government is formed from the majority party (C.S.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. ALFONS GOPPEL.

Deputy Minister President and Minister for Economics and Transport: Dr. OTTO SCHEDL.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forests: Dr. HANS EISENMANN.

Minister of Finance: Dr. KONRAD PÖHNER.

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. FRITZ FIRKL.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BRUNO MERK.

Minister of Justice: Dr. PHILIPP HELD.

Minister for Education and Culture: Prof. HANS MAIER.

Minister for Federal Affairs: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL.

The composition of the Diet, as the result of elections held on November 22nd, 1970, is as follows:

President of Diet: RUDOLF HANAUER (C.S.U.).

C.S.U. (Christian Social Union)	124 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	70 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	10 "

The Senate, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests, e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the Senate is replaced by elections.

President of the Senat: Dr. JOSEF SINGER.

The Constitutional Court consists of a President and a number of professional judges elected by the Diet for six years.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts: Mittelfranken, Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each district is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE LAND GOVERNMENTS, WEST BERLIN, POLITICAL PARTIES)

THE SAAR

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st 1957, the Saar became politically integrated with the Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. The Land Government is formed by the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President and Minister of Religious Affairs: Dr. FRANZ-JOSEF RÖDER.

Minister of the Interior: LUDWIG SCHNUR.

Minister of Justice: ALOIS BECKER.

Minister of Finance and Forestry: HELMUT BULLE.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: RAINER WICKLMAYR.

Minister of Education and Culture: WERNER SCHERER.

Minister of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: MANFRED SCHAEFER.

The Diet, elected on June 14th, 1970, is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: Dr. HANS MAURER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 27 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) 23 ..

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 140 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate, which is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence, is formed by the majority party (S.P.D.).

Regierender Bürgermeister: KLAUS SCHÜTZ.

Bürgermeister: KURT NEUBAUER.

SENATORS:

Interior: KURT NEUBAUER.

Finance: HEINZ STRIEK.

Justice: HORST KORBER.

Labour and Social Welfare: HARRY LIEHR.

Economics: Dr. KARL KÖNIG.

Arts and Science: Prof. Dr. WERNER STEIN.

Education: GERD LÖFFLER.

Building and Housing: Dipl.-Ing. ROLF SCHWEDLER.

Family, Youth and Sports: Frau ILSE REICHEL.

Health and Environment: Prof. HANS GEORG WOLTERS.

Federal Affairs: Dipl. Ing. HORST GRABERT.

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on March 14th, 1971, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: WALTER SICKERT (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) 73 seats

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 54 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) 11 ..

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christlich-Christliche Union (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (C.D.U./C.S.U.) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): 53 Bonn, Nassestr. 2; f. 1945; 445,000 mems.; is the largest party in the *Bundestag*; it stands for united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual; Chair. Dr. RAINER BARZEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. K. KRASKE; publ. *Deutsches Monatsblatt* (monthly), *Union in Deutschland* (weekly).

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (S.P.D.) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 170; is the second largest party in the *Bundestag* and now forms the Government in coalition with the Free Democratic Party; holds that a vital democracy can only be built on the basis of social justice; a new programme, adopted November 1959, advocated for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring

controlled disarmament; a policy of religious toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 710,500 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HERBERT WEHNER, H. SCHMIDT; Chair. of Parliamentary Party HERBERT WEHNER; Deputy Chair. CARLO SCHMID, ALEX MÖLLER, ERWIN SCHOETTLE.

Freie Demokratische Partei (F.D.P.) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Bonner Talweg 57; approx. 100,000 mems.; the party stands for the freedom of the individual, the retention of private property and private enterprise, advocates a programme of liberal social reform, and a foreign policy of appeasement in Central Europe; Chair. WALTER SCHEEL; Deputy Chair. HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER, WOLFGANG MISCHNICK, Dr. HERMANN MÜLLER; Chair. in *Bundestag* WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; Gen. Sec. KARL-HERMANN FLACH; publ. *Freie Demokratische Korrespondenz* (twice weekly); circ. 2,000; *Liberal* (monthly; circ. 9,000); press service.

Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (D.K.P.) (*German Communist Party*): Frankfurt; 33,000 mems.; Chair. KURT BACHMANN.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Gesamtdeutsche Partei (*All German Party*): Bonn, Königsstr. 61; f. 1961; supersedes fmr. Gesamtdeutscher Block and fmr. Deutsche Partei; Joint Chairmen FRANK SEIBOTH, HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

Bayern-Partei (*Bavarian Party*): München, Landsbergerstr. 4; f. 1946; approx. 30,000 mems.; stands for the protection of the State rights of Bavaria; Chair. Dr. HANS HÖCHERL; publs. *Freies Bayern* (monthly), *Bayrischer Wirtschaftsdienst* (monthly); *Bayern-Dienst* (weekly).

Zentrum Partei (*Centre Party*): Düsseldorf; a Catholic party, standing to the left of the C.D.U.; Chair. JOHANNES BROCKMANN.

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): Hanover, Marienstr. 5, P.O.B. 4303; f. 1964; right-wing party; 21,000 mems.; Chair. MARTIN MUSSGUG; publ. *Deutsche Nachrichten* (weekly).

There are also numerous other small parties, none of them represented in Parliament, covering all shades of the political spectrum and various regional interests.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (*Federal Constitutional Court*): Karlsruhe, Schlossbezirk 3.

President: ERNST BENDER.

Deputy President: WALTER SEUFFERT.

Judges: Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Prof. Dr. HANS BROX, WILTRAUT RUPP VON BRÜNNECK, Prof. Dr. WILLI GEIGER, Dr. KARL HAAGER, Dr. HANS JUSTUS RINCK, THEODOR RITTERSPACH, Prof. Dr. HANS RUPP, Dr. FABIAN VON SCHLABRENDORFF, MARTIN HIRSCH, RUDI WALTER WAND, Dr. HANS JOACHIM FALLER, Dr. JOACHIM ROTTMANN, Dr. HELMUT SIMON.

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (*Federal Court of Justice*): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Dr. ROBERT FISCHER.

Vice-President: RODERICH GLANZMANN.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. GEORG AUGUSTIN, Dr. OSKAR HAIDINGER, Dr. FRITZ HAUSS, ERNST MAL, Prof. Dr. WERNER SARSTEDT, CARLHANS SCHARPEN-SEEL, Dr. KARL SPRENG, Gerd MEYER, RUDOLF PEHLE, Gerd PFEIFFER, HUBERT MEYER, WALTER STIMPEL, Frau Dr. GERDA KRÜGER-NIELAND.

Federal Solicitor-General: LUDWIG MARTIN.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (*Federal Administrative Court*): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. WALTHER FÜRST.

Presidents of the Senate: Frau CHARLOTTE SCHMITT, Dr. MARTIN BARING, Dr. HARALD DICKERTMANN, FRANZ SCHERÜBL, Dr. WERNER SCHERER, Prof. EUGEN HERING, Dr. FRIEDRICH SIEVEKING, HORST ARNDT, JOHANNES OPPENHEIMER, Prof. Dr. HORST SENDLER.

Bundesfinanzhof (*Federal Financial Court*): 8 München 26, Ismaningerstr. 109.

President: Dr. HUGO VON WALLIS.

Vice-President: GÜNTHER WAUER.

Presidents of the Senate: KURT BARSKE, Dr. RUDOLF GRIEGER, Dr. HANS-GEORG RAHN, Dr. KARL RINGLEB, GERHARD HUHN, Dr. EBERHARD LITTMANN.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (*Federal Labour Court*): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz.

President: Prof. Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Vice-President: Dr. WILHELM KÖNIG.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. FRIEDRICH POELMANN, Prof. Dr. HERMANN STUMPE, Dr. GEORG SCHRÖDER.

Bundessozialgericht (*Federal Social Court*): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GEORG WANNAGAT.

Vice-President: KURT BRACKMANN.

Presidents of the Senate: Dr. GERHARD DAPPRICH, Dr. FRITZ HAUSEISEN, Dr. FRIEDRICH HAUG, Dr. HERBERT LANGKEIT, NORBERT PENQUITT, OTTO SCHMITT, Frau Dr. MARIA SCHWARZ, Dr. ERICH MAISCH, ALFRED SONNENBERG.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, covering both parts of Germany, follows immediately after the chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic and which was not fully restored until 1949. In 1946 the Allies introduced a licensing system, considerably restricting press freedom by confining it to a limited number of approved publishers. Two years later six eminent German citizens, including Konrad Adenauer and Carlo Schmid, issued to the Allies their celebrated "Memorandum on Democracy and the Freedom of the Press"; in it they criticized the licensing system and the monopolies and curtailment of freedom that ensued, and appealed for German press freedom to be entrusted to German Law and German Courts.

This appeal became effective in 1949 when licences were abolished and the Federal Constitution was promulgated to constitute the Basic Law of the Republic. Article 5 stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalising the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1964 to pass a bill permitting prior censorship of the press and other stringent measures in times of emergency such as war.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual Länder. Many Länder have recently enacted laws defining the press's democratic role. For example the Hamburg Press Law of January, 1965, declares that "the press is free and serves free democratic order" and defines its public function as the gathering and publicizing of news, criticism, the forming of public opinion and public education. Many Länder give the press access to sources of government information. Some Länder authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council, modelled on the English pattern, is composed of publishers and journalists. It investigates complaints against the press and enjoys a considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No daily is directly owned by a political party,

and though some 10 per cent of papers support a party line, at least two-thirds of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups. This situation, analogous to the U.K. press structure, has been criticized as "undemocratic".

The press situation has been under consideration by three government commissions, which have suggested various measures to halt the trend towards concentration. Such a measure was the tax rebate granted for one year in April 1968 to papers selling less than 160,000 copies. About 400 publications benefited by some DM 20,000 (£2,000).

The main press commission, the Günther commission, issued an interim report on May 22nd 1968. The commission laid down various limits on the proportions of circulation one group should be allowed to control: (1) 40 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers or 40 per cent of the total circulation of magazines; (2) 20 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines together; (3) 15 per cent of the circulation in one field if the proportion owned in the other field is 40 per cent. At that time Springer's estimated ownership was 39.2 per cent of newspaper circulation (65-70 per cent in Berlin) and 17.5 per cent of magazine circulation. In June Springer reduced his share of the periodical market to around 11 per cent by selling *Eltern*, *Twen*, *Jasmin* and *Bravo* (whose joint circulation is some 4,500,000), and *Das Neue Blatt*. *Eltern*, *Twen* and *Jasmin*, having changed hands again, now belong to another group in Hamburg, Gruner and Jahr, while *Bravo* and *Das Neue Blatt* are part of Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag.

Before the report of the Günther commission the most active opponents of press concentration had been the students. Their long campaign against the Springer Group culminated in April (after Rudi Dutschke's shooting) in attacks on the offices of the Group and attempts in many parts of Germany to prevent distribution of its papers. The most powerful of these is *Bild Zeitung*, whose mass circulation (4,700,000) was easily attracted by a formula completely new to the German press of the 1950s: bold, simple reporting and editorials, coupled with striking pictures and banner headlines. The paper's success has also been helped by Springer's ability to print it in eight different provincial centres, a great advantage in a country where the regional press has always been strong.

Axel Springer Group (Prop. AXEL CÄSAR SPRINGER): Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse, 2 Hamburg 36; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt*, *Hamburger Abendblatt*, *Bild Zeitung*, *Berliner Morgenpost*, *B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Welt am Sonntag*, *Bild am Sonntag*), a radio, television and family magazine (*Hör Zu*) and the Propyläen Verlag and Ullstein Verlag publishing firms.

The other principal groups are as follows:

Gruner and Jahr Group (Drs. J. JAHR, G. BUCERIUS): 2 Hamburg 1 Pressehaus; owns amongst others the weekly *Die Zeit*, the popular illustrated periodicals *Stern*, *Petra*, *Brigitte*, *Es*, *Capital* and *Schöner Wohnen*, and the glossy magazines for parents and teenagers, formerly owned by the Springer Group, *Eltern*, *Twen* and *Jasmin*.

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Süddeutscher-Verlag (Pres. HANS DÜRRMEIER): owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Pratine*, *Neue Post*; and *Das Neue Blatt* and *Bravo*, formerly owned by the Springer Group.

Burda Druck und Verlag (Pres. Dr. FRANZ BURDA): 7600 Offenbach/Baden; owns *Bunte Illustrierte*, *Bild und Funk*, *Freundin* and *Das Haus*.

The most important and influential daily newspapers include *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *Die Welt* (Hamburg). The most popular dailies apart from *Bild Zeitung* are *Westdeutsche Allgemeine* (569,900), *Hamburger Morgenblatt* (400,000), *Hamburger Abendblatt* (340,000) and *B.Z.* (350,000).

The most influential weeklies include *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag* and *Bild am Sonntag*, and the political periodical *Der Spiegel*. Numerous popular illustrated weekly periodicals have developed, led by *Hör Zu* (4,300,000), *Stern* (1,865,000) and *Quick* (1,684,000).

Figures for 1970 show that 389 dailies and 63 Sunday and weekly papers were published in Germany, giving an average daily circulation of over 21 million—the highest on the Continent. In the same year 846 periodicals, with a total circulation of nearly 90 million were published. Of these 227 were of the popular variety.

SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: Aachen, Theaterstr. 24-28; f. 1878; Dirs. T. CERFONTAINE, W. SCHELLBERG; Political Editor E. HAHN; circ. 48,000.

Aachener Volkszeitung: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 70-74; f. 1946; Publishers Schmitz, Maas, Hofmann & Co., GmbH; Editor Dr. K. SIMONS; circ. 95,419.

Der Abend: 1 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; published by H. SONNENFELD; Editor FRANK E. W. DREXLER; circ. 80,000.

Abendzeitung: München, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; Publisher ANNELIESE FRIEDMANN; circ. 300,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 85 Nürnberg, Winklerstr. 11; f. 1964; Dirs. KURT FELDER, KARL GNATZ; circ. 60,000.

Allgäuer Zeitung: Kempten, Kottenerstr. 64; f. 1968; Editors GEORG FÜRST VON WALDBURG ZU ZEIL, CURT FRENZEL; circ. 95,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50; Publisher WALTHER ZECH; circ. 220,000.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: Karlsruhe, Lammstr. 18-5; Publisher and Editor WILHELM BAUR; circ. 145,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: Baden-Baden, Stefaniensstrasse 3; Editor RUDOLF DIETRICH; circ. 33,000.

Badische Zeitung: Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor OSCAR STARK; circ. 120,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1898; Editor HEINZ KÖSTER; circ. 215,791 (weekdays), 350,379 (Sundays).

B.Z.: 1 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Verlag Ullstein GmbH; f. 1877; Editor MALTE-TILL KOGGE; circ. 350,218.

Bild Zeitung: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1952; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 4,700,000.

Bonner Rundschau: Bonn, Meckenheimer Str. 53; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8; Publisher and Editor HELGA ECKENBERGER; circ. 158,429.

Bremer Nachrichten: Bremen 2, Schlachtpforto 5-7; f. 1743; Publisher CARL SCHÜNEMANN; Editors W. SCHÜNEMANN, C. F. SCHÜNEMANN; circ. 52,500.

Darmstädter Echo mit Rüsselsheimer Echo: Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 25-31; f. 1945; Publisher and Editor HANS J. REINOWSKI; circ. 65,000.

Donau-Kurier: Ingolstadt, Donaust. 11; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISSMÜLLER; circ. 60,000.

Düsseldorfer Nachrichten: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 27; f. 1876; independent; published by Verlag W. Girardet; circ. 119,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7; Publisher and Man. M. v. HAMN; circ. 68,000.

Frankenpost: Hof-Saale, Poststr. 9-11; Editor T. YOST; circ. 67,000.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhof Str. 2-4; f. 1949; Editors NIKOLAS BENCKISER, BRUNO DECHAMPS, JUERGEN EICK, KARL KORN, ERICH WELTER; circ. 267,822.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 150,000.

Frankfurter Rundschau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18; Publisher and Editor KARL GEROLD; circ. 170,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-11; Editor WILHELM WIEDFELD; circ. 41,000.

Fränkischer Tag: Bamberg, Fleischstr. 17; Editor Dr. CARL CASPER SPECKNER; circ. 54,000.

General Anzeiger der Stadt Wuppertal: Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Otto-Hausmann-Ring; Publisher and Editor Dr. H. GIRARDET; circ. 77,000.

General Anzeiger für Bonn und Umgegend: Bonn, Wesselstr. 5; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor EDMUND ELS; circ. 58,000.

Die Glocke: 474 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 50,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12; f. 1888; Editors THEO WURM, Dr. VIKTOR WURM; circ. 45,000; Sundays 50,000.

Hamburger Abendblatt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; Editor-in-Chief MARTIN SALLER; circ. 340,000.

Hamburger Morgenpost: Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; Editor HEINRICH BRAUNE; circ. 400,000.

Handelsblatt und Industriekurier: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; f. 1970 in a merger of *Handelsblatt* (f. 1946) and *Industriekurier* (f. 1949); Journal of Finance, Commerce and Industry; Editors K. H. HERCHENRÖDER, KLAUS BERNHARDT; circ. 70,000.

Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung: Hannover, Gosieriede 9; circ. 170,000.

Heilbronner Stimme: 71 Heilbronn, Allee 2; f. 1946; Editors H. SCHWERDTFEGER, F. DISTELBARTH; circ. 85,000.

Hessische Allgemeine: Kassel, Friedrichstr. 32-34; f. 1959; (formerly Hessische Nachrichten f. 1945); independent; Publishers Dr. WOLFGANG PÖSCHL, ADOLF W. DIEHL, Dr. PAUL DIERICH, Dr. WILHELM BATZ; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ALFRED BRUGGER; circ. 150,000.

Kieler Nachrichten: 23 Kiel 1, Postfach (Fleethörn 1-3); Editor HANS SCHÄFER; circ. 108,000.

Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger: Köln, Breite Str. 70; f. 1876; Publisher ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor Dr. JOACHIM BESSER; circ. 261,000.

Kölnische Rundschau: Köln, Stolksgasse 25-45; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Editor RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 167,000.

Lübecker Nachrichten: Lübeck, Königstr. 51-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor CARL M. LANKAU; circ. 80,000.

Main-Echo: Aschaffenburg (Main), Pfaffengasse 11; Editor A. GRÄF; circ. 52,600.

Main-Post: Würzburg, Plattnerstr. 14; f. 1883; independent; Managing Editor MICHAEL MEISNER; circ. 104,100.

Mannheimer Morgen: Mannheim, Am Marktplatz; Editors E. F. v. SCHILLING, Dr. K. ACKERMANN; circ. 195,000.

Mittelbayerische Zeitung: Regensburg, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. 91,000.

Münchner Merkur: München 3, Bayerstr. 57-67; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 175,000.

Münstersche Zeitung: Münster, Neubrackenstr. 8-11, Postfach 952; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ REDIGER; circ. 40,000.

Neue Hannoversche Presse: 3 Hannover, Gosierede 10; f. 1971 by merger of *Hannoversche Presse* and *Hannoversche Rundschau*; Editor WOLFGANG FECHNER; circ. 153,000.

Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung: Osnabrück; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabrücker Tageblatt*; circ. 165,000.

Der Neue Tag: Weiden, Ringstr. 3-5; Editor FELIX HARTLIEB; circ. 50,000.

Neue Westfälische: 48 Bielefeld, Niedernstr. 23-27; f. 1967; Editor HEINZ LIEBSCHER.

Neue Württembergische Zeitung: Göppingen, Rosenstr. 24, f. 1946; Published by Zeitungsverlag-und Druckhaus G.m.b.H. Göppingen; circ. 112,000.

Nordbayerischer Kurier: 858 Bayreuth, Am Jägerhaus 2; f. 1968 as a fusion of *Fränkische Presse* and *Bayreuther Tagblatt*; Editors W. FISCHER, Dr. H. ARBINGER; circ. 40,000.

Nordsee-Zeitung: Bremerhaven, Hafenstr. 140; Editor KURT DITZEN; circ. 52,200.

Nordwest-Zeitung: Oldenburg, Peterstr. 30; Editor MARGARETHE BOCK; circ. 88,500.

Nürnberger Nachrichten: Nürnberg, Marienplatz 1; f. 1945; Editors Dr. JOSEPH E. DREXEL, H. G. MERKEL; circ. 200,000; 250,000 Sundays.

Oberbayerisches Volksblatt: Rosenheim, Prinzregentenstr. 2; f. 1855; Publishers FRANZ NIEDERMAYR and ALFONS DOESER; circ. 48,000.

Offenbach-Post: 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-42, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Editor UDO BINTZ; circ. 50,000.

Passauer Neue Presse: Passau, Neuburger Str. 28; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor ERWIN JANIK; circ. 120,000.

Rheinische Post: 4 Düsseldorf, Schadowstr. 11; f. 1946; Dirs. Dr. K. BRINGMANN, Dr. M. NITZSCHE, Dr. J. SCHAFFRATH; Editor JOACHIM SOBOTTA; circ. 350,000.

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung: Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23; Publishers Dr. HERMANN KNORR, Dr. DIETER SCHULZE; circ. 85,000.

Die Rheinpfalz: Ludwigshafen/Rhein, Amtsstr. 7; Dir. JOSEPH SCHAUB; circ. 185,000.

Rhein-Zeitung Koblenz: Koblenz, Postfach 1540; Editor HELMUT KAMPMANN; circ. 195,810.

Ruhr-Nachrichten und Westfalen-Post: Dortmund, Pressehaus, Westenhellweg 86-88; f. 1949; Editor Dr. WILHELM JUNGEMANN; circ. 413,372.

Saarbrücker Zeitung: Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-17; f. 1961; Editors ERNST GRAUPNER, Dr. HANS STIFF; circ. 165,000.

Schwäbische Zeitung: Leutkirch, Rudolf-Roth-Str. 18; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 169,000.

Schwarzwälder Bote: Oberndorf (Neckar), Kirchplatz 5; Dirs. F. MICHAELLES, Dr. H. WOLF; circ. 120,000.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten: 7 Stuttgart, Rappelenstrasse 17-19; f. 1946; Publishers ERWIN SCHOETTLE, RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief RUDOLPH BERNHARD; circ. 116,581.

Stuttgarter Zeitung: 7 Stuttgart, Eberhardstr. 61; Editor Prof. Dr. JOSEF EBERLE; circ. 175,000.

Süddeutsche Zeitung: Munich, Sendlingerstr. 80; f. 1945; Editor HERMANN PROEBST; Publisher HANS DÜRRMEIER; circ. 235,801.

Südkurier G.m.b.H.: Konstanz, Südkurierhaus; f. 1945; Editor Dr. F. OEXLE; circ. 125,000.

Südwest Presse: 79 Ulm, Frauenstrasse 77, Postfach 612; circ. 180,000.

Der Tagesspiegel: Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87; Editors W. KARSCH, F. K. MAIER; circ. 110,679.

Telegraf: 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1946; Editor EBERHARD GRASHOFF; circ. 86,500 (weekdays), 134,000 (Sundays).

Trierischer Volksfreund: Trier, Böhmerstr. 30; Publisher and Dir. NIKOLAUS KOCH; Editor WILHELM STETTNER; circ. 72,000.

Wahrheit, Die: Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Editor HANS MAHLE; circ. 25,000; five times a week.

Die Welt: Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1946; Man. Dirs. HANS HEINRICH SCHRECKENBACH, Dr. ERNST-DIETRICH ADLER, Dr. HORST KEISER, HELWIG WÖLK; Editor Dr. HERBERT KREMP; circ. 263,400.

Weser-Kurier: Bremen, Martinistr. 43; f. 1945; Editor H. R. MEYER; circ. 140,000.

Westdeutsche Allgemeine: Essen, Friedrichstr. 36-38; Editor ERICH BROST; circ. 569,900.

Westfälische Nachrichten: 44 Münster, Gallitzinstr. 13; Chief Editor W. GIER; circ. 150,000.

Westfälische Rundschau: Dortmund, Ostenhellweg; Editor HANS G. MÜLLER; circ. 250,000.

Westfalen-Blatt: Bielefeld, Südbrackstr. 16; f. 1946; Editor Dr. KURT SCHATZ; circ. 146,000.

Westfalenpost: Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; Publisher Dr. A. STRÄTER; Editor Dr. W. JUNGEMANN; circ. 140,000.

Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung: Wetzlar, Karl-Kellner-Ring 23; f. 1945; Editor JOHANN EIFINGER; circ. 45,000.

Wiesbadener Kurier: Wiesbaden, Langgasse 21; Editor KURT MILTE; circ. 65,000.

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SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

- Bild am Sonntag:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6; f. 1956; Sunday; Published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 2,600,000.
- Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt:** 2000 Hamburg, Mittelweg 111; Sundays; circ. 137,300.
- Deutscho National Zeitung:** München 60, Pasing, Paosstrasse 2A; right-wing weekly; Editor Dr. G. FREY; circ. 136,000.
- Kölnische Rundschau am Sonntag:** Köln, Stolkasse 25-45; Editor Dr. REINHOLD HEINEN; Publisher RUDOLF HEIZLER; circ. 90,000.
- Das Neue Blatt:** 2 Hamburg 11, Katharinenstrasse 5; f. 1950; circ. 1,500,000.
- Neue Welt:** Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; circ. 986,000.
- Rheinischer Merkur:** 5000 Cologne, Stollwerckhaus, Am Hof 6; f. 1946; weekly; Editor Prof. Dr. O. B. ROEGELE; circ. 65,000.
- Vorwärts:** Bad Godesberg, Siebengebirgstr. 5-7; central organ of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands; circ. 59,700.
- Welt am Sonntag:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; Editor WARNFRIED ENCKE; circ. 480,000.
- Die Zeit:** 2 Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; weekly; Editor Dr. MARION GRAFIN DÖNHOF; circ. 340,000.

PERIODICALS

The following is a selection of periodicals published in the Federal Republic.

AGRICULTURE

- Agrarwirtschaft:** Hannover, Osterstr. 32; agricultural management and market research; f. 1952; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,000.
- Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt:** 800 München 3; P.B. 246, Pressehaus Bayerstrasse; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor Dr. ANTON BURGHARDT; circ. 150,000.
- Der Bauernfreund:** Hannover, Osterstr. 32; monthly farming bulletin; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 90,000.
- Deutsche Bauernzeitung:** Köln, Augustinerstr. 5; weekly; Editor HASKO KLAGES; circ. 30,900.
- Eisenbahn-Landwirt:** 43 Essen, Lindenallee 62, Postfach 512; f. 1918; monthly; Dirs. HERMANN FLEISCHHAUER, HANS HÜSKEN; circ. 145,000.
- Feld und Wald:** 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 63,500.
- Das Landvolk:** Hannover, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag, G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALDEMAR FRITZ; circ. 100,000.
- Die Landpost:** Dr. Neinhaus Verlag G.m.b.H., Konstanz, Postfach 188; weekly; Editor Dr. HANS HEIDENREICH; circ. 29,500.
- Land und Garten:** Hannover, Gosieriede 9; f. 1920; agriculture and gardening; weekly; Editor LUISE MADSACK; circ. 95,000.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

- Architektur und Wohnform:** 7 Stuttgart-S, Hauptstätterstr. 87; f. 1890; every six weeks; Editor M. FENGLER; circ. 9,500.

- Bauen und Wohnen:** München 8, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 12,000.
- Die Kunst und das schöne Heim:** 8 München 90, Pilgersheimersstr. 38; f. 1885; monthly; Editor GÜNTER THIEMIG; circ. 12,000.
- Das Kunstwerk:** 7 Stuttgart, Urbanstrasse 12-16; modern art; bi-monthly.
- Musica:** 35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Postfach; bi-monthly; Editor Dr. WOLFRAM SCHWINGER; circ. 10,000.
- Opernwelt:** Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1963; Editor SPINGEL.
- Theater heute:** Erhard Friedrich Verlag; 3001 Velber, Hannover; f. 1960; Editor FRIEDRICH RISCHBIERTER-MELCHINGER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

- Absatzwirtschaft:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1958; fortnightly; journal for marketing; circ. 11,000; Dir. Dr. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor PETER REICHARD.
- Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1956; monthly; technical, scientific and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; Editors WOLFGANG D. MÜLLER, Dipl.-Ing. R. HOSSNER; circ. 4,000.
- Baurundschau:** Hamburg 20, Deelbøgo 5/7; monthly; publ. by Norddeutscher Fachzeitschriftenverlag; Editor E. STÜRZENACKER.
- Der Betrieb:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 13,975.
- Capital:** Hamburg 1, Pressehaus; business and economics; circ. 125,000.
- Creditreform:** Neuss (Rhein), Marienkirchplatz 6-8; f. 1879; six times yearly; Editor Dr. CARL SWART; circ. 70,000.
- Elektronik-Anzeiger:** Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1969; monthly; Editor Prof. ENGL; circ. 12,100.
- Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 16, P.O.B. 2529, Siegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 31,000.
- Hauttechnischer Anzeiger:** 43 Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1970; monthly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 20,000.
- Illustrierter Wirtschaftspiegel:** 61 Darmstadt, Landgraf-Philipp-Anlage 52; circ. 10,000.
- Industrie-Anzeiger:** Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 27,100.
- VDI Nachrichten:** 4 Düsseldorf 1, Graf-Recke-Strasse 84; weekly; circ. 115,000.
- Versicherungswirtschaft:** 75 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22-24; f. 1948; fortnightly; Editor WALTER FÖHRENBACH; circ. 11,600.
- Wirtschaft und Statistik:** 6500 Mainz-Hechtsheim, P.O.B. 120; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor PATRICK SCHMIDT; circ. 4,000.
- Wirtschafts-Correspondent:** Hamburg 36, Gänsemarkt 21/23; weekly.
- PLUS, Zeitschrift für Unternehmensführung:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1967; journal for company management; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. WERNER SIEGERT; circ. 10,500.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

- Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrer-Zeitung:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindan 58; monthly; published by the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; Editor Dr. KARL BUNGARDT; circ. 120,000.
- Archiv für Berufsbildung:** Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; annually; Editor GÜNTER WIEMANN; circ. 2,000.
- Blätter für Lehrerfortbildung:** München 80, Vilshofenerstrasse 8; monthly; Editor HANS GRÖSCHEL.
- Geographische Rundschau:** Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ERICH OTREMBÄ, Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS, Dr. HANS KNÜBEL, Dr. DIETER NEUKIRCH.
- Management International Review:** Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of International University Contact for Management Education; English, German, French; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. L. PERRIDON (Munich).
- Welt der Schule:** München 80, Vilshofener Str. 8; monthly; Editors HANS DUMANN, SIEGFRIED PALLMANN.
- Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge:** 33 Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. CAESAR HAGENER, Prof. Dr. CARL SCHIETZEL, Prof. ERWIN SCHWARTZ, Dr. HANS TÜTKEN, FRITZ KAPPE; circ. 15,000.
- Zeitschrift für Pädagogik:** Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955.

POPULAR

- Das Beste aus Readers Digest:** 7000 Stuttgart, Rotenbühlplatz 1; Editor Frau MÖRIKE; circ. 1,515,800.
- Bild und Funk:** 7600 Offenburg, Hauptstrasse 130; radio and television weekly; Editor H. MARKWORT; circ. 863,500.
- Brigitte:** Hamburg 1, Pressehaus; woman's magazine; fortnightly; Dir. PETER BRASCH; circ. 1,151,000.
- Bunte Illustrierte:** 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly family illustrated; circ. 1,998,300.
- burda-moden:** 76 Offenburg, Am Kestendamm 2; f. 1949; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 1,800,000.
- FRAU die aktuelle illustrierte:** 4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1965; Editor UTE NAUMANN; circ. 750,000.
- Frau im Spiegel:** 2400 Lübeck, Julius Leber Str. 3; women's magazine; circ. 1,293,000.
- Freundin:** 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly for young women; Editor A. GANZ; circ. 690,500.
- Funk Uhr:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television weekly; Editor W. WREDE; circ. 1,186,700.
- Für Sie:** 2000 Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; women's magazine; circ. 1,280,400.
- Gong Funk-Fernsehzeitung:** 8500 Nürnberg, Luitpoldstr. 35; radio and television weekly; circ. 817,600.
- Heim und Welt:** 3 Hannover, Am Jungfernenplan 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNJES; circ. 1,023,949.
- Hör zu:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television; Editor HANS BLUMH; circ. 4,300,000.
- Ich und Meine Familie:** 5000 Köln 7, Neumarkt 35; women's magazine; Editor H. MAENCHEN; circ. 847,200.
- Jasmin:** 8000 München 80, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; women's magazine; Editor G. PRINZ; circ. 1,662,200.
- Kicker-Sportmagazin:** 85 Nuremberg, Badstr. 4-6; f. 1946; sports weekly illustrated; published by Olympia Verlag; circ. 250,000.

- Mann in der Zeit:** Augsburg; published by Verlag Winfried-Werk GmbH; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.
- Die Mode:** Stuttgart-W, Silberburgstr. 193; fashion; weekly; Dir. CURT E. SCHWAB.
- Neue Post:** Heinrich Bauer Verlag, Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 1; weekly; Editor HEINRICH BAUER; circ. 425,000.
- Neue Revue:** 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 57; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; circ. 2,110,230; Editor-in-Chief HORST EBERT.
- Pardon:** Frankfurt/Main, Hebelstr. 11; f. 1962; satirical monthly; circ. 350,000; Editors ERICH BÄRMEIER, HANS A. NIKEL.
- Moderne Frau:** Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; f. 1948 under the title *Film und Frau*; circ. 750,000.
- Neue Welt:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1932; weekly; Editors PETER PREISS, GÜNTHER GROTKAMP; circ. 950,000.
- Praline:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; women's magazine; circ. 837,600.
- Programm:** Funk-Fernsehen: Hamburg 39, Possmoorweg 1; weekly; Editor JOACHIM WENZ; circ. 250,000.
- Quick:** München 3, Augustenstr. 10; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; published by Verlag Th. Martens G.m.b.H.; Editor HELMUT EILERS; circ. 1,683,895.
- Revue:** München 8, Lucile-Grahn-Str. 37; weekly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; Editor JOCHEN STEINMAYR; circ. 1,300,000.
- Scala international:** Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 384,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Indonesian.
- Schöner Wohnen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstrasse 14; home paper; monthly; Editor JOSEF KREMERSKOTHEN; circ. 448,000.
- 7 Tage:** 6720 Speyer, Wormser Landstrasse; f. 1843; weekly; Editor WERNER FISCHER; circ. 692,654.
- Der Spiegel:** 2000 Hamburg 11, Brandtsdwiete 19/Ost-West Strasse; weekly; f. 1947; political, general; Editor RUDOLF AUGSTEIN; circ. 1,000,000.
- Stern:** Hamburg 1, Speersort 1; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,865,000.
- Twen:** München, Arabellastr. 4/111; f. 1959; monthly; published by Heinrich Bauer Verlag; circ. 300,000.
- TV Hören + Sehen:** 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; Chief Editor ERNST-HEINZ BREIL; circ. 2,030,000.
- Wochenend:** Hamburg, Burchardstrasse 11; f. 1948; weekly; Editor FRED KRAUSE; circ. 1,600,000.

LAW

- Archiv des öffentlichen Rechts:** Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Editors Prof. PETER BADURA, Prof. KONRAD HESSE, Prof. PETER LERCHE; circ. 1,000.
- Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht:** Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. Dr. K. MÖRSBOLD.
- Deutsche Richterzeitung:** Köln 1, Gereonstr. 18-32; f. 1909; monthly; Editor Dr. HERBERT ARNDT; circ. 11,000.
- Juristenzeitung:** Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; fortnightly; Editor Dr. ULRICH WEBER; circ. 8,000.
- Juristische Rundschau:** Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor Dr. HELWIG HASSPFLUG.
- Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht:** Hamburg 13, Abteistr. 34; monthly; Publisher Dr. KURT MITTELSTEIN; circ. 8,800.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS)

Neue Juristische Wochenschrift: München 23, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH BECK; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS DAHS, V. HEINS, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. Ph. MÖHRING; circ. 37,000.

Rechts Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht: 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187; quarterly; Editor KONRAD ZWIEGERT.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Staatswissenschaft: Tübingen, Wilhelm Str. 18; quarterly; Dirs. F. BÖHM, W. G. HOFFMANN, H. SAUERMANN; circ. 1,000.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft: Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Editors PAUL BOCKELMANN, KARL ENGEL, WILHELM GALLAS, ERNST HEINITZ, HANS-HEINRICH JESCHECK, RICHARD LANGE, CLAUD ROXIN, EBERHARD SCHMIDT and HANS WELZEL.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

Akzente: 5000 Köln, Bobstr. 28; f. 1954; Editor HANS BENDER.

Das Bücherschiff: 637 Oberursel/Taunus, Gartenstr. 13; 4 a year; circ. 23,000.

Europa-Archiv: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; f. 1946; twice monthly; organ of the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Managing Editor HERMANN VOLLE; circ. 4,000.

Die Fackel: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 2-4; monthly; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE and HANS ANDERS; circ. 972,000.

Frankfurter Hefte: Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. Dr. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOGON.

Gegenwartskunde: C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-5; quarterly; economics, politics, education; Editors: F.-W. DÖRGE W. GAGEL, H.-H. HARTWICH, W. W. PULS.

Geist und Tat: Frankfurt a.M., Elbestr. 46; Bonn, P.O. Box 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.

German Economic Review: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1963; monthly; Editor DIETER HELD; circ. 4,700.

Historisches Jahrbuch: München, Kaiserstr. 59; f. 1879; yearly; Editor Prof. Dr. JOHANNES SPÖRL; circ. 800.

Hochland: Redaktion Rodenkirchen, Bez. Köln, Moselstr. 34; f. 1903; six times yearly; political, social, literary, artistic; Editor Dr. FRANZ GREINER; circ. 8,000.

Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie: Westdeutscher Verlag, 567 Opladen, Ophovenstr. 1-3; quarterly; Editor RENÉ KONIG (5 Cologne, Zülpicherstr. 182); circ. 900.

Merian: Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; f. 1948; monthly; town and country; Editor Dr. WILL KELLER; circ. 200,000.

Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken); München 13, Ainmillerstr. 26; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. PAESCHKE; circ. 5,400.

Moderne Welt: 4 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21; f. 1960; Published by Econ-Verlag G.m.b.H.; Editor PETER COULMAS; circ. 1,500.

Neue Deutsche Hefte: 1 Berlin 46, Kindelbergweg 7; f. 1954; Editor JOACHIM GÜNTHER; circ. 2,500.

Die Neue Rundschau: Frankfurt a.M., Zeil 65-69; quarterly; Editors Dr. G. B. FISCHER, Dr. RUDOLF HIRSCH; circ. 4,500.

Neue Sammlung: 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; publishers HELLMUT-BECKER, ELISABETH BLOCHMANN, ELISABETH HEIMPEL, HARTMUT VON HENTIG, MARTIN WAGENSCHNEIN; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPEL, Göttingen.

Osteuropa: 51 Aachen, Boxgraben 78; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. KLAUS MEHNERT.

Politik: Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDEL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.

Stimmen der Zeit: 8 Munich 19, Zuccalistr. 16; f. 1865; monthly; cultural; Editor WOLFGANG SEIBEL, S.J.; circ. 10,000.

Universitas: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1946; monthly; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Prof. Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 9,350; quarterly editions in English and Spanish (circ. 4,000).

Welt der Literatur, Die: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1964; fortnightly; literary supplement of Die Welt.

Welt und Wort: 8000 Munich 13, Baucstr. 9; f. 1946; monthly; literary; Editors KARL UDE, Dr. EWALD KATZMANN; circ. 2,200.

Westermanns Monatshefte: 33 Braunschweig, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; circ. 125,000.

Wille und Weg: 8000 München 34, VdK-Abhofach; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 450,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Caritas: Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstr. 18; monthly; Editor Dr. ALFONS FISCHER; circ. 4,000.

Christ in der Gegenwart: Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Dr. theol. h.c. KARL FÄRBER; circ. 45,000.

Die Christliche Familie: 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrtalstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT FISCHER; Editor Dr. FERDINAND OERTEL; circ. 200,000.

Der Dom: Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifacius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 175,000.

Evangelische Theologie: 8000 Munich 13, Isabellastr. 20, Postfach 509; monthly; f. 1934; Chief Editor Dr. JÜRGEN MOLTSMANN; circ. 4,300.

Katholischer Digest: 8750 Aschaffenburg, Weissenburger Str. 42; monthly; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 85,000.

Katholisches Sonntagsblatt: 7304 Ruit b. Stuttgart, Gutenbergstr. 12; weekly; Editors FRANZ UHL, Dr. REINHARD ABELN, PAUL MÜLLER; circ. 140,000.

Kirche und Leben: Münster (W), Aegidiistr. 63 (Süd); f. 1945; weekly; editor Dr. FRANZ KROOS; circ. 230,000.

Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln: 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editor Dr. PETER PAUL PAUQUET; circ. 200,000.

Philosophischer Literatur-Anzeiger: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan, Mühlgasse 3; bi-monthly; circ. 600.

Philosophisches Jahrbuch: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1893; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Dr. H. KRINGS, Prof. Dr. L. OEING-HANHOFF, Prof. Dr. H. ROMBACH.

Theologische Quartalschrift: 74 Tübingen, Kath.-Theol. Seminar, Liebermeisterstrasse 12; quarterly; f. 1819;

Editors Prof. Dr. MAX SECKLER, Prof. Dr. JOSEF RIEF;
circ. 1,000.

Theologische Rundschau: Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; quarterly; Dirs. RUDOLF BULTMANN, ERICH DINKLER, WERNER GEORG KÜMMEL; circ. 1,000.

Der Weg: Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor H. SCHWANECKE; circ. 125,000.

Weltbild: Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; twice-weekly; Catholic; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 6000,000.

Zeitschrift für Philosophische Forschung: Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim (Glan), Mühlgasse 3; quarterly; organ of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Philosophie; circ. 1,250.

Zeitwende: Postfach 643, 4830 Gütersloh; twice monthly; cultural; Editor Dr. WOLFGANG BÖHME; circ. 1,400.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Angewandte Chemie: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; fortnightly; f. 1888; Editor H. GRÜNEWALD; circ. 12,000; f. 1962; monthly; international edition in English publ. jointly by Verlag Chemie and Academic Press (New York/London); circ. 3,500.

Archiv der Pharmazie: Weinheim, Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. H. AUERHOFF; circ. 4,400.

Ärztliche Forschung: München-Gräfelting, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1947; monthly; results of medical research; Editor Prof. Dr. K. BRECHT; circ. 2,000.

Ärztliche Praxis: München-Gräfelting, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice weekly; Editor Dr. H. HALLER; circ. 45,000.

Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie: Verlag Chemie, Weinheim (Bergstr.), Pappelallee 3; monthly; f. 1894; Editors H. WITTE, K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1928; fortnightly; Editors K. STEFFES, D. MOEGLING; circ. 6,500.

Chemische Berichte: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1868; monthly; Editor H. ZAHN; circ. 3,300.

Chemische Industrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1949; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; Dir. WILHELM ZÜNDLER; Editor LOTHAR FRANZKE; circ. 6,200.

Der Chirurg: 1 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; monthly; f. 1929; Editors Prof. Dr. O. LINDENSCHMIDT, Prof. Dr. G. HEBERER, Prof. Dr. E. KERN; circ. 4,900.

Deutsche Apotheker-Zeitung: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1861; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. F. SCHLEMMER, H. HÜGEL, Dr. H. R. PETRI, Dr. SIGRID R. KULMEY; circ. 15,400.

Der deutsche Arzt: Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; twice monthly; Editor ULRICH BORN; circ. 72,000.

Deutsche Automobil-Revue: Frankfurt a.M., Städelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.

Der Diabetiker: Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; circ. 25,000.

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift: Stuttgart, Herdweg 63; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, H. KRAUSS, R. H. ROSIE.

Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift: München 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly; dental surgery; Editors Prof. Dr. A. KRÖNCKE, Dr. G. MASCHINSKI.

Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin: München, Trogerstr. 56; two vols. yearly; Editors Prof. Drs. H. BARTELHEIMER, F. HARTMANN, R. HEGGLIN, A. HEYMER, H. REINWEIN, R. SCHOEN.

Elektro-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1948; 28 issues a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 15,100.

Erdkundo: 53 Bonn, Giergasse 11; f. 1947; quarterly; scientific; Editors Profs. Drs. H. HAHN, W. KULS, W. LAUER, H. MENSCHING; circ. 1,500.

Europa Chemie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service of the review *Chemische Industrie*; Dir. WILHELM ZÜNDLER; Editor Dipl. Chem. H. SEIDEL; circ. 7,200.

Frankfurter Zeitschrift für Pathologie: München 27, Trogerstr. 56; yearly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. BREDT and Prof. Dr. W. ROTTER.

Geologische Rundschau: Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Mendig, Braucrstr. 5; general, geological; circ. 3,000.

Historisches Jahrbuch: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4, f. 1879; two double vols. per year; Editor Prof. Dr. J. SPÖRL.

Hippokrates: 7 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; quarterly; medical theory and practice; Editors Prof. Dr. K. E. ROTHSCHUH, Dr. FRITZ BRECKE.

Jahrbuch für Psychologie, Psychotherapie und medizinische Anthropologie: Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herderstr. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. J. REVERS.

Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie: Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1932; about 12 issues a year; circ. 2,300.

Kosmos: Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor WOLFGANG BECHTLE; circ. 120,000.

Medizinische Klinik: 8 München 15, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. W. KOEPEPE, Prof. Dr. H. BERGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT; circ. 24,000.

Medizinische Monatsschrift: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1947; monthly; general therapy; Editor Dr. M. BRAUN-STAPPENBECK; circ. 6,500.

Mikrokosmos: 7 Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.

Nachrichten aus Chemie und Technik: 694 Weinheim, Bosch Str. 12; f. 1953; fortnightly; circ. 22,000.

Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau: 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1948; monthly; scientific; Editors HANS RÖTTA, ROSWITHA SCHMID; circ. 8,600.

Planta Medica: Stuttgart-O, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. E. SCHRATZ.

Pro Medico: München-Gräfelting, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor H. HALLER; circ. 6,000.

Therapie der Gegenwart: München 15, Pettenkoferstrasse 18; f. 1890; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. HANS-WERNER KOEPEPE; circ. 20,000.

Zahnärztliche Praxis: München-Gräfelting, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. J. MÜNCH; circ. 11,600.

Zahnärztliche Welt, Zahnärztliche Rundschau: 69 Heidelberg, Wilckensstr. 3-5; f. 1891; twice monthly; Editor Dr. A. HÜTHIG; circ. 10,500.

Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin—Der Landarzt: 1 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1924; thrice monthly; Editors Dr. H. BÜHLER, Dr. W. MAHRINGER, Dr. K. WEIDNER, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Dr. W. GERCKE.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie und Grenzgebiete: 7000 Stuttgart-O, Neckarstrasse 121; f. 1964; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOPPICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN.

Zeitschrift für Metallkunde: 7 Stuttgart 1, Seestrasse 75; monthly; metal research; Editors W. KÖSTER, E. GEBHARDT, P. HAASEN, V. SCHUMACHER.

Zeitschrift für Neurologie: Springer-Verlag, 69 Heidelberg 1, Neuenheimer Landstr. 28-30, Postfach 1780; f. 1971; continuation of *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Neuroheilkunde*.

Zeitschrift für Physik: 6900 Heidelberg, Philosophenweg 16; nine per year; Editors Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL, Prof. Dr. J. HANS D. JENSEN, Prof. Dr. E. FÜNFER, Prof. Dr. G. LEIBFRIED.

NEWS AGENCY

dpa Deutscho Presse-Agentur G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; f. 1949; supplies all the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in the German Federal Republic and West Berlin with its radio teleprinter services and regional services. English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German language news is also transmitted regularly to press agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in Europe and overseas. The dpa Television News Service delivers daily news films to European overseas television stations. Joint Gen. Mans. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYENEN, Dr. THILO POHLERT; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANS BENIRSCHKE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse (France): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 5; Man. M. BOOSZ.

ANSA (Italy): 53 Bonn, Presshaus 1/21; Bureau Man. LUIGI SAPORITO.

Antara (Indonesia): 5 Cologne, Schildergasse 84A.

AP (U.S.A.): 6 Frankfurt, Moselstr. 27; Chief of Bureau RICHARD K. O'MALLEY.

BTA (Bulgaria): 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Man. RADOSLAV GORNENSKI.

Central News Agency (Republic of China): 53 Bonn, Germanenstr. 63.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/206.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270.

Middle East News Agency (Egypt): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelmstr. 1.

Reuters (U.K.): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270.

UPI (U.S.A.): 6 Frankfurt, Kurt Schuhmacherstr. 30-32; News Editor for Germany CHARLES W. H. RIDLEY.

The following agencies are also represented: Jiji Press and Tass.

PRESS AND JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger e.V. (Association of Newspaper Publishers): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Kölnerstr. 135; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES BINKOWSKI; Sec. PHILIPP RIEDERLE, ALEXANDER VON KUK, GÜNTHER X. REIMANN; there are 9 Land Associations affiliated with the union.

Deutscher Journalisten Verband (German Press Association): 53 Bonn, Bennauerstrasse 60; Chair. HELMUT CROUS; Sec. HANS DAWILL.

Deutscher Presserrat: (German Press Council) 532 Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 46.

Verband Deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger e.V. (Association of Publishers of Periodicals): 53 Bonn, Bundeskanzlerplatz, Bonn Center HI 1003; Chair. ALFRED STROTBE; there are six Land Associations affiliated with the union.

Verein der Ausländischen Presse in Deutschland (V.A.P.) (Foreign Press Association): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus 1/35.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,850 publishing firms in the German Federal Republic, of which nearly 80 per cent produce less than ten books a year. There is no national publishing centre: West Berlin has 238 publishers, Munich 222, Stuttgart 180, Hamburg 179, Frankfurt 119, Düsseldorf 81 and Cologne 69.

Abendland-Verlag: Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1, Bergstrasse 11; children's books.

Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Athenaion: 6 Frankfurt am Main, Falkensteiner Str. 75-77; f. 1912; biology, history, politics, literature; Dir. FRANZ DIETRICH.

Karl Alber Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7800 Freiburg i.Br., Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1939; history and theory of science, psychology, sociology, education, philosophy, politics.

Wilhelm Andermann Verlag: München 22, Königinstr. 47; f. 1921; fine arts, geography.

Apollo-Verlag Paul Lincke o.H.G.: 1 Berlin 45, Ostpreussendamm 26; f. 1949; Dirs. WERNER SEIFERT, ERICH SEIFERT.

Arani Verlags-G.m.b.H.: 1 Berlin 33, Bismarckplatz 1; f. 1947; reference, political, general; Dir. OSCAR SCHOLZ.

Arena-Verlag: Talavera 7-11, 8700 Würzburg; education, philosophy, psychology, children's.

Artemis Verlag G.m.b.H.: 8 Munich 23, Martiusstr. 8/III; f. 1946; encyclopaedias; Dir. Dr. DIETER LUTZ.

Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 44 Münster/Westfalen, Gallitzinstr. 13, Postfach 1124; f. 1720; education, Catholic literature, history, fiction, law, political and economic science, natural science, philosophy, arts; Dirs. MAXFRITZ HÜFFER, Dr. ANTON WILHELM HÜFFER.

Johannes Asmus Verlag: Hamburg 39, Maria-Louisenstrasse 45; f. 1922; music, encyclopaedias and dictionaries, art; Dir. J. ASMUS.

Athenäum Verlag G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Falkensteiner Str. 75-77; f. 1949; literary criticism, linguistics, philosophy, memoirs, social science, anthropology; Dirs. WALTER J. JOHNSON, DIETRICH PINKERNEIL.

Atlantis-Verlag Dr. Martin Hürlimann: Freiburg i. Br., Rosastr. 9, Postfach 127; f. 1930; art, literature, music, children's; Dir. Dr. MAX MITTLER.

J. P. Bachem Verlag: Köln, Ursulaplatz 1; f. 1818; theology, philosophy, sociology, political science, periodicals; Dirs. Dr. PETER BACHEM, GERD HORBACH.

- Badenia Verlag und Druckerei G.m.b.H.:** Karlsruhe, Ecke Pfalz-/August-Dosenbach-Strasse; f. 1874; religion, text-books, school books, fiction; Dir. Dr. HELMUT WALTER.
- Bardtschlagel Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 8000 Munich, 90 Schönerstrasse 7; juvenile literature, pedagogics; Dr. PETER EISMANN.
- Bastion-Verlag:** Düsseldorf-Lierenfeld, Höherweg 278; f. 1948; religion, fiction; Dir. J. PÖRZ.
- O. Bauer Verlag:** Stuttgart-Sillenbuch, Mendelssohnstrasse 71, Postfach 103; f. 1945; protestant religion, literature; Dir. OTTO BAUER.
- BLV Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.:** 8 München 13, Lothstrasse 29; agriculture, forestry, art and belles-lettres, housekeeping, gardening; Dirs. Dr. A. EGGER, OSCAR PAULI, CURT OESTERREICHER.
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Max Niemeyer Verlag: 74 Tübingen, Pfondorferstr. 4; f. 1870; scholarly books on philology, philosophy, history, linguistics; Dir. ROBERT HARSCH-NIEMEYER.

Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung G.m.b.H.: 8000 München 19, Romanstr. 16; f. 1946; politics, belles lettres, history, science, travel, adventure, sports and music; Dirs. BERTHOLD SPANGENBERG, GERHARD WEISS.

Oelschläger'sche Buchdruckerei: 7260 Calw, Weidensteige 18; geography, travel.

Johannes Oertel: 8000 München 8, Prinzregentenstr. 64; f. 1935; music; Propr. M. S. SCHORKOPF.

R. Oldenbourg Verlag K.G.: München 8, Roscnheimerstr. 145; f. 1858; technology, science, history, text-books, mathematics, economics, dictionaries, periodicals; Dirs. Dr. R. OLDENBOURG, Dr. C. VON CORNIDES.

Günter Olzog Verlag: München 22, Thiersehstr. 11; history, politics, economics.

Paul Parey: Berlin 61, Lindenstr. 44/47; and Hamburg 1, Spitalerstr. 12; f. 1848; agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science, forestry, hunting and fishing; Dirs. Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH GEORGI, CHRISTIAN GEORGI.

Patmos-Verlag G.m.b.H.: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Charlottenstr. 80/86, Postfach 6213; f. 1910; Catholic theology, religious education; Dir. Dr. P. BÖHRINGER.

Paul Pattloch Verlag: 8750 Aschaffenburg, Herstattstr.; f. 1827; theology; Dirs. BERNARD PATTLOCH, RITA PATTLOCH.

Paulinus-Verlag: 55 Trier, Fleischstr. 61/65, Postfach 306/326; f. 1875; religious literature and theology, archaeology, history, periodicals; Dir. WERNER ADRIAN.

C. Pfeffer Verlag: 6900 Heidelberg, Brunnengasse 18/24, Postfach 1370; f. 1884; geography, travel; Dirs. Dr. PAUL WELL, GERHARD PFEFFER.

Phaidon Verlags-G.m.b.H.: 5000 Köln 41, Bachemerstr. 86; f. 1951; art, history; Dir. A. SCHLEBER.

R. Piper & Co. K.G.: 8 München 13, Georgenstr. 4, Postfach 120; literature, philosophy, arts, psychology, sociology, political science, education, biology; Dir. KLAUS PIPER.

Polyglott-Verlag, Dr. Bolte K.G.: 8 Munich 23, Neusser Str. 3; f. 1909; travel guides, maps, language guides.

Port Verlag G.m.b.H.: 73 Esslingen-Wifflinghausen, Dulpweg 9; f. 1946; philosophy, fiction, belles lettres; Dir. Dr. K. PORT.

Prestel-Verlag: 8 Munich 2, Jungfernturmstr. 2; fine arts, arts and crafts, art history, travel; Dirs. GEORGETTE CAPELLMANN, GUSTAV STRESOW.

Verlag Friedrich Pustet: 84 Regensburg, Gutenbergstr. 8; f. 1826; religion, philosophy, art, liturgical books, church music; Propr. Dr. FRIEDRICH PUSTET.

Quell-Verlag: Stuttgart-S, Furtbachstr. 12a, Postfach 897; Protestant literature; Dir. Dr. HELMUT RIETHMÜLLER.

Quelle & Meyer: Heidelberg, Schloss-Wolfsbrunnen-Weg 29; f. 1906; Dir. Dr. WALTER KISSLING.

Walter Rau Verlag: 896 Kempten 1, Höhenstr. 53, Postfach 53; literature, translations, art; Dir. W. RAU.

Karl Rauch Verlag G.m.b.H.: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Humboldstr. 22, Postfach 6520; history, translations, art, Dirs. HARALD EBNER, PETER BAGEL.

A. Rausch Verlag G.m.b.H.: Heidelberg, Haspelgasse 12, Postfach 1407; politics, history, travel, science.

- Ravenstein Geographische Verlagsanstalt:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Wielandstr. 31-35; f. 1830; maps and atlases; Dirs. HELGA RAVENSTEIN, RÜDIGER BOSSE.
- Philipp Reclam, jun.:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Mönchstr. 27-31, Postfach 466; f. 1828; literature, literary criticism, fiction, philosophy, biography, fine arts, music; Acting Partner Dr. HEINRICH RECLAM.
- Verlag Regensburg:** 44 Münster, Schaumburgstr. 6-10; f. 1591; Catholic and scientific books; Dir. Dr. BERNHARD LUCAS.
- Hanns Reich Verlag:** München 71, Buchauerstrasse 4; f. 1946; photographic, aeronautical, popular science, children's books, calendars; Pres. HANNS REICH.
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- Ernst Reinhardt:** 8 Munich 19, Kemnatenstr. 46; f. 1899; psychology, education, philosophy, nature; Propr. HERMANN JUNGCK.
- Rhenus Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Am Wehrhahn; f. 1947; economics; Dir. PAUL E. FELDER.
- Dr. Riederer Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannastrasse 60, P.O.B. 447; technology; Dir. Ing. M. GROITZSCH.
- Ring Verlag:** 7730 Villingen, Klosterring 1, Postfach 86; politics; Dir. HERBERT HOLZHÄUER.
- Rowohlt Verlag G.m.b.H. and Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag G.m.b.H.:** Reinbek bei Hamburg, Hamburgerstr. 17; f. 1908/1953; politics, science, fiction, translations of international literature; Dir. HEINRICH MARIA LEDIG-ROWOHLT.
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- Safari-Verlag Reinhard Jaspert:** 1 Berlin 33, Rüdesheimerplatz 3; f. 1921; art, history, zoology, general science, travel; Dir. REINHARD JASPERT.
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- M. & H. Schaper Verlag:** Hannover-Waldhausen, Grazerstr. 20; f. 1897; agriculture, breeding, horticulture, veterinary science, forestry; Dirs. Frau BARBARA KOCI-MÜNCHMEYER, R. MÜNCHMEYER.
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- Fachverlag Schiele & Schön G.m.b.H.:** Berlin, 61 Markgrafstr. 11; f. 1946; technology; Dirs. WILLI SCHÖN, PETER SCHÖN.
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- Erich Schmidt Verlag:** Berlin, 30, Genthinerstr. 306; law, economics, philology; technology, children's books, Man. ERICH SCHMIDT.
- Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag:** 63 Giessen, Pestalozzistrasse 1-3, P.O. Box 21108; f. 1847; German studies, East European studies, geography, folklore; Dir. S. SCHMITZ.
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- Verlag Lambert Schneider G.m.b.H.:** 69 Heidelberg, Hausackerweg 16; f. 1925; science, literature, Judaism; Dir. L. STIEHM.
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- B. Schott's Söhne:** 65 Mainz, Weihergarten 1-11, Postfach 3640; f. 1770; music publishers; Proprs. Dr. Dr. L. E. STRECKER, H. SCHNEIDER-SCHOTT; Dirs. Dr. ARNO VOLK, GERHARD KAMLEITER.
- Marion von Schröder Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21; f. 1935; fiction, foreign literature, biography, non-fiction for women, science fiction and fantastica.
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- Schwabenverlag A.G.:** 7000 Stuttgart, Landhausstr. 25, Postfach 112; f. 1848; Catholic theology, general; Dir. PAUL LÖCHER.
- Societäts-Verlag:** Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71/81; f. 1921; publisher H. SCHEFFLER; literature, art.
- Verlag Frankfurter Bücher:** Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71/81; f. 1957; publisher H. SCHEFFLER; politics, history.
- W. Spemann Verlag:** 7000 Stuttgart 1, Pfäzerstr. 5/7; f. 1873; history, culture, art; Dirs. R. KELLER, E. NEHMANN.
- Adolf Sponholtz Verlag:** Inh., C.W. Niemeyer, 325 Hamelyn, Osterstr. 19; f. 1894; literature, poetry; Dir. GÜNTHER NIEMEYER.
- Springer Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg, New York K.G.:** 1 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; f. 1842; medicine, science, technology, law economics; Proprs. Dr. HEINZ GÖTZE, Dr. KONRAD F. SPRINGER.
- Axel Springer Verlag G.m.b.H.:** Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; f. 1947; Dirs. AXEL SPRINGER, KARL ANDREAS VOSS, CHRISTIAN KRACHT, PETER TAMM.
- Dr. Dietrich Steinkopff:** 6100 Darmstadt, Saalbaustr. 12, Postfach 1008; f. 1908; medical and science books and periodicals; Dir. JÜRGEN STEINKOPFF.
- Lothar Stiehm Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 69 Heidelberg, Hausackerweg 16; literature; Dir. L. STIEHM.
- Südverlag G.m.b.H.:** Konstanz, Marktstätte 4; f. 1946; literature, history, children's books; Dirs. JOHANNES WEYL, BARBARA WEYL, Dr. BRIGITTE WEYL.
- Suhrkamp Verlag K.G.:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Grüneburgweg 69, Postfach 2446; f. 1950; modern German and foreign fiction, philosophy, poetry; Dir. SIEGFRIED UNSELD.
- Taunus-Verlag:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M. NO, Am Lohrberg 2; sheet music, music literature, theatre; Dir. L. GRAHL.
- Georg Thieme Verlag:** Stuttgart-Nord, Herdweg 63; f. 1886; medicine and natural science; Dirs. Dr. GÜNTHER HAUFF, Dr. ALBRECHT GREUNER.
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- Thomas-Verlag:** 4152 Kempen/Niederrhein 1, Burgstr. 30; f. 1871; Catholic literature, belles lettres, children's books; Dir. HERBERT HÜMMELER.
- Triltsch Konrad Druck- und Verlagsanstalt:** 8700 Würzburg, Haugerring 5, Postfach 1011; f. 1905; education, music, philosophy, physics, mathematics, theatre, pedagogy; Dir. BARBARA TRILTSCH.
- F. Trüben Verlag:** 2800 Bremen, Parkstr. 83; f. 1931; fiction, history; Dir. FRIEDRICH TRÜBEN.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

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- Universitas-Verlag:** 1000 Berlin 30, Welsersstr. 10, 12; f. 1920; travel, fiction, biography; Dirs. Dr. KLAUS SCHWEITZER, PAUL VON BERGEN.
- Urban Verlag:** 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Mozartstr. 18; f. 1923; art history, prehistory; Dir. HELEN MAYER.
- Urban & Schwarzenberg:** 8 Munich 15, Pettenkoferstr. 18; f. 1866; medicine, natural science; Proprs. Dr. HEINZ URBAN, ERNST URBAN; branches in Berlin and Vienna.
- Franz Vahlen Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 1000 Berlin 45, Willdenowstr. 6; f. 1870; law, economics; Dirs. JOHANNES GUNDLACH, ERIKA GEBHARDT.
- Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlag:** Göttingen, Theaterstr. 13; f. 1735; education, Protestant literature, law, social science, medical psychology, mathematics, technology, philosophy, literature and linguistics, history, fiction; Dirs. GÜNTHER RUPRECHT, HELLMUT RUPRECHT, Dr. ARNDT RUPRECHT, Dr. DIETRICH RUPRECHT.
- Verlag Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn G.m.b.H.:** 33 Brunswick, Burgplatz 1, Postfach 3367; f. 1786; books on mathematics, natural sciences and technics; scientific and technical periodicals.
- C. R. Vincentz-Verlag:** 3 Hanover, Schiffgraben 43; f. 1893; science, trade, building; Dir. KURT VINCENTZ.
- Horst E. Visser Verlag:** Duisburg, Lutherstr. 14; dictionaries, linguistics; Dir. H. E. VISSER.
- Ernst Wasmuth Verlag:** 7400 Tübingen, Fürststr. 133; f. 1872; architecture, archæology, art; Dir. GÜNTHER WASMUTH.
- Christian Wegner Verlag:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Lippeltstr. 1; f. 1936; fiction, translations; Dir. Dr. MATTHIAS WEGNER.

- A. Weichert Verlag und Neuer Jungendschriften Verlag:** 3 Hanover, Drotestrasse 14-16; f. 1872; children's books.
- Gebrüder Weiss Verlag:** 1000 Berlin 62, Hewaldstr. 9; f. 1945; fiction, popular science, children's books, science fiction, pocket books; Propr. RICHARD WEISS.
- Werk-Verlag Dr. Edmund Banaschewski:** München-Gräfelng, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; f. 1938; dentistry, medicine, technology; Propr. Dr. E. BANASCHESKI.
- G. Westermann Verlag:** 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1838; cartography, education, science, technology, fiction, periodicals; Dirs. Dr. JÜRGEN MACKENSEN, DIRK TEBBENJOHANNIS, KLAUS HILLIG.
- Bruno Wilkens Verlag:** 3000 Hannover-Buchholz, Postfach 8; medicine; Propr. BRUNO WILKENS.
- Winkler-Verlag:** München 23, Martiusstr. 8; f. 1945.
- Carl Winter Universitätsverlag:** Heidelberg, Lutherstr. 59; f. 1822; philology, literature; Dir. OTTO F. SCHÜTTE.
- Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.:** 7 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; science, medicine, pharmacology; Dirs. Prof. Dr. F. SCHLEMMER, E. VAETH, H. RÖTTA.
- Friedrich Wittig Verlag:** 2000 Hamburg 39, Bebelallee 11; f. 1946; history, religion, fiction.
- Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins:** 74 Tübingen, Postfach 2740, Goethestr. 6; f. 1926; fiction, biography, music, politics, history, poetry; Propr. HERMANN LEINS.
- Johann Joseph Zimmer Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 5451 Leutesdorf, Kreuzringbücherei; f. 1939; art, religion, philosophy; Propr. JOHANN JOSEF ZIMMER.
- Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Amelungstr. 4; f. 1948; poetry, non-fiction, fiction; Mans. CHARLES and KURT LINGENBRINK.

PRINCIPAL ASSOCIATION OF BOOK PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS

- Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels e.V.:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 3914, Grosser Hirschgraben 17-21; f. 1825; Chair. Dr. ERNST KLETT; Man. Dir. R. A. WERNER SEIDL; for periodical publs. see Buchhandler-Vereinigung G.m.b.H. under Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (A.R.D.) (*Association of Public Law Broadcasting Organizations*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bertramshof; Chair. GERHARD SCHROEDER; the co-ordinating body of the Federal German Radio and Television organizations; Members are: Bayerischer Rundfunk, Deutsche Welle, Deutschlandfunk, Hessischer Rundfunk, Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Radio Bremen, Sender Freies Berlin, Süddeutscher Rundfunk; R.I.A.S. is represented on the Council by an observer.

In 1970 there were 19,622,443 radio receivers and 16,674,742 television receivers in the Federal Republic.

RADIO

Each of the members of A.R.D. broadcasts 2-3 programmes. Deutsche Welle and Deutschland Funk broadcast programmes for Europe and overseas.

Deutschlandfunk: 5 Cologne 51, Lindenallee 7; twenty-four hours daily broadcasting from seven stations; Dir. FRANZ THEDIECK; Dir. of Current Affairs Programmes S. THOMAS; Dir. of Cultural Programmes Dr. J. PETERSEN; Dir. of European Programmes Dr. JÜRGEN REISS; Controller of Programme Organization E. IMELMANN; Administrative Dir. Frhr. von SELL; Technical Dir. O. SCHEFFLER.

TELEVISION

Members of A.R.D. (except Deutsche Welle and Deutschlandfunk) supply a national programme, Deutsches Fernsehen, regional programmes and an educational "Third Programme".

Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen: 65 Mainz, Postfach 4040; f. 1963 by the Länder Governments as a second television channel; eighty-eight stations; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. K. HOLZAMER; Dir. of Programmes J. VIEHÖVER.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

REGIONS

Bayerischer Rundfunk: 8 Munich 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Chair. CHRISTIAN WALLENREITER; Admin. Dir. HANS SPIES; Technical Dir. FERDINAND MARIA DASER; Radio Dir. WALTER VON CUBE; Television Dirs. Dr. CLEMENS MÜNSTER, Dr. HELMUT OELLER.

RADIO

There are five Medium Wave, one Short Wave, and fifty-one VHF transmitters. There are studios at Munich, Nuremberg and Bonn supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are thirty-three transmitters and 122 relay stations.

Radio Bremen: 28 Bremen, Heinrich Hertzstr. 13; Chair. HANS ABICH; Technical Dir. H. HEYER.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave, one Short Wave and five VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

There are three transmitters.

Sender Freies Berlin: 1 Berlin 19, Masurcnallee 8-14; Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG HAUS; Dir.-Gen. FRANZ BARSIG.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave and three VHF transmitters supplying three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are two transmitters.

Hessischer Rundfunk: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Bertramstr. 8; Gen. Dir. WERNER HESS; Chair. Admin. Council Dr. FRITZ HOCH; Chair. Radio Council HEINRICH FISCHER; Dir. Television HANS OTTO GRÜNEFELD; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. HENNING WICHT.

RADIO

There are two Medium Wave and seventeen VHF transmitters. Studios in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Bonn and Kassel supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are fourteen transmitters and ninety-four relay stations.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk (N.D.R.): 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaumchaussee 132-134; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD SCHRÖDER; Dir. Radio Programmes F. REINHOLZ; Dir. Television Programmes D. SCHWARZKOPF; Technical Dir. Dr. H. RINDFLEISCH.

RADIO

There are nine Medium Wave and thirty-two VHF transmitters. Studios in Hamburg, Hanover, Kiel, Flensburg, Oldenburg, Berlin and Bonn supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are thirty-two transmitters and eighty-one relay stations.

Saarländischer Rundfunk: 6600 Saarbrücken, Funkhaus Schloss Halberg, Postfach 1050; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FRANZ MAI; Radio Dir. Dr. W. ZILBUS; Television Dir. KARL SCHNELTING; Technical Dir. E. BÖHNKE.

RADIO

There are one Medium Wave and nine VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes.

TELEVISION

There is one transmitter with sixteen relay stations.

Süddeutscher Rundfunk: 7000 Stuttgart 1, P.O.B. 837; f. 1924; Man. Dir. Dr. HANS BAUSCH; Programme Dir. Dr. PETER KEHM; Technical Dir. Dr. HELMUT RUPP; Admin. Dir. FRIEDRICH MUELLER; Television Dir. HORST JAEDICKE; publ. *Südfunk*.

RADIO

There are ten Medium Wave, one Short Wave and twenty-four VHF transmitters. Studios in Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Ulm and Heilbronn provide three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are six transmitters and seventy-seven relay stations.

Südwestfunk: 757 Baden-Baden, Hans-Bredow-Str. 5; Chair. HELMUT HAMMERSCHMIDT; Dir. Radio Programmes M. HÄBERLEN; Technical Dir. Dr. WALTER KNÖPFEL; Admin. Dir. FRITZ AECKERLE; Chief of Television Section Dr. H. J. LANGE; Public Relations HORST SCHARFENBERG.

RADIO

There are seven Medium Wave, one Short Wave and fifty VHF transmitters. Studios in Baden-Baden, Mainz, Freiburg and Tübingen supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are twenty-three transmitters and 210 relay stations.

Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR): 5 Cologne, Appellhofplatz 1; Dir. KLAUS VON BISMARCK; Technical Dir. W. WERNER; Dir. Radio Programmes Dr. FRITZ BRÜHL; Dir. Television Section Dr. P. SCHOLL-LATOUR.

RADIO

There are seven Medium Wave and thirty-four VHF transmitters. Studios at Köln, Bonn, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Münster, Bielefeld and Essen supply three programmes.

TELEVISION

There are twenty-two transmitters and 180 relay stations.

EXTERNAL RADIO SERVICE

Deutsche Welle: 5 Cologne, Hohenzollernring 62/68, Postfach 10 04 44; German short-wave service; Dir. Gen. WALTER STEIGNER; Dir. Political Programmes JOHANNES GROSS; Dir. Cultural Programmes CHR. V. CHMIELEWSKI; Tech. Dir. G. RÖSSLER; Admin. Dir. Dr. H. FELLHAUER.

There are nine 100 kW. and two 250 kW. transmitters.

Programmes: Asia: German, English, Indonesian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit; Near East: German, Arabic, Maghrebi, Persian; Africa: German, English, French, Swahili, Hausa, Amharic; Latin America: German, Portuguese, Spanish; North America: German, English, French; Europe: German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish; East Europe: Russian, Czech, Slovak, Croat, Serbian, Slovenian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Bulgarian.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

RIAS (*Rundfunk in amerikanischen Sektor Berlins*)
1 Berlin 62, Kufsteiner Str. 69; Intendant ROLAND MÜLLERBURG.

RADIO

There are five Medium Wave, two Short Wave and three VHF transmitters, supplying two programmes to Berlin and East Germany.

FOREIGN RADIO STATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

American Forces Network: A.P.O. 09757, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer HAROLD W. RÖDER; Programme Dir. ROBERT J. HARLAN.

There are thirty-one Medium Wave and eleven VHF transmitters.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: Cologne/Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller: JOHN K. PARSONS; Senior Programme Organizer: JOHN HEDGES; Chief Engineer: MICHAEL E. TOWNLEY; also studio in Berlin.

There are eight VHF transmitters.

Radio Free Europe: Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.; München 22, Englischer

Garten 1; Pres. (Free Europe Inc.) WILLIAM P. DURREE; Dir. (Radio Free Europe) RALPH E. WALTER.

There are one Medium Wave and thirteen Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Bulgarian.

Radio Liberty: 8 München 81, Arabellastr. 18; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Executive Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT.

There are seventeen Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Russian and nineteen regional languages of the U.S.S.R.

Voice of America (*Relay Station and Program Center*): München 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

There are one Long Wave, one Medium Wave and ten Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Hindi, Urdu, E. Bengali, W. Bengali, German, Arabic, Romanian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Slovene, French and Serbo-Croat.

The Munich Program Center serves as the collective European correspondent for the Voice of America. It provides its Washington office with political commentaries, special events features and similar programming material for use in Washington-originated radio programmes.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

At the end of the Second World War devaluation had rendered the Reichsmark nearly worthless. As a result the Deutsche Mark (DM) was introduced in 1948 with a parity of 4.2 DM per \$. It was subsequently revalued in 1961 at 4 DM per \$, and after much speculation in 1969 was allowed to float prior to and during the General Elections. When the D-Mark was finally fixed at the end of October, its parity had risen to 3.66 DM per \$. Confidence in the D-Mark, which is one of Europe's most stable currencies, has made it into an internationally sought after hard currency.

Until 1957 the issue of bank notes was the responsibility of the *Bank Deutscher Länder*; since that time the task has been carried out by the *Deutsche Bundesbank* (Federal Bank), with its central offices in the *Länder* acting as "main administrative organs of the Federal Bank". In exercising its legal powers, the Federal Bank is not subject to control from the Government. Apart from the Federal Bank there are central financial institutions with special tasks such as the Credit Institute for Reconstruction (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) which administers European Recovery Plan funds, the Equalization of Burdens Bank (*Lastenausgleichsbank*) which administers funds for the rehabilitation of refugees, and the clearing houses of the communal banks—the German Municipal Bank, the Industrial Credit Bank, and the Agricultural Annuity Bank.

There are over 1,600 institutions with 15,000 branches in the banking sector of the Federal Republic, and the three largest banks are the Deutsche Bank, the Commerzbank, and the Dresdner Bank. All of these three carry on the German Private bank tradition of *universal banking*, whereby banks offer advice and carry out all kinds of financial transaction on their customers' behalf. Although the Deutsche Bank has over 800 branches, and the Commerzbank over 570, 83 per cent of all bank-branches have

less than ten employees, and there is considerable competition from the large number of small establishments. The Post Office runs a well established *giro system*, and there are over 850 *small savings banks* with 3,700 branches, mainly run by local, municipal, and rural authorities, which hold about 60 per cent of the capital in the savings sector. During the last few years the savings banks have been encroaching upon the formerly commercial bank monopoly of industrial credit. Also important are the *Credit Co-operatives* such as the "Volksbanken" which grant industrial credit, and the "Raiffeisenkassen" which deal in agricultural credit. The "Bayerische Hypothek und Wechsel Bank" is a typical *regional bank*, and an example of a *specialist bank* which has rapidly grown into one of Germany's major banks is the trade-union and consumer co-operatives owned "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft" which originally specialized in the salvage of floundering business.

There are about 8,900 *insurance companies* and 31 *building societies* operating in the Federal Republic, of which 910 of the former and 17 of the latter are subject to supervision by Federal Board of Control for Insurance and Building Savings; the remainder being controlled by *Länder* authorities. Of the insurance companies 251 specialize in forms of life insurance, 220 in pensions, 100 in accident insurance, 172 in general insurance, 85 in agriculture, 38 in shipping, and 34 in re-insurance. 168 foreign companies operate in the Federal Republic, 143 of them from OECD countries. In 1967 the receipts of all branches of insurance totalled 24.4 billion D-Marks.

There are stock-exchanges at West Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt-am-Main (considered to be the financial capital of the Federal Republic), Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, and Stuttgart.

BANKS

I. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6 Frankfurt am Main 1, Taunusanlage 4-6; Pres. Dr. KARL KLASSEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER; Dirs. Dr. BERNHARD BENNING, Dr. ROLF GOCHT, Dr. HEINRICH IRMLER, WERNER LUCHT, JOHANNES TÜNGELER, Dr. ERICH ZACHAU.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management (vacant).

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8 Munich 2, Postfach, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management CARL WAGENHÖFER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: 1 Berlin Charlottenburg, Leibnizstr. 7-10; Pres. Board of Management Dr. FRANZ SUCHAN.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: 28 Bremen, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 1, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON SCHELLING.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management LEOPOLD W. BRÖKER.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 4-5; Pres. Board of Management WILHELM RAHMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. Board of Management ERNST FESSLER.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: 6500 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. FRITZ DUPPRÉ.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. Dr. PAUL SCHÜTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Fleetbörsen 26; Pres. Board of Management OTTO KÄHLER.

By the Law of July 26th, 1957 the former Land Central Banks and the Berlin Central Bank were merged with the *Bank deutscher Länder* to form the *Deutsche Bundesbank*. The functions of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit, and to ensure due execution by banks of both internal and external payments.

The organs of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* are the Central Bank Council (*Zentralbankrat*), the Directorate (*Direktorium*) and the Boards of Management of the Land Central Banks. The Central Bank Council consists of the President and Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the other members of the Directorate and the Presidents of the Land Central Banks. Its general function is to determine money and credit policies, to lay down business and administrative directives, and to state the responsibilities of the Directorate and Boards of Management. The Directorate consists of the President and the Vice-President of the *Deutsche Bundesbank* and of not more than eight further members. It must implement decisions taken by the Central Bank Council and manage and administer the Bank, except in matters coming within the competence of the Land Central Banks' Boards of Management. The Directorate controls Federal, foreign exchange and open market transactions.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* maintains Head Offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*. The Boards of Management of each of these Land Central Banks, normally consisting of the President and Vice-President, are responsible for all transactions and administrative business within the *Land*.

The *Deutsche Bundesbank* is bound, as far as is consistent with its functions, to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote.

2. THE COMMERCIAL BANKS

During the banking reform of 1946-47 the three large private banking houses of Germany, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Commerzbank (known as the D-Banks), were decentralized into thirty small successor institutions, none of which might have branches outside its own *Land*. This arrangement was superseded in 1952 by a further reorganization; at this stage the three D-Banks formally transferred their business to nine successor institutes, and the three Berlin successors to the D-Banks were brought into the scheme. The successors to the Deutsche Bank were the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, the Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft West of Düsseldorf, and the Süddeutsche Bank of Munich; those of the Dresdner Bank were the Hamburg Kreditbank, the Rhein-Main Bank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Rhein-Ruhr Bank of Düsseldorf, and those of the Commerzbank, the Commerzbank Bankverein of Düsseldorf, the Commerz- und Kreditbank of Frankfurt am Main, and the Commerz- und Discontobank of Hamburg. The three Berlin successors of

the D-Banks were the Berliner Disconto Bank, the Bank für Handel und Industrie, and the Berliner Commerzbank.

By a further agreement reached in April 1957 the process of decentralization was reversed to a large extent and both the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank reabsorbed their successor institutions, with the exception of their Berlin successors, the Berliner Disconto Bank and the Bank für Handel und Industrie which continue as separate subsidiary concerns of the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank respectively. This agreement did not affect the previous arrangement of 1952 with regard to the successor institutes of the Commerzbank, which still functioned as independent organizations.

A final reorganization took place in November 1958, by which the three successor institutions to the Commerzbank were merged into one organization, the Commerzbank A.G.; the Berlin successor institute, the Berliner Commerzbank A.G., continues to exist as a separate institute.

3. PRINCIPAL PRIVATE BANKS

- Ahr, Krath & Co.:** 56 Wuppertal-Barmen, Am Clef 28; f. 1923; Partner Assessor Dr. AUGUST SPRING.
- Badische Bank:** 75 Karlsruhe 1, Friedrichsplatz 1/3; f. 1870; cap. DM 15m.; dep. 673m. (Dec. 1969); Mans. ADOLF BARCHWITZ, WALTER STAIGER.
- Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Mainzer Landstrasse 16-24; f. 1958; cap. DM 360m.; Commercial Bank; Chair. HEINZ O. VETTER.
- Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G. (Subsidiary of Dresdner Bank A.G.):** 1 Berlin 12, Uhländstr. 9/11; f. 1949; cap. DM 62m.; rcs. DM 1,465m. (Jan. 1970); Mans. FRANZ-GEORG GOESCH, EBERHARD LINNENKAMP.
- Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser:** 8 Munich 1, Löwengrube 18; f. 1870; Partners Dr. ALBRECHT MÜLLER, Dr. HANS HEINRICH Ritter von SRIK, RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. WOLFGANG WUNDER.
- Bankhaus Bessel & Co.:** Mannheim; f. 1936; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER.
- Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann:** Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannhof; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; Partners JOHANN PHILIPP, Freiherr von BETHMANN, Konsul Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN.
- Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.:** Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 6; f. 1956; cap. and res. DM 40m.; dep. 763m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dirs. ROBERT FISCHER, Dr. H. H. GERLOF, WALDEMAR KAISER, CLAUD MOSLER, ERICH STERN.
- Bankhaus J. A. Krebs:** Freiburg i. Br., Münsterplatz 4, f. 1721; Proprs. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS.
- Bankhaus Herman Lampe K.G.:** Bielefeld, Alter Markt 3; f. 1852; Owner RUDOLF AUGUST OETKER; Managers Dr. HANS HEUER, RUDOLF V. RIBBENTROP.
- Bankhaus Ludwig & Co.:** 4 Düsseldorf 1, Schadowplatz 14; f. 1953 as Schacht & Co.; Owners WALDEMAR LUDWIG, HERBERT VON BUENGER.
- Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.:** Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 10m.; Gen. Mans. HERMANN LEVERENZ, HEINRICH LANDWEHR.
- Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.a.A.:** Düsseldorf, Klosterstr. 18; f. 1960; cap. DM 18m.; dep. 391m. (Dec. 1968); Partners Dr. JOACHIM BORCHART, Dr. HELMUT FROST, Dr. ULRICH WÖRRINGER.
- Bass & Herz:** 6 Frankfurt a.M.1, Postfach 5126, Bockenheimer Landstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH Graf SCHAFFGOTSCH; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.
- Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank:** 8 Munich 1, Theatinerstr. 11, Postfach 205027; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ANTON ERNSTBERGER.
- Bayerische Vereinsbank:** 8 Munich 1, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 1 und 14; f. 1869; Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. LUDWIG MELLINGER.
- Joh. Barenberg, Gossler & Co.:** 2 Hamburg 20, Neuer Jungfernstieg 20; f. 1590; Partners Baron HEINRICH VON BERENBERG-GOSSLER, HEINZ A. LESSING, KARL THEODOR LINDEMANN, JOACHIM H. WETZEL, Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Bremen; Limited Partners Bank of Montreal, Philadelphia International Investment Corporation.
- Berliner Bank A.G.:** 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32; f. 1950; 65 brs. in West Berlin; cap. DM 55m.; dep. DM 2,559m. (Oct. 1971); Chair. KLAUS SCHÜTZ, Governing Mayor of Berlin.
- Berliner Commerzbank A.G.:** 1 Berlin, 30, Potsdamerstr. 125; cap. DM 17.5m.; dep. DM 873m. (1970); Mans. DIETRICH VON GRUNELIUS, MAX F. A. BOLSTORFE, Dr. HANS STRATHUS.
- Berliner Disconto Bank A.G. (Subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.):** 1 Berlin 10, Otto-Suhr-Allee 6/16; f. 1949; cap. DM 25m.; dep. DM 1,621.8m. (1970); Gen. Mans. Dr. GERHARD HERBST, HANS WECHSEL, BERNHARD AHLEMAN.
- Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft:** 6 Frankfurt (Main), Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; Berlin 15, Uhländstr. 165-166; 3 Hannover, Georgsplatz 9; f. 1856; cap. DM 72.7m.; dep. 3,687m. (July 1970); Partners G. BECKER, Dr. E. POPRAWA, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOENWARTH, H. SCHMID-LOSSBERG, Dr. H. G. GOTTHEINER, Dr. K. DOHRN.
- Bernhard Blanko:** Düsseldorf, Königsallee 53; f. 1923; Sole owner Konsul-General WALTER BLANKE.
- Burkhardt & Co. (formerly Simon Hirschland):** 43 Essen, Lindentallee 7/9; f. 1938; Partners Dr. jur. BERNHARD Freiherr von FALKENHAUSEN, WERNER KEHL, Dr. jur. F. MEYER-STRUCKMANN, KARL WILHELM Reichsgraf FINCK von FINCKENSTEIN, OTTO SCHOEPPLER, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN.
- Commerzbank A.G.:** Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; f. 1870; 717 brs.; cap. DM 350m.; dep. 16,100m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Dr. HANNS DEUSS.
- Delbrück & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 5; f. 1854 as Delbrück, Schiekler & Co., merged with Delbrück v.d. Heydt & Co. 1968; Man. Partners, Consul H. W. MOMM, A. RATJEN, Dr. J. FRESE, A. MOMM, Dr. G. ERNST, H. CADENBACH, P. VON DER HEYDT, C. GRAF VON POURTALES.
- Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud):** 2 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, and Berlin 12, Bismarckstr. 30 (branch); f. 1906; cap. DM 50m.; Chair. HELMUT HÄUSGEN; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.
- Deutsche Bank A.G.:** Central Offices: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45/47; Frankfurt (Main) 1, Junghofstr. 5-11; f. 1957; cap. DM 480m.; dep. DM 22,896m. (1968); Chair. HERMANN J. ABS.
- Deutsche Länderbank A.G.:** 42 Kurfürstendamm, 1000 Berlin 15; 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. p.u. DM 12m.; dep. DM 157m.; Mans. Dr. HANS-HELMUT KRÜGER, Dr. LEO UHEN.
- Deutsche Überseeische Bank:** 1000 Berlin 12, Fasanenstr. 4; 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 7; f. 1886; cap. DM 40m.; dep. DM 758.3m.; Man. Dirs. HANS HINRICH HEIDMANN, LOUIS RODENSTEIN.
- Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.:** Frankfurt a.M., Goetheplatz 1/3; f. 1889; cap. DM 14m.; dep. DM 191m.; Managing Dirs. Dr. DIETRICH KASSNER, D. K. SIAS jr., Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH VOLLMER.
- Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 23/25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 50m.; dep. 1,634m.; res. 37m. (1970); Mans. A. MEYER, K.-H. BOLDT, Dr. H.-D. TETTENBORN.
- Conrad Hinrich Donner:** 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 27; f. 1798; Proprs. H. J. PETERS, J. WILLINK, B. v. ZITZEWITZ, G. KRAUEL.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Gallusanlage 7; f. 1872; cap. DM 428m.; dep. 23,751m. (1971); Chair. ERNST MATTHIENSEN; Man. Dirs. ROLF DIEL, HELMUT HAEUSGEN, Prof. Dr. KARL FRIEDRICH HAGENMÜLLER, HERBERT HENZEL, ERICH KRÜGER, HANSJÜRGEN KÜHL, JÜRGEN PONTO, CAI Graf zu RANTZAU, Dr. FRANZ WITT.

Effectenbank-Warburg A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1969; cap. DM 40m.; Mans. H. SCHMITZ, J. WEBER A. WOHLFAHRT.

Frankfurter Hypothekenbank: Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. 52.8m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. PAUL KUMMERT, Dr. GÜNTHER LETSCHERT.

Grunelius & Co.: Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Chair. Dr. E. MAX VON GRUNELIUS.

Hallbaum, Maier & Co.: 3 Hanover, Rathenastr. 7; f. 1955; Partners OTTO HALLBAUM, DIETER HALLBAUM, GÜNTHER HALLBAUM.

Hardy & Co., G.m.b.H.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Mainzer Landstr. 11-13; and 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 105; Gen. Mans. C. Graf KAGENECK, Dr. L. SCHNEIDER, H. A. SCHMIDT, MANFRED SCHNEIDER.

Georg Hauck & Sohn: Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 30; f. 1796; Partners M. HAUCK, R. C. SCHROEDER, F. HEIDE, A. SCHÜTZ.

Hesse Newman & Co.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 2-3; f. 1777; cap. DM 12m.; Partner HANS MÜLLER.

Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne: Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Neumarkt 7-9; f. 1754; foreign trade bankers; Partners Dr. HANNS DEUSS, ERICH MAURITZ, Dr. KURT SURETH, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.

Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.: Bremen, Domshof 14/15; f. 1949; Gen. Mans. F. K. MÜLLER, HELMUT J. KAHNIS.

Industriekreditbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Karl Theodorstr. 6; f. 1949; cap. DM. 78m.; Chair. Board of Dirs. FRITZ BERG.

Investitions-und Handels-Bank A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Bethmannstr. 50-56, Postfach 3061; cap. DM 84m.; dep. DM 2,751m. (1969); f. 1948; Gen. Mans. HANS GÖTZ, PAUL D. HÖRTH, Dr. JACOB CONRAD, Dr. GERHART WIELE, H. J. JANSEN.

Paul Kapff: Stuttgart-N, Heustr. 1; f. 1887; Partners Konsul P. RUEFF, Dr. ERNST MÜLLER.

Koch, Lauteren & Co.: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 61; f. 1586; Partners, WALTER G. HOLSTE, Dr. F. POOK.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Palmengartenstr. 5-9; f. 1948; Chair. Dr. h.e. HERMANN J. ABS; Vice-Chair. Dr. HERBERT MARTINI.

August Lenz & Co.: München, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partner Dr. A. ERNSTBERGER.

Maffei & Co.: 8 Munich 1, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners Prof. Dr. LUDWIG ADERBAUER, Dr. LUDWIG KOCH.

Magnus, J., & Co.: Hamburg 1, Paulstr. 5; f. 1813; Partners RICHARD PHILIPPI, RUDOLF PHILIPPI, WILHELM PHILIPPI and KARL PHILIPPI.

Marcard & Co.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 36; f. 1893; Dirs. E. VON MARCARD, R. VON FRANKENBERG, W. KRUSE-MARK.

Martens & Weyhausen: Bremen, Langenstr. 15/17; f. 1872; Dirs. G. W. MARTENS, HORST HEROLD.

Gebr. Martin: Göppingen (Württemberg); f. 1912; Partners GUSTAV MARTIN, WALTER HEES, JORG MARTIN.

Merck, Finck & Co.: 8 Munich, Paellistr 4; f. 1870; Partners AUGUST VON FINCK, WILHELM VON THELEMANN, AUGUST VON FINCK, Jr., WILHELM VON FINCK, Dr. ANTON HORN, Dr. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN.

Metallgesellschaft A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Reuterweg 14; f. 1881; cap. DM 200m.; dep. DM 295m. (Oct. 1969).

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; Partners ALBERT VON METZLER, Dr. GUSTAV VON METZLER, KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS, CRISTOPH VON METZLER, FRIEDRICH VON METZLER.

Nationalbank A.G.: Essen, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. DM 8m.; dep. DM 337m. (Dec. 1967); Managers Dr. DERTMANN, OTTO KRAFT, Dr. H. DUWE (a.i.), GÜNTHER EHLEN (a.i.).

Neuvians, Reuschel & Co.: 8 München 2, Maximiliansplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners EUGEN NEUVIANS, Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL; Pres. WILHELM REUSCHEL, Dirs. Dr. FRITZ DEYMANN, LEOPOLD TRÖBINGER.

Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G.: Bremen, Obernstr. 2/12, Postfach 13; f. 1931; Managers HELMUT BITZER, PETER BORCHARDT, Dr. ERWIN DÄHNE.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale: 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 1; f. 1970 by merger of several north German banks; cap. DM 552m.; dep. DM 16,445m. (Nov. 1971); Chair. KURT HÄHNEL.

Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.: 29 Oldenburg, Gottorplatz 28; f. 1868; cap DM 15m.; dep. 716m (Dec., 1968); Mans. Dr. P. BERNING, H. VON BUTTLAR, Dr. C. S. GROSS.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; Frankfurt/M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 20; f. 1789; Partners Konsul Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH CARL Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, Baron GEORG VON ULLMANN, MANFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD, ALFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM; Man. Dir. JOSEF FERDINAND Graf VON OPPERSDORFF.

Carl F. Plump & Co.: Bremen, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 100; f. 1828; commercial and foreign business bank; Partners E. G. ROGGMANN, KURT MEYER, ALBRECHT ROGGMANN.

Poensgen, Marx & Co.: Düsseldorf, Benratherstr. 12; f. 1881 as B. Simmons & Co., name changed 1942; Partners Dr. HANS B. HEIL, JOACHIM C. LENZ.

Rée, Wilhelm, Jr.: 2 Hamburg 1, Bäckerstr. 9; f. 1866; Partners FR. KARTH, Dr. C. E. LEVERKUS.

Karl Schmidt Bankgeschäft: Hof/Saale, Altstadt 29/31, Postfach 1649; f. 1828; 75 brs.

Schneider & Münzing: München, Salvatorplatz 2; f. 1829; Partners Dr. H. THELEN, A. GEIGENBERGER.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.: P.O.B. 7425, 15 Neuer Jungfernstieg, Hamburg 36; f. 1969 as the result of a merger between Schröder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg, Münchmeyer & Co., Hamburg and Friedrich Hengst & Co., Offenbach and Frankfurt.

Otto M. Schröder: Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.

Sloman Bank K.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Chilchhaus; f. 1922; cap. DM 23.5m.; Proprs. F.-W. SLOMAN, E. M. CADNUS, H. P. HAGEN, Dr. jur. G. C. Graf. VON DER GOLTZ, K.-H. VON WALDHAUSEN, S. HÖLEMANN.

J. H. Stein, K.G.: Köln, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-26; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. PAUL VIKTOR BÜRGERS.

Stuber & Co.: Stuttgart, Hospitalplatz 17-19; f. 1875; Owner Dr. F. W. SCHÖBER.

August-Thyssen-Bank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Pempelfortestr. 11; f. 1923; cap. DM 16m.; dep. 236m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. HANS HEINRICH BARON THYSSEN-BORNEMISZA.

Carlo Z. Thomsen: 2 Hamburg 1, Schauenburgerstr. 32; f. 1886; affiliated to the Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.

C. G. Trinkaus: Düsseldorf, Königsallee 17; f. 1785; Partners RUDOLF GROTH, Dr. BERNHARD MÜLLER, BRUNO J. NEUMANN, Dr. JOHANNES ZAHN.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20/30; f. 1856; cap. DM 32m.; dep. DM 1,888m. (Dec. 1970); Mans. HUGO FROHNE, HANS H. RUPERTI, Dir. HANS JOACHIM BECHTOLF, Dr. KARL HÜBNER, ERWIN WITT.

Waldhausen & Co., K.G. (Subsidiary of Sloman Bank K.G.): Essen, Lindenallee 43; f. 1922; Hon. Chair. KARL-HEINRICH VON WALDTHAUSEN, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN.

Von Wangenheim & Co.: Kassel, Königsplatz 57; f. 1854; Partners EBERHARD Freiherr VON WANGENHEIM, HELMUT SCHMIDT.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.: 2000Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; Partners Dr. R. BRINCKMANN, ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. F. PREISS, Dr. H. WUTTKE, Dr. C. BRINCKMANN.

Westbank A.G.: 2 Hamburg 50, Postfach 50 1369; f. 1896; stock cap. DM 22m.; dep. 1,347m. (1970); Board: YORK HOOSE, ERWIN GARDELS, Dr. RICHARD OERTEL, Dr. HANS-CURT VON PANNWITZ.

Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, 56 Friedrichstr.; f. 1969 by merger of Rheinische Girozentrale und Provinzialbank and Landesbank für Westfalen Girozentrale; cap. and res. DM 1,207m.; dep. DM 31,802m. (1970); Chair. LUDWIG POUILLAIN.

Westfalenbank A.G.: 4630 Bochum, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 97.5m.; dep. 2,128m. (Dec. 1970); Dirs. Dr. jur. PAUL HÜCHTING, W. FEHRES, Dr. G. HOLLENBERG, HORST RUDOLPH, Dr. B. MÜLLER.

Württembergische Bank: Stuttgart, Kleiner Schlossplatz; f. 1871; cap. DM 10m.; dep. 728m. (Dec. 1968); Mans. Dr. H. GOESER, Dr. M. FRECHTL.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Frankfurt-am-Main: Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585 mems. 135; Chair. KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.

Berlin: Börse, 1 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f. 1685; Pres. Dr. GERNOT ERNST.

Bremen: Börse, Bremen 1, Museumstrasse 1, Postschliessfach 39.

Düsseldorf: Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf. Berliner Allee 10; f. 1935; 116 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES C. D. ZAHN.

Hamburg: Hamburg 11, Börse; Chair. H. LORENZ-MEYER.

Hannover: Niedersächsische Börse zu Hannover, 3 Hannover, Rathenaustr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 19; Pres. HANS-JOSEF HECKING.

München: Bayerische Börse, München 2, Lenbachplatz 2; f. 1548; mems. 55; Pres. Dr. ARTUR MODEL; Vice-Pres. RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. KURT VON GRIESHEIM; Gen. Man. Dr. ERNST REHN.

Stuttgart: Wertpapierbörse in Stuttgart, Stuttgart 1, Hospitalstrasse 12; f. 1861; mems. 34; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS KUNKEL; Man. Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND WEST BERLIN

(L)—Life, (NL)—Non-Life excluding sickness, (M)—Medical.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-A.G.: Aachen, Theaterstr. 7-9; f. 1876; Chair. Dr. ERICH R. PRÖLSS; Gen. Man. Dr. WOLFGANG JASPER, LEONHARD WOLTER.

Aachener und Münchener Versicherung A.G.: Aachen, Aureliusstr. 2/16; f. 1825; Chair. HERMANN HEUSCH; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. REIMER SCHMIDT.

Agrippina Versicherung A.G.: 5 Köln 16, Riehlerstr. 90; f. 1844; cap. DM 11.2m.; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

"Albingia" Versicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. HARALD MANDT; Gen. Man. H. VON MOLLER.

Allianz Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 7 Stuttgart, Reinsburgstr. 19; (L); f. 1899/1923; Chair. ALFRED HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. MÜLLER.

Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin, W.15, Joachimstalerstr. 10-12, and München, Königinstr. 28; (NL); f. 1890; Chair. ALFRED HAASE.

Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft A.G.: Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 42; f. 1830; Chair. Dr. F. WESSENDORFF.

Barmenia Krankenversicherung A.G.: 56 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Kronprinzenallee 12-18; f. 1904; Dirs. Dr. KARLHEINZ BOHN, HERBERT KESSLER, ERICH JUNKER.

Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.: Munich, Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. A. HAASE; Gen. Man. Dr. G. DITTRICH.

Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung A.G.: Berlin and Köln; Head Office: 5 Köln, Pantaleonswall 65-75, Postfach 248; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. G. WIRTH; Gen. Man. L. SCHMÖLE.

Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: Berlin 61, Markgrafenstr. 12-14; and 6200 Wiesbaden, Schillerplatz; f. 1836; Chair. Dr. A. ALZHEIMER.

Central-Krankenversicherung A.G.: 5 Köln, Hansaring 40/46; f. 1913; cap. DM 4m.; Pres. LUDWIG-THEODOR VON RAUTENSTRAUCH.

Concordia-Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Maria-Ablassplatz; f. 1853; Man. Dir. OTTO GARDE.

Colonia Versicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Oppenheimstr. 11; f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Chair. Dipl. Ing. OTTO VOSSEN; Dep. Chair. Dr. HANS-JÜRGEN SCHWEPCKE.

Debeka Krankenversicherungs A.G.: Koblenz, Südallee 15/19; f. 1905; Chair. H. LANGE.

Deutsche Krankenversicherungs A.G.: 5 Köln 1 (Rhein), Hohenstaufenring 62; (M); f. 1927; Chair. WERNER KIENCKE.

Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; f. 1918; Man. Dir. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. G. DAMN, H. KOWSKI, W. RICHTER, W. HARTUNG.

Deutscher Herold Volks- und Lebensversicherungs A.G.: Bonn, Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; and Berlin 61, Friedrichstr. 219/220; f. 1922; Man. Dir. Dr. W. GUENTHER; Dirs. W. HARTUNG, H. SANNER, Dr. H. STEINBUCH, H. KOWSKI.

Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs A.G.: Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1953; also two sister companies for health and life insurance; Dirs. GÜNTHER PALM, H. GRUTSCHUS, K. MELCHING, V. MÜLLER, G. SÖCHTING, G. SORGE, M. STEFFEN.

Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Taunusanlage 18; f. 1929; Chair. PROSPER Graf ZU CASTELL-CASTELL.

Gerling Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, von-Werthstr. 4-14; (NL); Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gerling-Konzern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Köln, Gereonshof; (L); f. 1922; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Gothaer Versicherungsbank VVaG: 5 Cologne, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23-25; f. 1820; Pres. Dr. H. C. PAULSEN; Chair. and Managing Dir. A. WILHELM KLEIN.

Hamburg-Mannheimer Versicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 1; (L); f. 1899; Managing Dir. HERBERT DAU; Dirs. WALTER HITZLER, PETER KAKIES, Dr. HERBERT REINCKE, Dr. ROLF MAGNUSSON.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; also sister company for industrial life insurance; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Dirs. HEINZ WANNINGER, H. BECKER, H. A. POKORNY, K. A. APPEL, K. BEHREND, K. LINGAU, Dr. H. SCHLEE.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: Karlsruhe, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. ALEX MÖLLER; Dirs. ERNST GREVEMEYER, Dr. HEINZ CLOSS, Dr. HELMUT ORTNER, Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBLER.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Hannover, Aegidientorplatz; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. h.c. OSCAR RABBETHGE.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: Köln, Gereonstr. 43-65 and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; (NL); Gen. Man. H. WEGER.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungs A.G.: Köln, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; f. 1867; Dirs. HUGO WEGER, HANS-GEORG BRÖG, EGON DITES.

Thuringia Versicherungs A.G.: 8 München 22, Widenmayerstr. 16; f. 1853; Pres. H. HEUSCH; Chair. J. WEINGARTEN; Dirs. H. DECKER, U. FINGER.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: 1 Berlin, Ansbacher Str. 62; and München 23, Leopoldstr. 24; (M).

Victoria Lebens-Versicherungs-A.-G.: 1 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and Düsseldorf, Bahnstr. 2; (L); f. 1853; also two affiliated companies at same addresses for fire insurance and re-insurance; Chair. Dr. jur. KURT HAMANN; Gen. Man. HEINZ SCHMÖLE.

Volksfürsorge: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 57/63; (L); f. 1912; Dirs. WALTER RITTNER (Man.), HANS LÖH, PAUL HEISE.

Volkswohl Krankenversicherung VVaG: 46 Dortmund, Ruhrallee 92; (M); Chair. Dipl.-Ing. HANS BRINKMANN; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ BACH.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G. in Stuttgart: 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Dir.Gen. Dr. R. RAISER, WILKO H. BÖRNER, Dr. GEORG BÜCHNER, Dr. LUDWIG FUSSHOELLER.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8 München 23, Leopoldstr. 4; f. 1911; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. R. PRÖLSS; Mans. H. MARWEDE, Dr. J. SASSE.

Frankona Rück- und Mitversicherungs A.G.: 8 München 27, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. K. GROSS; Mans. H. RÜDINGER, Dr. K. BERNAU, Dr. G. SCHUBERT, H. W. KÖRNER.

Gerling Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; Chief Exec. Dr. H. GERLING.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5 Köln 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Gen. Manager Dr. jur. C. PFEIFFER.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: München 23, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. KARL WINNACKER; Gen. Manager Dr. ALOIS ALZHEIMER.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Köln, Ebertplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. associations and 384 mem. companies; Mem. of Presidium: MEYER (Munich; Chair.); Dr. STECH (Hanover; Vice-Chair.), LANGE (Koblenz), Dr. MÜLLER (Stuttgart), Dr. RAISER (Stuttgart), Dr. VOSS (Düsseldorf), Prof. Dr. R. SCHMIDT (Aachen), Dr. WYMER (Cologne).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (*Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec.-Gen. R. A. PAUL BREICHER; affiliates 81 member Chambers of Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also seven regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 member Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Dipl. Ing. HEINZ NORIS; Sec. GÜNTHER BRUNS; publ. *Industrie und Handel*.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Börsenplatz; Sec. Dr. GOTTFRIED WOLDERING.

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 3 Hanover, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; Chair. R. A. HANS-JOACHIM GÖTZ; Sec. P. SIEMENS.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Goltsteinstr. 31; Sec. Dr. HANS LICHT.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: 5400 Koblenz, Schloss-Str. 2; Sec. Dr. HEINZ SIEWERT.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 239 Flensburg, Heinrichstrasse 34; Sec. Dr. DETLEV BURCHARDI.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg: 7000 Stuttgart-1, Jägerstr. 30; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER STEUER.

EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Dir. KLAUS-ULRICH COCKSCH.

Gesamtverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13; Pres. FRITZ DIETZ; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH DOHRENDORF.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: Köln, Sachsnring 89; f. 1947; Chair. JOSEPH ILLERHAUS; Exec. Dir. FRANZ EFFER.

Zentralverband des Genossenschaftlichen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V. (*Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Foreign Trade*): Bonn, Heussallee 5; Pres. EWALD FISCHER; Dirs. MEINHARD PAULS, HEINZ BUDDE; 800 mems.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (*Federation of German Industries*): Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12; Pres. FRITZ BERG; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HELLMUTH WAGNER; 12 district offices; 39 industrial associations are members, including some of the following:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrtindustrie e.V.: 532 Bad Godesberg, Heerstrasse 90; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT SCHNEIDER.

BREWING

Deutscher Brauer-Bund e.V.: Bad Godesberg, Annaberger Strasse 28; f. 1949; Dir.-Gen. OTTO MEYER.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert-Anlage 38; f. 1948; Pres. HERMANN BRUNNER; Mans. GÜNTHER BUCHENROTH, HANNS VAN KANN; Publ. *Bauindustriebrief*.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstr. 52, Postfach 5007; f. 1948; 23 mems.; Pres. HARALD DYCKERHOFF; Sec. Dr. THEODOR PIEPER.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Am Hauptbahnhof 12; Sec. WILLI KREUZER.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Karlstr. 21; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG MUNDE.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Zigarettenindustrie: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 6; Sec. Dr. HELMUT SCHENZER.

CLOTHING

Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: 53 Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. Dr. JOACHIM HOFMANN; Dir. Gen. Dr. HERMANN JOSEF UNLAND.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie o.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2; f. 1948; Sec. KURT BERGMANN.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Strösemannallee 21; f. 1893; 26,000 mems.; Pres. Dr.-Ing. ALEXANDER ROGGENDORF; Sec. Dr.-Ing. H. FLEISCHER; publ. *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift, Nachrichtentechnische Zeitschrift*.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Strösemannallee 19; f. 1918; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Dr. FELIX HERRIGER; Dir. Dr. HELLMUTH TRUTE.

FOOD

Arbeitgeberring Nahrung und Genuss (*Association of the Food, Confectionery and Drink Industry*): Köln-Deutz, Gotenring 53; Pres. Dr. WALTER KRAAK; Dir. Dr. HERMANN SIEBERG; 8 mem. assoc.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: Bonn, Am Hofgarten 16; f. 1949; Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER HEINICKE; Legal expert GÜNTHER KLEIN. Publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Wirtschaftsverband Giesserei-Industrie: Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70; Dir.-Gen. Dipl. Ing. H. BURKART.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. HANNS BAUER; Secs. WALTER FETT, Dr. GEORG PETER, RUTH WENTZEL, Dr. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: Nürnberg, Königstr. 13; Sec. Dr. HANS-WERNER KRAUSSE.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

IRON AND STEEL

- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie:** Düsseldorf 1, Breitestrasse 69; Chair. Dr. EGON OVERBECK.
- Wirtschaftsverband Stahlbau- und Energie- Technik Set:** 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; Sec. ERNST MARTIN RHEIN.
- Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.:** Hagen, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Secs. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA, Dr. HERMANN HASSEL.

LEATHER

- Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.:** 623 Frankfurt a.M., Höchst, Leverkusener Str. 20, Postfach 800809; Man. Dr. E. MERGET.
- Verband der Deutschen Lederwaren- und Kofferindustrie e.V.:** 605 Offenbach a.M., Kaiserstr. 108; f. 1948; Manager P. E. HARTMANN.

LIME

- Bundesverband der Deutschen Kalkindustrie e.V. (German Lime Association):** 5 Cologne, Kaiser Wilhelm Ring 26; Pres. ERNST ELLSIEPEN; Dir. KARL-HEINZ ERLING-HAGEN.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

- Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau-Anstalten e.V.:** Frankfurt a.M. Niederrad 1; f. 1892; Chair. Dr. h.c. H. zur NIEDEN; Gen. Man. R. AUDOUARD.

METAL GOODS

- Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.:** 4 Düsseldorf, Kaiserswertherstr. 135; Pres. Consul HERBERT PAVEL; Dir. K. BELLWINKEL.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Nichteisenmetalle e.V.:** 4 Düsseldorf 1, Terstegenstrasse 28; Pres. Dr. Ing. E.h. HANS RÖVER; Dir. C. SCHÜLLER.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke:** 4 Düsseldorf, Drahthaus, Kaiserswertherstr. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN JUNIUS; Sec. GÜNTER MÜLLER.

MINING

- Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus:** Essen, Friedrichstrasse 1; Pcs. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.
- Unternehmensverband Eisenerzbergbau e.V. (Association of Iron Ore Mining Enterprises):** 53 Bonn, Zitellmannstr. 9-11; Pres. HEINZ PRAUSE.
- Unternehmensverband Ruhrbergbau (Federation of Ruhr Coal Mines):** Essen, Friedrichstr. 1; Pres. Dr. H.-H. KUHNKE; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.
- Unternehmensverband Saarbergbau (Federation of Saar Coal Mines):** Saarbrücken, Triererstr. 42; Pres. Dr. HUBERTUS ROLSHOVEN; Dir. KURT SPÖNEMANN.
- Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.:** 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Zitellmannstr. 9-11; Pres. Dr. HELMUTH BURKHARDT; Gen. Mans. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES, Dipl. Ing. R. KUKUK.

MOTOR CARS

- Zentralverband des Kraftfahrzeughandels e.V. (Central Association of Motor Vehicles Trade):** 6 Frankfurt 70, Böcklinstr. 9; f. 1909; Pres. Dr. MÜLLER-HERMANN; Dir. Dr. ROLF KULICH; 13 mem. assoc.

OIL

- Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil Producers):** Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; Pres. THEODOR TELLE; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

- Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.:** 5 Cologne, Pipinstrasse 16; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH VON DER TRECK.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

- Hauptverband der Papier, Pappe und Kunststoffe verarbeitenden Industrie e.V. (HPV):** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Arndstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 19 production groups; Pres. JOH. DIETRICH BROELEMANN (Bielefeld); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH FREIHALD.
- Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V. (VDP):** 53 Bonn, Adenauerallc 55; Dir. Gen. Dr. GERD PASSAUER; Man. Dir. ROBERT AENGENEYNDT.

PETROLEUM

- Wirtschaftsverband Erdölgewinnung e.V.:** Hannover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Sec. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.
- Mineralölgewirtschaftsverband e.V.:** 2 Hamburg 1, Stein-damm 71; f. 1946; Chair. EMIL KRATZMÜLLER.

PLASTICS

- Gesamtverband kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.):** Frankfurt a.M., Niddastr. 44; f. 1970; 1,000 mems.; Chair. HEINZ-JOCHEN STIEGE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS WEBER.

POTASH

- Kaliverein e.V. (Polash Association):** 3 Hanover, Theaterstr. 15; f. 1945; Pres. M. S. SCHULZE; Dir. OTTO LENZ; publ. *Kali und Steinsalz*.

PRINTING

- Bundesverband Druck e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 503, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. GÜNTER NEUFANG; Sec. H. O. KORTH.

RUBBER

- Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.):** Frankfurt a.M., Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1894; 154 mems.; Pres. H. LEMM; Vice-Pres. A. NIEMEYER, Dr. H. PAHL, Man. HEINZ A. FRITZ.

SAWMILLS

- Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, Mainzer Str. 64; Manager Dr. E. J. NEUSER.

SHIPPING

- Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.:** 2 Hamburg 1, An den Alster 1; Pres. Dr. PAUL VOLTZ; Sec. WERNER FANTE.

SHOES

- Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie:** Düsseldorf, Stresmannstr. 12; f. 1950; Sec. WALTER EMMERICH.

SUGAR

- Verein der Zuckerindustrie:** 3 Hanover, Rühmkorfstr. 11; f. 1850; Dir.-Gen. J. MICHAEL.

TEXTILES

- Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.:** 6 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. WILHELM HARDT; Man. Dir. Dr. H. W. STARATZKE.

WOODWORK

- Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.:** 62 Wiesbaden, An den Quellen 10; Postfach 207; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. EUGEN SCHMIDT, Darmstadt.

CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

- Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation (Federal Office for Foreign Trade Information):** 5 Köln, Blaubach 13, P.O.B. 108007.
- Gemeinschaftsausschuss der Deutschen Gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Joint Committee for German Industry):** 5300 Bonn, Adenauerallc 148; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec. JOHANNES MAHLER.

- Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie:** Köln, Habsburgerring 2-12.
- Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.:** 5 Köln 1, Mohrenstr. 35-41; Chair. Dr. ALWIN MÜNCHMEYER.
- Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (CDH):** 5 Köln 41, Gelenusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. OTTO KERN; Gen. Sec. HEINZ VOSS.
- Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.:** Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. W. PAULY.
- Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag:** 53 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 148.
- Bundesverband der Deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.:** 53 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstr. 43.
- Bundesverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels:** 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 13.
- Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.:** 53 Bonn, Busehstr. 32.
- Gesamtverband der Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.:** 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1.
- Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels:** 5 Cologne, Sachsenring 89.
- Verband Deutscher Reeder:** 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6.
- Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV):** 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; f. 1947; Pres. W. M. RADEMACHER; Sec. WALTER NEUMANN.
- Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks:** 53 Bonn, Haus des Deutschen Handwerks, Johanniterstr. 1; Pres. J. WILD; Gen. Sec. Dr. K. KÜBLER; publ. *Deutsches Handwerksblatt*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

- Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände** (*Confederation of German Employers' Associations*): 5 Köln-Bayenthal, Oberländer Ufer 72; Pres. Prof. Dr.-Ing. SIEGFRIED BALKE; Dirs. Dr. WOLFGANG EICHLER, HERMANN FRANKE; publ. *Der Arbeitgeber, Pressedienst, Kurznachrichtendienst*; affiliates 13 regional associations, and 43 trades associations, of which some are listed under industrial Associations (see above).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

- Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Chemical Industry):** 6200 Wiesbaden, Bahnhofstrasse 52; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 14 mem. assoc.
- Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarettenindustrie (Employers' Association of Cigarette Manufacturers):** Hamburg 1, An der Alster 6; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ MANTHEY; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.
- Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie (Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry):** Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 93; Pres. ERNST SCHNEIDERS; Dir. Dr. JÜRGEN WILLICH; 18 mem. assoc.
- Gesamtverband der Metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations):** Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. HERBERT VON HÜLLEN; Dir. Dr. DIETER KIRCHNER; 14 mem. assoc.
- Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Paper Industry):**

Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. KARL HEINZ NICOLAUS; Dir. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 10 mem. assoc.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie (General Textile Employers' Organization): Frankfurt, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. BERNHARD MEYER-RUTZ; Dir. G. W. KELLER; 14 mem. assoc.

Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (Private Banking Employers' Association): 5 Köln, Andreaskloster 5-11; f. 1954; 135 mems.; Pres. ROLF DIEL; Dir. Dr. HANS BOHN.

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 142-148, Postfach 928; Pres. Dr. G. F. BAUR; Dir. JOSEF HERMES; 15 mem. assoc.

AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (German Railway Employers' Association): 5 Köln, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. WILHELM DEGENHARDT; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPENHEUER.

Allgemeiner Arbeitgeberverband für die Rheinschifffahrt e.V. (General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine): 4100 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. EBERHARD SCHEDEL; Dirs. Dr. K. DÜTEMAYER, W. GIEHL, Dr. K. H. KÜHL.

Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (Employers' Association of Insurance Companies): München, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. R. W. EVERSMAHN; Dir. Dr. EDGAR MUSSIL.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmen (Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Undertakings): 3000 Hannover, Reuterstrasse 9; f. 1962; Pres. MARTIN NAGEL; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. assoc.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria): 8000 München 2, Brienner Str. 7; Pres. Dr.-Ing. HEINRICH FREIBERGER; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 99 mem. assoc.

Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin): 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WEYERMANN; Dir. Dr. HORST MARTIN; 60 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lando Bremen e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen): 28 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. Dr. HANS DOMBROWSKY; Dir. Dr. jur. EBERHARD WEHR; 12 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg): Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. Dr. WALTER LAMPERT; Dir. EDUARD THORMANN; 22 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Hessischen Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of Hessian Employers' Associations): Frankfurt Main, Lilienthalallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. PAUL RIFFEL; Dir. and Sec. Dr. BERTHOLD CUNTZ; 40 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony): 3 Hannover, Am Schiffgraben 36; Pres. Dr. MAX MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. HANS HELLMUT KRAUSE; 51 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der industriellen Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalens e.V. (*North-Rhine Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Humboldtstr. 31; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Ing. E.H. ALFRED FR. FLENDER; Dir. Dr. HERBERT ZIGAN; 73 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate*): Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. HANS C. W. HARTMUTH; Manager Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 41 mem. assoc.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände des Saarlandes e.V. (*Federation of the Saar Employer's Associations*): 6000 Saarbrücken, Viktoriastr. 2; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FERD. THÖNNESSEN; Dir. MAX WEBER; 18 mem. assoc.

Landesvereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig Holstein*): 237 Rendsburg, Adolf-Steckel-Strasse 17; Pres. FRIEDRICH SENSEN; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 33 mem. assoc.

Verband der Südbadischen Industrie e.V. (*Association of Industry in South Baden*): 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Bertoldstr. 54; Pres. KARL WILHELM ZACHRICH; Dir. WERNER RUDOLF; 20 mem. assoc.

Sozialrechtlicher Landesverband der Industrie für Württemberg-Baden (*Association of the Württemberg-Baden Industry*): Stuttgart-N, Hölderlinstr. 3A; f. 1949; Pres. and Dir. ANGELO HAMMELBACHER; Sec. Dr. REINHARD BLASIG; 27 mem. assoc.

Landesgemeinschaft der Industrie in Württemberg-Hohenzollern (*Association of the Württemberg-Hohenzollern Industry*): Schwenningen a.N., Harzerstr. 1, Postfach 122; Pres. ALFRED PLANCK; Manager Dr. CARL SASSE; 14 mem. assoc.

TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Haus am Kennedydamm, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Vice-Pres. BERNHARD TACKE, GERD MUHR; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of over 6,500,000 members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau, Steine, Erden (*Building and Stonework*): Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 503,000 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (*Mining*): Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. WALTER ARENDT; 435,152 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie, Papler, Keramik (*Chemical, Paper and Ceramics*): 3 Hanover, Königsworther Platz 6; f. 1947; Pres. KARL HAUENSCHILD; 542,768 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Printing and Paper*): 7 Stuttgart 1, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. LEONHARD MAHLEIN; 151,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (*Railwaymen*): Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. PHILIPP SEIBERT; 424,214 mems.

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (*Education and Sciences*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; Pres. ERICH FRISTER; 128,000 mems.; publ. *Erziehung und Wissenschaft*.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (*Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry*): 3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Druseltalstr. 51, Postfach, f. 1909; Pres. ALOIS PFEIFFER; Vice-Pres. JOSEF ROTHKOPF, WILLI LOJEWSKI; 46,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (*Commerce, Banks and Insurance*): 4 Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 30; Pres. HEINZ VIETHEER, ANNI MOSER; f. 1967; 135,080 mems.

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (*Woodwork*): 4 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. GERHARD VATER; 134,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Kunst (*Art*): 4 Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Str. 39; Pres. WOLFGANG WINDGASSEN; 33,656 mems.

Gewerkschaft Leder (*Leather*): Stuttgart-Nord, Theodor-Heuss-Str. 2A; Pres. ADOLF MIRKES; 62,574 mems.

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Metal Workers' Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Untermainkai 70-76; f. 1949; Pres. OTTO BRENNER.

Gewerkschaft Nahrung, Genuss, Gaststätten (*Food, Delicacies and Catering*): 2 Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. HERBERT STADELMAIER; 247,163 mems.

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (*Public Services, Transport and Communications*): 7000 Stuttgart 1; Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 978,078 mems.

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (*Postal Union*): Frankfurt a.M., Savignystr. 43; Pres. CARL STENGER; 356,000 mems.

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (*Textiles and Clothing*): 4 Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 94; f. 1949; Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN; 336,493 mems.; publ. *Textil-Bekleidung*, circ. 330,505.

The following unions are not affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (*Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers*): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.; publs. *Der Angestellte*, *Jugendpost*, *Der Standpunkt*, *Frauenstimme*.

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 157; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 725,000 mems.; publ. *Der Beamtenbund* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): 4010 Hilden, Forststr. 3a; f. 1950; 120,000 mems.; Chair. W. KUHLMANN; Sec. F. GNIESMER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

TRADE FAIRS

The following are the more important annual trade fairs held in the Federal Republic.

Cologne: Köln-Deutz, Postfach 140; International Trade Fair, household goods and hardware: February 6th-9th; men's clothing: February 18th-20th; International Fair for the Child: March 10th-12th, October 13th-15th, 1972.

Frankfurt-am-Main: Messe- und Ausstellungs-G.m.b.H., 6000 Frankfurt/Main, P.O.B. 970126; International Spring Fair, general: March 5th-9th; International Clothing Textiles Trade Fair: May 15th-18th, November 21st-24th, 1972.

Hanover: Messegelände; Hanover Fair: April-May; DLG-International Agricultural Show: May 28th-June 2nd, 1972.

Munich: Munich 12, Theresienhöhe 14; International Sports Goods Trade Fair: March 9th-12th; International Trade Fair for Electronic Industry: November 23rd-29th, 1972.

Nuremberg: Berliner Platz 24; International Toy Fair; f. 1950; February 5th-11th, 1972.

Offenbach: Kaiserstr. 108-112; International Leather Goods Fair: March 4th-9th and September 2nd-6th, 1972.

Stuttgart: International Trade Exhibition and Conference: June 30th-July 9th, 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Bundesbahn (DB) (*German Federal Railways*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich Ebert Anlage 43-45; Pres. Dr. HERMAN J. ABS; Dirs. Prof. Dr. HEINZ MARIA OEFTERING (Man. Dir.), FRANZ EICHINGER, FRIEDRICH LAEMMERHOLD, HELMUT STUKENBERG.

In 1970 German Federal Railways controlled 29,479 km. of standard gauge track of which 8,165 km. were electrified. There are also some 190 private railways with 4,250 km. of track.

ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Eisenbahnen BDE (*Union of Non-Federal Railways, Bus-Services and Cable-Ways*): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WERSCHKE; Dir. KARL BECKMANN.

Verband Öffentlicher Verkehrsbetriebe e.V. (VÖV) (*Association of Public Transport*): 5 Cologne, Kamekestrasse 37-39; f. 1895; Pres. Dr.-Ing. TAPPERT; Sec. Dr. iur. LABS.

ROADS

ROAD ORGANIZATION

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV) (*Highway Transport Council*): 6 Frankfurt am Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; Pres. HEINZ HERZIG; Gen. Sec. W. NEUMANN.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club (ADAC) e.V.: 8 Munich 22, Königinstr. 9; f. 1903; 2,500,000 mems.; Pres. HANS BRETZ; Gen. Sec. HERMANN JAEGER; publ. *ADAC-Motorwelt*.

Automobilclub von Deutschland e.V. (AvD): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Niederrad Lyoner Str. 16; f. 1899; Pres. PAUL ALFONS FÜRST VON METTERNICH-WINNEBURG; Dir. HANS-JÜRGEN LINDEN; Sec. Gen. HANS VON ROSENTHAL; Publ. *Motor-Reise-Revue* (monthly).

Deutscher Motorsportverband (D.M.V.): 6 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Gartenstrasse 38; Pres. EMIL VORSTER; Gen. Sec. E. ROTTKE.

Deutscher Touring Automobil Club (DTG): 8 Munich 60, Amalienburgstr. 23, Postfach 140; f. 1895; 150,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ALFONS GUMBRECHT; publ. *Motor-Tourist*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Abteilung Binnenschifffahrt (*Federal Ministry of Transport*): 53 Bonn, Berliner Freiheit 20-24; deals with national and international inland water transport.

ASSOCIATIONS

Zentral-Verein für deutsche Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1869; an organization for the benefit of all branches of the inland waterways; advice on practical matters, research, lectures; 550 mems.; Vice-Pres. Dr. WILHELM GEILE; Mans. Dr. ARTHUR BIRKENDAHL, Dr. HANS TZSCHUCKE.

Bundesverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V.: 5302 Bonn-Beuel, Beethovenstrasse 43; f. 1948; central body for Inland Waterway Associations for the Rhine, West German Canals, Woser, Elbe, Danube and Bavarian Lakes; to further the interests of operating firms; Pres. Dipl. Kfm. HANS HÜTTNER; Mans. Dr. KASPAR DÜTEMAYER, Prof. Dr. FRANZ JOSEF SCHROIFF, Dr. DIETER WULF; publs. *Zeitschrift für Binnenschifffahrt*, *Binnenschifffahrtsnachrichten*.

Verband deutscher Rheinreeder e.V. Duisburg: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

Schifferbetriebsverband "Jus et Justitia": 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Rheinalle 3; Chair. WILLI BECKER.

Schiffahrtverband für das westdeutsche Kanalgebiet e.V.: 46 Dortmund, Arndstrasse 71.

Schiffahrtverband für das Wesergebiet e.V.: 28 Bremen 1, Tiefer 5, Postfach 1847; f. 1947; Chair. Dr. FRANZ EGGERS; publ. *Die Weser*.

Binnenschiffahrtverband Elbe e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Elbe: 2 Hamburg 1, Messberghof II; f. 1932; Manager GÜNTER BRACKERT.

Schifferbetriebsverband für die Unterelbe: 2 Hamburg 4, Bernhard-Nocht-Strasse 1-3.

Hafenschiffahrtverband Hamburg e.V.: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 2.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Donauschifffahrt und der bayerischen Seen e.V.: 84 Regensburg, Adolf-Schmetzer-Str. 4/II; Chair. Dr. HANS-GEORG MÜLLER; Man. H. J. SCHMIDT.

Verein zur Wahrung der Rheinschiffahrtsinteressen e.V.: 41 Duisburg-Ruhrort, Haus Rhein, Dammstrasse 15-17.

SHIPPING

Some important shipping companies are:

Christian F. Ahrenkiel: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp; 8 vessels, 65,095 gross tonnage.

Argo Reederei Richard Adler & Söhne: 28 Bremen, Tiefer 12; Finland, East Norway, Great Britain, Mediterranean; 27 vessels, 45,415 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. R. ADLER, Jr., MAX ADLER.

Aug. Boltz Wm. Miller's Nachfolger: 2 Hamburg 11, Mattentwiete 8; tramp; 10 vessels, 57,754 gross tonnage.

Bugsier-Reederei- und Bergungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Johannisbollwerk 10; Western Europe; salvage, tugs; 17 vessels, 92,110 gross tonnage.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: Hamburg-Altona, Palmallee 45; Africa; 25 vessels, 270,000 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, K. LINDENBERG, L. BIELENBERG, R. BRENNER.

Deutscho Shell Tanker G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 20; tanker; 10 vessels, 379,751 gross tonnage.

Fisser & V. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; tramp; 5 vessels, 52,046 gross tonnage.

John T. Essberger: 2 Hamburg 50, Palmallee 49; f. 1924; tankers, freighters, barges; 15 vessels, 316,185 gross tonnage; 4 barges; owners L. v. RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, Dr. R. STÖDTER.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 39, Kapstadtring 2; f. 1928; 11 sea-going tankers, 411,053 gross tonnage; 34 tank barges.

Fritzen Schiffsagentur und Bereederungs G.m.b.H.: Emden, Neptunhaus; bulk carriers; 1,250,000 tons.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie: Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25; North, Central, West Coast and South America, Far East, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand; 66 vessels, 469,118 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. KARL KLASSEN.

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck (and Rudolf A. Oetker): Hamburg; South America; 58 vessels, 415,679 gross tonnage; Proprs. H. AMSINCK.

"Hansa" Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Schlachte 6, Postfach 4; f. 1881; Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Ceylon, Burma, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Spain, Portugal, U.S.A.; 54 vessels, 324,349 gross tonnage; Chair. H. HELMS.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 14 refrigerated vessels, 64,850 gross tonnage.

"Neptun" Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Langenstr. 52-54; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe; 31 vessels, 56,572 gross tonnage; Man. Dir. H. PAHNKE; Dirs. J. WILHÖFT, W. HOLTZ.

Norddeutscher Lloyd: 28 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2/6; Canary Isles, North, Central and South America, Far East, Australia, New Zealand; 2 passenger ships, 46 cargo vessels, 2 container ships 394,073 gross tonnage.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs Rhederei Kusen, Heitmann & Cie., K.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Postfach 110869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Morocco, Canary Isles; 4 vessels, 7,350 gross tonnage.

Egon Oldendorff: Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 36 vessels, 443,923 gross tonnage.

Poseldon Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: Hamburg 36, Jungfernstieg 30; Canada, Great Lakes, U.S.A., Lübeck-Finland, Lübeck-Norway; 8 vessels; 41,967 gross tonnage.

Ernst Russ: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1893; Scandinavia, Africa, Canada; tramps and tanker; 17 vessels, 288,495 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH, Dr. HEINRICH RIENSBERG.

Schlüssel Reederei KG: 28 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 876; f. 1950; tramps; 7 vessels, 110,744 gross tonnage.

H. Schultdt: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean; 13 vessels, 60,702 gross tonnage.

Schultdt und Bruns: Emden Ringstrasse 2, Hamburg; also Bremen; f. 1883; tramps; 27 vessels, 310,000 gross tonnage.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 17; f. 1920; tramps; 7 vessels, 291,162 gross tonnage; Dirs. E. EBERS, E. EITEL, Dr. N. ROTHER.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: Bremen, Blumenthalstr. 15/16; tramps; 37 tugs, 11 vessels, 117,326 gross tonnage.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Verband Deutscher Küstenschiffer (Union of German Coastal Shippers): Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Managers GEORG SCHNUIß, RICHARD RAUSCHER.

Verband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6; Pres. HERMANN CHRISTIAN HELMS.

Verband Deutscher Schiffswerften e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dr. PAUL VOLTZ; Sec. W. FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Central Federation of German Seaport Operators): 2 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstrasse 14; f. 1935; Chair. Dr. ERNST SUTOR; Man. Dr. LOTHAR L. V. JOLMES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.: 5 Cologne 21, von-Gablenz-Str. 2-6; f. 1953; Chair. Dr. HERMANN J. ABS; Board of Executives Dr. HERBERT CULMANN (Chair.), Prof. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD HÖLTJE, Dipl.-Ing. HANS SUESSENGUTH, GERHARD FRÜHE; fleet: 4 Boeing 747, 24 Boeing 727, 20 Boeing 707, 28 Boeing 737; publ. *Lufthansa Pressedienst, Lufthansa Artikeldienst, Lufthansa Technischer Dienst, Lufthansa Dokumentationsdienst.*

TOURISM

Deutsche Zentral für Fremdenverkehr (DZF) (German National Tourist Association): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Gen. Man. GÜNTHER SPAZIER; publs. *Information Service* (9 languages), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 1010 Wien 1, Stephansplatz 8/Brandstätte 1.

Belgium: Office Allemand du Tourisme, Brussels 4, 23 Rue du Luxembourg.

Denmark: Tysk Turist-Central, "Buen", Vesterbrogade 6D, 1620 Copenhagen.

France: Office d'Informations Touristiques pour l'Allemagne, 4 Place de l'Opera, 75 Paris 2c.

Italy: Ufficio Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo, Rome, Via L. Bissolati 22.

Netherlands: Duits-Reis-Informatiebureau, Spni 24, Amsterdam 1001.

Spain: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo, San Agustín, 2 (Plaza de las Cortes), Madrid-14.

Sweden: Tyska Turistbyrå, Stockholm C, Birger Jarlsgatan 11.

Switzerland: Offizielles Deutsches Verkehrsbüro, 8001 Zürich, Talstr. 62.

United Kingdom: German National Tourist Office 61 Conduit Street, London, WR1 0EN.

There are also branches in Ljubljana, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Johannesburg, and Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education in the Federal Republic of Germany): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; co-ordination of education and cultural affairs for which in principle the governments of the Länder are responsible; Pres. Minister Dr. VOGEL; Sec.-Gen. KURT FREY.

THEATRES

In the Federal Republic there are about 135 theatres and about 60 permanent opera companies. 20 theatres are run by the State, 80 by the towns and 18 by the Länder. About 55 are run on a private basis. The following are among the most important theatres:

FEDERAL GERMANY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 34-37; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Dr. EGON SEEFELNER.

Schiller-Theater: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 110; drama; Dir. BOLESŁAW BARŁOG (from August 1st, 1972 HANS LIETZAU).

Städtische Bühnen: 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. Prof. ULRICH ERFURTH.

Deutsches Theater: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; f. 1890; drama; Dir. GÜNTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Gr. Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Intendant Prof. Dr. ROLF LIEBERMANN; Dir. HERBERT RARIS.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchenallee 39; drama.

Bühnen der Stadt Köln: 5000 Köln, Opernhaus, Offenbachplatz; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Intendant Dr. CLAUS HELMUT DRESE.

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1-3; opera and ballet; Staatsintendant Dr. GÜNTHER RENNERT.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel- Residenztheater: 8000 München, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; Dir. KURT MEISEL.

Württembergisches Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart, Oberer Schlossgarten 6; state theatre for drama, opera and ballet; Gen. Man. PETER DOLL.

ORCHESTRAS

There are numerous symphony and chamber orchestras. The following are among the most important.

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: Bamberg.

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: Berlin, 30 Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN.

Radio-Symphonie-Orchester Berlin: Berlin; Dir. HEINZ HOEFS; Chief Conductor LORIN MAAZEL.

Hamburgisches Staatsphilharmonisches Orchester: Hamburg; Conductor WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk Hamburg NDR-Sinfonie-Orchester: Honorary Conductor HANS SCHMIDT-ISSERSTEDT; Chief Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

Philharmonia Hungarica: Theater der Stadt, P.O.B. 1422, Marl; originally from Hungary; Gen. Man. JOSEF BOCSANEC.

Bayrischer Rundfunk Sinfonie-Orchester: Munich; Dir. RAFAEL KUBELIK.

Bayrisches Philharmonisches Orchester: Munich; Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Bayrisches Staatsorchester: Munich.

Münchner Philharmoniker: Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/III; f. 1893.

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: 7 Stuttgart 1, Charlottenplatz 17; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft (Federal Ministry for Education and Science): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10, Postfach 9124; f. 1955; Minister Prof. Dr. HANS LEUSSINK.

The Ministry is divided into five departments, the first dealing with administration and international co-operation, the second with educational planning, the third with general promotion of scientific research, the fourth with nuclear research and engineering, radiation protection, data processing, and the fifth with outer space research.

The Ministry's responsibility in the nuclear energy field is to promote nuclear research and nuclear engineering as well as to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all of these bodies within the framework of the German Nuclear Programme. In addition the Ministry supervises the execution of the Atomic Energy Act by the German Länder, in particular with reference to radiological protection and the safety of the population. In 1971 some DM 1,286 million were placed at the Ministry's disposal for the fulfilment of its tasks in the nuclear energy field.

Deutsche Atomkommission (German Atomic Energy Advisory Commission): 5300 Bonn 9, Heussallee 2-10, Postfach 9124; f. 1955; Chair. Bundesminister Prof. Dr. HANS LEUSSINK; Deputy Chairs. Prof. Dipl.-Ing. LEO BRANDT, Prof. Dr. WERNER HEISENBERG, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KARL WINNACKER.

The Commission is at present composed of 28 members, representing science, industry, the trade unions and public life. The Commission has no executive powers, its function being to advise the Federal Ministry for Education and Science on all important matters of nuclear research, engineering and economy.

Nuclear research is carried out in universities and technical colleges in co-operation with the Max Planck Society and in the following research centres:

- 1 Karlsruhe Research Centre.
- 2 Jülich Research Centre, Nordrhein-Westfalen.
- 3 The Geesthacht Reactor Station of the Society for the Use of Nuclear Energy in Shipping, Hamburg.
- 4 Institute for Plasmaphysics, Garching, near Munich.
- 5 German Electron-Synchrotron, Hamburg-Bahrenfeld.
- 6 Hahn-Meitner Institute for Nuclear Research, Berlin.
- 7 Institutes of the Society for Radiation Research in Neuherberg, near Munich.
- 8 Society for Heavy Ion Research, Darmstadt.

There are 15 research reactors and 2 critical facilities in operation, 3 research reactors are under construction; 10 further small reactors serve for training.

Three experimental power reactors are operated in Kahl (Main), Karlsruhe and Jülich. One is under construction at Nedaarachbach (Isar). Three larger demonstration plants of about 250 MWe each are in operation in Gundremmingen (Donau), Lingen (Ems) and Obrigheim (Neckar). Five nuclear power stations with a gross capacity of 4,050 MWe are under construction at Stader (Elbe) 630 MWe, Würgassen (Weser) 640 MWe, Brunsbüttelkoog 770 MWe, Philippsburg (Rhine) 864 MWe, and Biblis (Rhine) 1,145 MWe. Five additional nuclear power plants with a gross capacity of 5,140 MWe have been contracted in 1971: Neckarwestheim (Neckar) 775 MWe, Philippsburg (Rhine) 864 MWe, Ohn (Isar) 900 MWe,

FEDERAL GERMANY—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Esenshamm (Weser) 1,300 MWe, Biblis (Rhine) 1,300 MWe. In addition the 300 MWe THTR demonstration plant with a gas-cooled high temperature reactor of the pebble-bed type is being set up at Schmehausen (Westphalia). These new power stations will come into operation between 1972 and 1977. At present the Federal Republic generates about 900 MWe of power from nuclear sources.

German industry was successful in concluding an export contract for the first nuclear power station in South America, the 318 MWe plant at Atucha, Argentina. A second export order is being executed by the KKW with the construction of a 450 MWe nuclear power station in the Netherlands. A third contract was placed for a nuclear power station at Zwentendorf, Austria with 704 MWe.

UNIVERSITIES

Freie Universität Berlin: Berlin; 940 teachers, 15,007 students.
Universität Bielefeld: Bielefeld; f. 1966; 25 teachers, 400 students.
Ruhr Universität Bochum: Bochum; 398 teachers, 11,360 students.
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn: Bonn; 800 teachers, 17,129 students.
Universität Dortmund: Dortmund; 600 students.
Universität Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf; 1,546 students.
Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen-Nürnberg: Erlangen; 505 teachers, 10,167 students.
Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universität: Frankfurt am Main; 1,136 teachers.
Albert-Ludwigs-Universität: Freiburg; 493 teachers, 11,033 students.
Justus Liebig-Universität: Giessen; 650 teachers, 8,845 students.
Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen: Göttingen; 481 teachers, 10,955 students.
Universität Hamburg: Hamburg; 865 teachers, 20,221 students.
Ruprecht-Karl-Universität: Heidelberg; 699 teachers, 12,945 students.
Universität Fridericiana: Karlsruhe; 650 teachers, 7,531 students.
Christian-Albrechts-Universität: Kiel; 889 teachers, 8,335 students.
Universität Köln: Cologne; 778 teachers, 19,140 students.
Universität Konstanz: Konstanz; 64 teachers, 900 students.
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität: Mainz; 753 teachers, 12,000 students.
Universität Mannheim: Mannheim; 154 teachers, 3,140 students.
Philipps-Universität: Marburg; 393 teachers, 9,500 students.
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München: Munich; 1,250 teachers, 23,298 students.
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster: Münster; 616 teachers, 19,150 students.

Universität Regensburg: Regensburg; 90 teachers, 2,630 students.
Universität des Saarlandes: Saarbrücken; 659 teachers, 8,821 students.
Universität Stuttgart: Stuttgart; 320 teachers, 6,254 students.
Universität Hohenheim: Stuttgart-Hohenheim; 230 teachers, 1,500 students.
Universität Trier-Kaiserslautern: Trier und Kaiserslautern; f. 1970.
Eberhard-Karls-Universität: Tübingen; 846 teachers, 13,287 students.
Universität Ulm: Ulm; 74 teachers; 150 students.
Julius-Maximilians-Universität: Würzburg; 526 teachers, 9,674 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Medizinische Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 97 teachers, 595 students.
Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule: Aachen; 489 teachers, 13,162 students.
Technische Universität Berlin: Berlin; 602 teachers, 8,499 students.
Technische Hochschule Carolo Wilhelmina: Brunswick; 300 teachers, 4,900 students.
Technische Hochschule Clausthal: Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 143 teachers, 1,490 students.
Technische Hochschule Darmstadt: Darmstadt; 620 teachers, 6,379 students.
Technische Universität Hannover: Hanover; 380 teachers, 6,612 students.
Technische Universität München: Munich; 575 teachers, 9,725 students.
Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; 78 teachers, 799 students.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is warm in summer with cold winters. The language is German. About 80 per cent of the population are Protestant and 10 per cent Roman Catholic. There are about 3,500 Jews. The flag carries three horizontal bands of black, red and gold, bearing in the centre the coat of arms showing a hammer and compass on a wreath of grain. The capital is established in East Berlin.

Recent History

After Germany's unconditional surrender in 1945, the country was divided according to the Potsdam agreement into four Allied zones of occupation. The Potsdam Declaration stated that, pending a final peace treaty, those areas of the former German Reich east of the line defined by the course of the rivers Oder and Neisse (Oder/Neisse Line), including the city of Danzig, should become part of Poland. The northern section of East Prussia became part of the Soviet Union. These territories amounted to about 14 per cent of the population and 24 per cent of the area of the former Reich. During 1946, in the Soviet Zone, the Communist Party fused with the Social Democratic Party to form the Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D.) which since that time under the leadership of Walter Ulbricht and, since May 1971, Erich Honecker continues to exert a leading influence upon the development of the State. The immediate post-war period was marked by a process of denazification and nationalization. Many industrial enterprises became state-owned, and under the land-reform measures large areas of landed property were taken over by the state and converted to various types of collective farming. In 1949, following the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Zone produced a constitution of its own, thus declaring itself to be the German Democratic Republic, with its capital in Berlin. The early years of the G.D.R. were severe for the population. Much war damage had been inflicted upon the industrial capacity of the territory, which had anyway been primarily an agricultural area of the Reich. Large sections of the industry which remained had been transported to the Soviet Union as part of the heavy reparations, and the G.D.R. contributed to the upkeep of Soviet forces permanently stationed within its borders. With these economic burdens, and the government's concerted drive to build heavy industry, the standard of living remained low. In 1953 popular discontent led to uprisings in East Berlin and other cities. These were suppressed by Soviet troops, and the government modified its economic policy towards an improvement in living standards. With a continual outflow of refugees, the population declined—a situation particularly worrying to the government since many of the refugees were from the skilled labour force and

the professions. In 1961 the stream of refugees leaving the G.D.R. via West Berlin was halted by the construction of a wall between East and West Berlin, thus completing the G.D.R.'s control of its frontiers. In the ensuing years, and particularly since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963, the G.D.R. has, like the Federal Republic, brought about its own economic miracle and has emerged as the most dynamic economy in Eastern Europe. In 1955 a peace treaty was signed with the Soviet Union. The Republic has been a member of Comecon since its foundation in 1949, and in 1964 signed a 20-year treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation with the Soviet Union. Up to the late 1960s the G.D.R. was only recognized by the other countries of the Socialist Bloc, but since 1971 other states have commenced diplomatic relations with the Republic. Because of unresolved problems concerning its status, in the context of former Allied agreements, no Western country yet recognizes the G.D.R. Trade representations do however exist in several Western European capitals. Herr Stoph, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, and Federal Chancellor Brandt met twice in 1970. These were the first such meetings in the history of divided Germany. In 1971, following the four power agreement on Berlin signed in September, representatives of the two German states and of West Berlin held talks which clarified the details of access rights to West Berlin and also allowed West Berliners to visit the G.D.R.

Government

The government is that of a people's democracy on the Soviet pattern. All citizens of 18 years and over have the right to vote representatives to the *Volkskammer* (People's Chamber) who in turn elect the Presidium, the Council of State and its Chairman, the Head of State. The *Volkskammer* also elects the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (the executive organ) and approves his appointed ministers.

In April 1968 nearly 95 per cent of the electorate voted in favour of the new Constitution which came into force immediately.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. Total strength is 126,000 comprising Army 90,000, Navy 16,000, Air Force 20,000. Military service lasts eighteen months. There are also about 46,000 border troops, 20,000 security troops and about 350,000 members of the Workers Fighting squads. Defence estimates for 1971 totalled 7,200 million Ost Marks. The G.D.R. is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Economic Affairs

The Republic has been a member of Comecon since 1950, and the economy of the country is therefore closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. Since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963 there has been a moderate tendency towards in-

dustrial de-centralization, giving some latitude for medium-level decision making within the general prescriptions of the State Economic Plan. An increasing stress has been laid upon quality products such as optics, electronics and precision machinery, all of which are finding a growing market outside Comecon. In 1970, of the 11,564 industrial enterprises in the G.D.R., 2,437 were state owned, 311 co-operative, 3,184 private owned and 5,632 joint state/private owned. Before the division of Germany, the territory was primarily agricultural. In terms of production it has now become one of the greatest industrial nations in the world, although at the end of 1970 it was announced that industrial production and growth rates were falling below the targets set by the Economic Plan, indicating that the G.D.R. was suffering from economic growth problems. The only major natural resource in the G.D.R. is lignite, which supplies almost 90 per cent of its basic energy. It has the only lignite coking plant in the world, and is now building a second nuclear power station. A developing source of power is oil which comes in from the Kubisehev oil fields in Russia via a 3,000 kilometre pipeline. The machine, chemical, and heavy engineering industries are leading exporters. Amongst the newer industries, electronics and shipbuilding take a prominent place. The Leipzig trade fairs are important centres of international trade. All farmers are members of agricultural production co-operatives. The Democratic Republic is becoming more and more self-supporting in this field.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. In 1970 there were 14,658 kilometres of railway, about 9 per cent of which were electrified. In the same year there were 45,729 kilometres of classified roads, of which 1,413 kilometres were motorway (*Autobahn*). There were also 2,519 kilometres of navigable inland waterways. The principal port, Rostock, is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world. 175 ships constitute the G.D.R.'s merchant fleet, which has a capacity of more than one million tons.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is compulsory for all employees. It also covers their dependants and special classes such as students. The scheme provides for medical and dental treatment, sick pay, maternity grants, old age, disability, and bereavement pensions. A five-day working week is now constitutionally enforced, and the paid thirteen-day annual holiday can be spent at one of the 1,260 vacation centres, which are administered by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Education in the G.D.R. plans to cater for children from early childhood to the completion of a university

course. Children between the ages of 1 to 3 can be accommodated in crèches if their mothers are working, and in nursery schools from 4 to 6. Since 1959 elementary and secondary schools have been abolished in favour of ten-year polytechnics, in which children from the age of six must receive at least ten years of education. There are opportunities for studying up to *Abitur* during vocational training courses. A variety of university entrance qualifications are also available via evening-classes, factory and village academies, and university extension courses. In 1970 15 per cent of pupils left school after 8 years of education, and nearly all of these entered an apprenticeship or vocational training scheme. The University Reforms of 1969, besides revising administration, state that the standard course of study will now be four years. The first two years will be dedicated to basic and general study, and the last two to specialization. There are seven universities and a number of technological institutes.

Tourism

Tourism is fostered by the State Travel Bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. During 1970 nearly 600,000 tourists visited the G.D.R.

Sport

Sport in all forms is actively encouraged and there is a special State Committee for Physical Education and Sport. The German Gymnastics and Athletics Association incorporates all amateur sports in 36 specialized organizations. Outside the schools, sport is sponsored by factory sports organizations and clubs. Football, swimming and tennis are among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 22 (Whitsun), October 7 (Republic Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (M). The currency is not recognized by the International Monetary Fund. Currency of the German Democratic Republic is not ordinarily convertible with the £ sterling or the \$U.S. abroad. In the Democratic Republic other currencies are converted at fixed rates.

1 Mark = 100 Pfennig.

Notes: M 100, 50, 20, 10, 5.

Coins: M 5, 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 20, 10, 5, 1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970)

AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION
108,178	17,056,983

BEZIRK (DISTRICT)	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)		
		Male	Female	Total
Berlin	403	485.0	600.5	1,085.0
Cottbus	8,262	402.7	458.4	861.1
Dresden	6,738	846.3	1,026.8	1,873.1
Erfurt	7,348	582.2	673.4	1,255.6
Frankfurt	7,185	318.3	362.3	680.6
Gera	4,004	340.7	397.8	738.5
Halle	8,771	895.1	1,030.8	1,925.9
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	931.4	1,116.5	2,047.9
Leipzig	4,966	675.9	814.7	1,490.6
Magdeburg	11,525	609.5	708.1	1,317.6
Neubrandenburg	10,793	302.8	336.0	638.8
Potsdam	12,572	524.5	608.3	1,132.8
Rostock	7,074	405.2	453.6	858.8
Schwerin	8,672	279.4	318.0	597.4
Suhl	3,856	259.0	294.0	553.0
TOTAL	108,178	7,857.6	9,199.4	17,057.0

PRINCIPAL CITIES

POPULATION (1970)

Berlin (capital)	1,085,441	Rostock	198,396
Leipzig	584,365	Erfurt	195,994
Dresden	501,508	Zwickau	127,000
Karl-Marx-Stadt	299,312	Potsdam	111,288
Magdeburg	270,692	Gera	111,099
Halle	257,300		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1966	267,958	15.7	121,571	7.1	225,663	13.2
1967	252,817	14.8	117,146	6.9	227,068	13.3
1968	245,143	14.3	119,676	7.0	242,473	14.2
1969	238,910	14.0	125,151	7.3	243,732	14.3
1970*	236,948	13.9	130,730	7.7	241,238	14.1

* Provisional figures.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL			INDUSTRY*	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	BUILDING	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	OTHERS
1967	.	7,713,700	3,218,400	1,124,000	482,600	883,800	545,000	1,460,000
1968	.	7,711,800	3,227,200	1,067,500	516,100	876,000	540,300	1,484,800
1969	.	7,745,900	3,230,000	1,026,300	558,700	868,200	551,000	1,511,800
1970	.	7,769,300	3,242,000	997,100	572,500	857,900	563,900	1,535,900

* Including fishing and handicraft.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1970—hectares)

ARABLE AND PASTURE	FOREST	UNUSED	WASTE AND OTHER AREAS	TOTAL
6,286,392	2,947,988	146,449	370,449	10,830,939

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . .	570	560	598	2,377	1,987	2,132
Rye . . .	735	690	680	1,936	1,544	1,483
Barley . .	595	642	640	2,121	2,067	1,926
Oats . . .	256	272	210	864	841	558
Sugar Beets .	204	192	192	6,998	4,856	6,135
Potatoes . .	672	604	667	12,639	8,832	13,054

DAIRY PRODUCTS

	1968	1969	1970
Milk ('000 metric tons)	7,227	7,232	7,091
Butter(" " ")	220	215	216
Eggs . . . (millions)	4,046	4,193	4,442

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1968	1969	1970
Horses .	188	148	127
Cattle .	5,109	5,171	5,190
Pigs . .	9,523	9,237	9,684
Sheep .	1,794	1,696	1,598
Goats .	204	158	135

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

	SAWN TIMBER (^{'000} cu. m.)	CELLULOSE (^{'000} metric tons)	PAPER (all types) (^{'000} metric tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (^{'000} metric tons)
1967 . . .	6,465	375.5	671.9	297.0
1968 . . .	6,462	379.4	688.6	311.9
1969 . . .	6,609	389.9	703.6	333.2
1970 . . .	7,104	406.7	719.9	343.0

FISHING
(metric tons)

	SEA AND COASTAL	INLAND
1967 . . .	279,688	10,272
1968 . . .	290,766	12,207
1969 . . .	296,364	13,567
1970 . . .	306,140	13,156

MINING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1968 ¹	1969	1970
Coal . . .	1,579	1,334	n.a.
Coke . . .	2,551	2,391	2,572
Lignite . . .	247,113	254,553	260,582
Lignite briquettes.	56,389	56,869	57,078

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Electricity	Million kWh	63,230	65,463	67,650
Pig-iron	^{'000} metric tons	2,332	2,098	1,994
Crude Steel*	" " "	4,695	4,824	5,053
Rolled Steel	" " "	3,156	3,182	3,407
Cement	" " "	7,551	7,410	7,987
Sulphuric Acid	" Metric tons	1,077,737	1,104,317	1,099,204
Caustic Soda	" "	405,243	394,086	412,819
Calcinated Soda	" "	635,079	605,738	676,295
Ammonia	" "	558,788	592,948	584,678
Calcium Carbide	" "	1,335,000	1,277,000	1,248,000
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	246,702	237,861	244,594
Motor Cars	Number	114,611	120,915	126,611
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	69,840	72,650	71,100
Railway Wagons	"	6,771	6,677	7,228
Diesel Motors	"	58,473	68,203	72,466
Radio Sets	"	814,692	765,735	806,947
Television Sets	"	400,391	356,842	380,117
Watches	"	3,064,500	3,279,900	3,307,000
Alarm Clocks	"	1,780,700	2,067,900	2,312,300
Shoes	(pairs)	66,335,000	68,855,000	73,839,000
of which: Leather	"	30,166,000	33,733,000	36,381,000

* Including steel for castings.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One Mark=100 Pfennigs.
10 M=£1 sterling; 3.92 M=U.S. \$1.
100 M=£10.00 sterling=U.S. \$25.50.

BUDGET (million M)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Revenue . . .	61,329	59,542	60,183	65,761	70,582
Expenditure . .	60,831	59,026	59,505	64,985	69,890

* Provisional figures.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million M)

	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	244,703	260,559	275,094
<i>of which:</i>			
Industry	165,437	175,902	185,700
Construction	19,575	24,225	24,293
Agriculture and forestry	24,268	24,070	26,736
Transport and communications	11,928	12,676	14,200
Internal trade	18,997	20,524	21,323

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million exchange marks)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Communist Countries	10,744	12,195	12,548	12,742	14,119	14,221
Developing Countries	550	683	650	793	794	807
Other Countries	2,956	3,045	4,121	3,908	5,444	4,212
TOTAL	14,250	15,923	17,318	17,443	20,357	19,240

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	6,284.0	6,750.0	7,927.0
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	2,843.0	2,777.0	3,123.0
Iron Ore	" " "	1,423.9	1,319.8	1,489.6
Bauxite	" " "	240.8	245.2	255.7
Phosphate Fertilizers	" " "	41.0	47.0	24.3
Crude Oil	" " "	8,039.0	9,272.0	10,315.0
Cotton	" " "	87.2	78.7	105.8
Wool	" " "	21.8	22.1	19.9
Cellulose	" " "	136.6	127.1	139.3
Raw Hides and Skins	" " "	14.6	11.4	16.0
Grain*	" " "	1,639.0	1,846.0	3,302.0
Oil Seeds	" " "	132.2	130.3	203.7
Meat and Meat Products	" " "	68.8	67.4	86.2
Grain Extracts and Cattle Food	" " "	379.3	455.5	525.1
Vegetable Oil	" " "	112.1	103.7	117.2
Fish	" " "	49.2	47.1	42.3

* Excluding rye.

EXPORTS	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Lignite Briquettes	'000 metric tons	3,957.0	3,509.0	3,786.0
Potash Salts	" " "	1,621.0	1,656.0	1,739.0
Calcinated Soda	" " "	151.9	133.1	183.0
Caustic Soda	" " "	39.1	15.4	21.6
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	47.2	68.5	63.3
Motor Cars	Thousands	44.9	40.8	56.2
Lorries	"	8.5	9.2	12.3
Motor Cycles	"	23.0	24.6	28.8
Radio Sets	"	220.7	171.0	104.9
Watches and Clocks	"	2,233.1	2,603.8	2,908.7
Cameras	"	356.9	386.7	406.1
Railway Passenger Coaches	Number	781	712	1,071
Railway Freight Cars	"	750	731	1,022
Cargo-ships	"	38	46	41
Photographic Paper	Thousand sq. metres	3,378	3,573	3,364
Cotton Fabrics	"	21,853	26,697	31,883
Stockings and Socks	Million pairs	114.2	108.2	107.0

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADE PARTNERS

(million exchange marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Albania	26.3	32.3	26.5	28.1	31.5	25.8
Austria	123.9	115.8	148.4	96.1	101.8	99.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	77.7	70.4	138.0	125.3	143.7	142.7
Brazil	75.6	81.9	123.2	111.3	136.6	119.3
Bulgaria	513.8	617.0	714.1	636.6	640.6	664.7
China, People's Republic	116.2	143.1	150.0	156.9	125.6	177.7
Cuba	147.6	148.5	220.7	151.2	168.6	259.6
Czechoslovakia	1,380.9	1,545.0	1,919.7	1,689.4	1,740.7	1,849.8
Denmark	72.6	82.0	80.1	75.2	68.9	89.2
Egypt	116.1	167.7	190.1	153.8	145.6	199.6
Finland	46.4	49.7	72.3	50.5	54.3	60.5
France	114.5	117.0	280.0	144.7	190.0	186.8
German Federal Republic	1,714.0	2,718.0	2,910.0	1,733.0	1,993.0	2,402.0
Hungary	720.3	889.2	830.9	812.7	779.2	1,123.6
India	115.6	115.6	143.2	109.9	124.1	133.5
Italy	133.8	150.2	147.5	130.0	135.2	192.0
Japan	24.2	34.0	32.6	62.2	69.6	116.3
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	23.1	53.6	71.7	36.5	39.7	61.8
Mongolia	16.7	12.2	22.5	26.4	22.1	46.9
Netherlands	130.4	171.8	237.9	171.3	159.6	323.2
Norway	21.5	22.3	22.2	47.3	107.5	67.1
Poland	942.4	1,102.9	1,229.8	1,224.1	1,324.0	1,673.1
Romania	324.4	481.4	439.2	376.1	354.0	507.8
Sweden	167.8	221.2	233.1	143.9	150.9	177.0
Switzerland	191.7	226.9	395.0	111.5	133.7	186.1
Turkey	27.8	32.4	30.8	54.1	39.6	36.5
U.K.	159.7	221.0	373.8	128.1	127.3	178.3
U.S.A.	102.3	89.8	168.7	28.3	39.7	38.4
U.S.S.R.	6,268.9	7,326.0	8,169.6	6,582.7	6,961.7	7,314.9
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	21.0	11.1	16.3	155.8	239.5	154.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers	634	636	626
Passenger-kms.	17,098	17,610	17,666
Freight ton-kms.	38,506	39,445	41,513

ROADS

(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Freight ton-kms.	9,254	10,749	12,233
Bus travellers (millions)	1,014	1,066	1,107

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers (million)	9	8	8
Passenger-kms. (")	244	240	232
Freight ton-kms. (")	2,443	2,143	2,358

SHIPPING

('000 tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Goods entered	3,170.0	2,681.1	2,408.2
Goods cleared	6,407.1	7,755.3	10,309.5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM
TOURIST ARRIVALS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	11,620	15,962	17,760	14,664
Czechoslovakia	51,162	63,578	45,252	65,925
Hungary	20,797	15,207	22,479	18,582
Poland	48,915	41,022	53,974	32,686
Romania	3,573	3,413	5,414	4,813
U.S.S.R.	15,020	20,033	30,253	32,682
Others	324,554	334,877	359,217	428,831
TOTAL	476,718	498,521	544,906	598,183

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1970)

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENCES		BOOK TITLES	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Radio	Television		Number	Total Circulation
5,984,600	4,499,200	5,234	540	421,881

EDUCATION
(1970)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHING STAFF	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Infant Schools	11,087	41,874	620,158
General Polytechnic Schools	6,035	n.a.	2,534,077
Extended Polytechnic Schools	306	n.a.	54,654
Vocational Schools	1,108	14,765	430,934
Technical Schools	189	n.a.	164,571
Universities (incl. Technical)	54	n.a.	138,666*

* Provisional figures.

Source: Ministerrat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik: 102 Berlin, Hans-Beimler-Strasse 70/72.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic was promulgated on April 9th, 1968, replacing the original Constitution which came into force when the Republic was founded in 1949. A summary is given below.

I FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST STATE

Political Foundations (Articles 1-8)

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of the German nation. It is the political organization of the working people in town and countryside who are jointly implementing socialism under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The capital is Berlin; the State flag is black, red, and gold, and bears the State coat of arms. All political power in the Republic is exercised by the working people and all power serves their welfare. The National Front of Democratic Germany unites all political parties and mass organizations working for the development of the socialist state. Citizens exercise their political power through democratically elected people's representatives. The Republic pursues a peaceful foreign policy and fosters friendship with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states. It strives for the eventual reunification of the two German states on the basis of socialism.

Economic Foundations, Science, Education and Culture (Articles 9-17)

The national economy is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production and is a socialist planned economy. All foreign economic relations are the monopoly of the state. All large industrial enterprises, farms, banks and means of transport are nationally owned and private ownership of these facilities is not allowed. The personal property of citizens and the right of inheritance are guaranteed. The Republic promotes culture, the arts and science and assures all citizens a high standard of education.

II CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Basic Rights and Basic Duties of Citizens (Articles 18-39)

The Republic respects the dignity and freedom of personality and guarantees to all citizens the exercise of their rights. The conditions for acquiring and losing citizenship of the German Democratic Republic are stipulated by law. All citizens are equal before the law. Men and women have equal rights and the same legal status. All citizens over the age of 18 have the right to vote and may be elected to the local people's representative bodies. Persons over the age of 21 may be elected to the People's Chamber (*Volkshammer*). Every citizen is obligated to service in defence of his country. The Republic can grant political asylum to citizens of other states in certain circumstances.

Freedom of speech, the press, radio and television are guaranteed, as is also the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. The person and the liberty of every citizen are inviolable and he has the right to move freely within the state territory within the framework of the law. Postal and telecommunication secrecy is assured and may be limited only for purposes of state security or criminal prosecution. Every citizen has the right to legal protection by the organs of the state when he is abroad.

The right to work is guaranteed and every citizen is free to select his own job. Everyone has the same right to education and attendance at secondary school is obligatory. All citizens are entitled to leisure time and annual paid holiday, to medical and other social welfare benefits. Social

care is provided for the elderly and disabled. Housing is under public control and there is legal protection against eviction. Every citizen has the right of the inviolability of his home. Marriage, motherhood and the family have the special protection of the state and provision is made for large families, fatherless families, etc. Religious freedom is assured. Citizens of the German Democratic Republic of Sorb nationality have the right to cultivate their mother tongue and culture.

Enterprises, Towns and Local Communities in Socialist Society (Articles 40-42)

Enterprises, towns, local communities and associations of local communities are communities with responsibilities of their own in which citizens work and shape their social relations. They safeguard the basic rights of citizens and are protected by the constitution. The local representative bodies are elected by the people and are responsible for local affairs. The working people also co-operate in the management of enterprises both directly and with the help of their elected organs.

The Trade Unions and their rights (Articles 43-44)

The free trade unions are united in the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. They are independent bodies, are represented at all levels of the social system and play a decisive part in the solution of problems. They conclude agreements with government authorities and enterprise managements on all questions concerning the working and living conditions of the people. They take part in the shaping of the socialist legal system and administer the social insurance system of the workers.

Socialist Production Co-operatives and Their Rights (Article 45)

These are voluntary associations of farmers for the purpose of joint production and receive government assistance. They are represented in the state organs and take an active part in the state planning. Production co-operatives on the same lines also exist among fishermen, craftsmen and gardeners.

III STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM OF STATE MANAGEMENT

The People's Chamber (Volkshammer) (Articles 48-65)

The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of state power and guarantees the enforcement of its laws. It is composed of 500 deputies elected by the people in a free and secret ballot for a period of four years. It is convened not later than the 30th day after the election. It elects its Presidium to conduct the plenary sessions for the electoral term. The People's Chamber can be dissolved before the expiration of the electoral term only on its own decision.

Committees are formed from among the members of the People's Chamber to discuss bills and to co-operate in submitting them to the voters for popular discussion. They then submit their comments to the plenary session of the People's Chamber. Laws passed are proclaimed in the Law Gazette by the Chairman of the Council of State within one month and come into force on the fourteenth day after their proclamation.

The Council of State (Staatsrat) (Articles 66-77)

The Council of State is the organ of the People's Chamber operating between sessions of the latter, and fulfils all fundamental tasks resulting from its laws and decisions. It is elected by the People's Chamber at its first session and is responsible to it for its activities. It deals with bills to

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(THE CONSTITUTION)

be submitted to the People's Chamber and deals with all basic tasks arising from its laws and decisions. It convenes the sessions of the People's Chamber, and issues the writ for elections to the People's Chamber and other representative bodies. It makes fundamental decisions on defence matters and exercises control over the constitutionality and legality of the activities of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. It determines military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles and establishes state honours. It also exercises the right of amnesty and pardon.

The Council of Ministers (Ministerrat) (Articles 78-80)

The Council of Ministers organizes, on behalf of the People's Chamber, the execution of the political, economic, cultural, social and military tasks of the socialist state. It issues regulations and decisions within the framework of the laws and co-ordinates and controls the activities of ministries and other central state organs. Its Chairman and members are elected by the People's Chamber for a period of four years and it forms the Presidium of the Council of Ministers from its own ranks. The Council of Ministers is responsible and accountable to the People's Chamber. After the electoral term has expired the Council of Ministers continues its work until the new one has been elected.

Local People's Representative Bodies and their Organs (Articles 81-85)

The elected organs of state power in the districts, towns, regions, municipal boroughs and local communities are responsible for deciding on all local issues on the basis of law. The local people's representative bodies draw up and implement the economic plan and budget for their areas, and have their own income. Their decisions are binding and must be published. All such bodies elect their own councils and committees.

IV SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND LEGALITY

(Articles 86-107)

The Constitution is direct and valid law and legal regulations may not contradict it. Details of all laws and binding regulations are published, and at no time may organs other than those provided by the Constitution be allowed to exercise state power. The citizens' participation

in the administration of justice is guaranteed and it is the joint concern of socialist society to combat all violations of the law. Laws on the punishment of crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes correspond to the generally recognized norms of international law.

The administration of justice in the Republic is exercised by the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Regional Courts and the social courts. In military matters jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, military tribunals and military courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of the administration of justice and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All judges are democratically elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens themselves and must be men of knowledge and experience who are loyally devoted to the socialist state. The public prosecutors' office safeguards socialist legality and ensures that persons who have committed crimes are called to account before the court. The public prosecutors' office is directed by the Prosecutor General and the public prosecutors of the districts and regions are appointed by him and subordinate to him.

An act is punishable only if it was covered by penal law at the time of its commission, if the offender has acted in a culpable way and if his guilt is proved beyond doubt. Persons under arrest must be brought before a judge not later than one day after their arrest and only judges are authorized to judge the admissibility of detention on remand. Nobody may be withheld from his lawful judge and special courts are inadmissible. Every citizen has the right to be heard in court and the right to be defended by a counsel is guaranteed throughout the whole criminal procedure. Any citizen or organization has the right to submit suggestions or grievances to the state organs and may suffer no disadvantages as a result. Damages inflicted on a citizen or his personal property as a result of unlawful measures by employees of state organs are to be compensated by the state organ concerned.

V AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution can be amended only through a law of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which expressly amends or supplements the text of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: WALTER ULBRICHT.

Vice-Chairmen: WILLI STOPH, GERALD GÖTTING, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, HANS RIETZ.

Members: KURT ANCLAM, FRIEDRICH CLERMONT, Prof. Dr. Dr. ERICH CORRENS, WILLI GRANDETZKA, ERICH GRÜTZNER, BRUNHILDE HANKE, Prof. Dr. LIESELOTT HERFORTH, ERICH HONECKER, FRIEDRICH KIND, MARGARETE MÜLLER, Prof. Dr. HANS RODENBERG, Dr. KLAUS SORGENICHT, PAUL STRAUSS, ILSE THIELE, PAUL VERNER, ROSEL WALTHER, HERBERT WARNKE.

Secretary: HEINZ EICHLER.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

First Secretary: ERICH HONECKER.

Members: HERMANN AXEN, FRIEDRICH EBERT, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, WERNER KROLIKOWSKI, WERNER LAMBERZ, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, HORST SINDERMAN, WILLI STOPH, WALTER ULBRICHT, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARNKE.

Candidate Members: GEORG EWALD, WALTER HALBRITTER, Dr. WERNER JAROWINSKY, GÜNTHER KLEIBER, ERICH MIELKE, MARGARETE MÜLLER, HARRY TISCH.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1972)

PRESIDIUM

Chairman: WILLI STOPH.

First Deputy Chairmen: HORST SINDERMAN, ALFRED NEUMANN.

Deputy Chairmen: Dr. KURT FICHTNER, GÜNTHER KLEIBER, WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS, Dr. GERHARD WEISS, Dr. HERBERT WEIZ.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management: (vacant).

Dputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: RUDOLF SCHULZE.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for the Supply of Materials: MANFRED FLEGEL.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜRER.

Minister and Head of the Price Office: WALTER HALBRITTER.

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy: GEORG EWALD.

Minister of Finance: SIEGFRIED BÖHM.

OTHER MEMBERS

Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: HEINZ MATTHES.

Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WYSCHOFKY.

Minister for Coal and Power: KLAUS SIEBOLD.

Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.

Minister for the County-Controlled Industry and the Food-stuffs Industry: ERHARD KRACK.

Minister of Education: MARGOT HONECKER.

Minister of Culture: KLAUS GYSI.

Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics: OTFRIED STEGER.

Minister of External Economic Relations: HORST SÖLLE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OTTO WINZER.

Minister for the Glass and Ceramics Industry: Dr. KARL BETTIN.

Minister for the Guidance and Control of Regional and Local Councils: FRITZ SCHARFENSTEIN.

Minister of Health: Prof. Dr. LUDWIG MECKLINGER.

Minister for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction: GERHARD ZIMMERMANN.

Minister for Higher and Technical Education: Prof. HANS JOACHIM BÖHME.

Minister of the Interior: FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Minister for Light Industry: JOHANN WITTIK.

Minister for Machine and Transport Manufactures: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister of National Defence: General HEINZ HOFFMANN.

Minister for Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Potash: Dr. KURT SINGHUBER.

Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications: RUDOLPH SCHULZE.

Minister for Processing-Machine and Vehicle Construction: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister for Science and Technology: GÜNTHER PREY.

Minister of State Security: ERICH MIELKE.

Minister for the Supply of Materials: Dr. ERICH HAASE.

Minister of Trade and Supply: GÜNTHER SIEBER.

Minister of Transport: OTTO ARNDT.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Presidium: GERALD GÖTTING (CDU).

Vice-President: FRIEDRICH EBERT (SED).

Members: ERNST GOLDENBAUM (DBD), WILLI-PETER KONZOK (LDPD), EGON KRENZ (FDJ), ERICH MÜCKENBERGER (SED), MARGARETE MÜLLER (FDGB), WOLFGANG RÖSSER (NDPD), WILHELMINE SCHIRMER-

PRÖSCHER (DFD), KARL-HEINZ SCHULMEISTER (DKB), HANS EICHLER (SED).

The last election for 434 of the seats in the National Assembly was held on November 14th, 1971. The National Front parties obtained 11,207,388 votes (99.85 per cent) against 16,951. The other 66 seats are filled by the Berlin members, elected by the East Berlin City Assembly.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Puschkinallee 49, 1193 Berlin-Treptow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ENJELL KOLANECI.

Algeria: Hotel Johannishof, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* AB DELHAFID MANSOURI.

Bulgaria: Berliner Str. 127, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* MARIY IVANOV.

Chile: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 92, 1157 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CONTRERAS LABARCA.

China, People's Republic of: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 26, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* SUNG CHI GUANG.

Cuba: Berliner Str. 120, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR RODRÍGUEZ LLOMPART.

Czechoslovakia: Schönhauser Allee 10-11, 1054 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD DVOŘÁK.

Egypt: Warmbader Strasse 50/52, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA TAWFIK EL SAYED.

Guinea: Heinrich-Mann-Str. 32, 111 Berlin-Niederseehausen (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBAKAR DIABATÉ.

Hungary: Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* IMRE KOVÁCS.

Iraq: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/III, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* FAIK MAKKI AL-TIKRITI.

Khmer Republic: Strasse 22, 2, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KHIEU THAIM.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of: Dorotheastr. 4, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* RI DZANG SU.

Mongolia: Rheinsteinstrasse 81, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* CHORLOOGIYN DAMDIN.

Poland: Unter den Linden 72, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ GEDE.

Romania: Parkstr. 23, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA.

Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 97/IV, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MOHAMED EL AMIN SALIH.

Syria: Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3A, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* HAISSAM KELAWI.

U.S.S.R.: Unter den Linden 63-65, 108 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL T. YEFREMOV.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 125, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN SONG TUNG.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of (South): Am Karlsplatz 7/1, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* DAO HAI LONG.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of: Strasse 22, 1, 110 Berlin-Pankow (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ABDUL RAZZAK BADIB.

Yugoslavia: Albrechtstr. 26, 104 Berlin (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA MILIĆEVIĆ.

Zaire: Karlsplatz 7, 104 Berlin (L); *Envoy:* LAURENT MANN.

The German Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Ceylon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, India, Kuwait, Maldives, and Yemen Arab Republic. Finland and Mali have trade representations in East Berlin.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The following belong to the National Front of Democratic Germany and issue a joint programme before General Elections:

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; 1.7m. mems.; First Sec. ERICH HONECKER; Mem. of Politbüro: FRIEDRICH EBERT, HERMANN AXEN, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HAGER, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NORDEN, HORST SINDERMAN, WILLI STOPF, PAUL VERNER, HERBERT WARKE; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neuer Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; Chair. GERALD GÖTTING (Pres. of the People's Chamber and Dep. Chair. of the State Council), Dep. Chair. MAX SEFRIN (Dep. Prime Minister and Minister of Health), Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (Pres. of the Supreme Court); publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat*, *Thüringer Tageblatt*, *Märkische Union* (provincial daily newspapers), and the periodicals *Union Pressdienst*, *Union teilt mit*, and *Hefte aus Burgscheidungen*.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (NDPD) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin,

Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Acting Chair. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN.

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (LDPD) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MANFRED GERLACH; publs. *Der Morgen* (daily), four regional newspapers and two monthly publications.

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (DBD) (*Democratic Peasants' Party*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 79A; f. 1948; Chair. ERNST GOLDENBAUM; Deputy Chair. PAUL SCHOLZ.

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 16; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIELE.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (Free German Youth): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 36/38; f. 1946; 2,000,000 mems.; 1st Sec. Dr. GÜNTHER JAHN; publs. *Junge Welt* (daily), *Forum* (weekly), and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Confederation of Free German Trade Unions): 102 Berlin, Fritz-Heckertstr. 70; f. 1945; it has 7 million members and is the largest organization in the G.D.R.; Chair. HERBERT WARKE.

Deutscher Kulturbund (German League of Culture): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 1; Pres. Prof. Dr.h.c. MAX BURGHARDT.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

BEZIRKE

Provincial administration is carried out through 14 *Bezirke* (Districts), each with its own *Bezirkstag* (Assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (Council). Berlin is administered separately.

Cottbus	.	.	Neumarkt 5.
Dresden	.	.	N6, Dr.-Rudolf-Friedrichs-Ufer 2.
Erfurt	.	.	Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1.
Frankfurt	.	.	Frankfurt (Oder), Grosse Scharrnstr. 59A.
Gera	.	.	Str. des 7. Oktober 11.
Halle	.	.	Halle (Saale), Willy-Lohmann-Str. 7.
Karl-Marx-Stadt	.	.	Annaberger Str. 93.
Leipzig	.	.	S3, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 145.

Magdeburg	.	.	Olvnstedter Str. 1/2.
Neubrandenburg	.	.	Neustrelitz, Tiergartenstr. 19.
Potsdam	.	.	Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107.
Rostock	.	.	Wallstr. (Am Rosengarten).
Schwerin	.	.	Leninplatz 8.
Suhl	.	.	Rimbachstr. 47.

Berlin . . . 102 Berlin, Rathaus.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the German Democratic Republic was reorganized after 1945, at first under four-power direction; and the principles on which the judicial system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. Judges are elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens directly. State Prosecuting Counsels are nominated by the Prosecutor General. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, by the *Bezirke* Courts and by the *Kreis* Courts. All Courts decide on the appointment of one presiding and two assistant magistrates. The Assistant Magistrates in the first instance are jurors (lay magistrates from all classes of society); the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court appoints two official judges and three lay magistrates.

Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the Legislature. A judge can be recalled only if he has committed a breach of the law, grossly neglected his duties or been convicted by a court.

Lay Magistrates are elected for a period of four years after nomination by the democratic parties and organizations. Magistrates of the *Kreis* Courts are directly elected by the people; Magistrates of the *Bezirke* Courts, by the *Bezirktstag*; Magistrates of the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court, by the *Volkshammer*. All are equally authorized Judges.

Attached to the *Volkshammer* is a Constitutional and Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their numbers. In addition there are on the Commission three members of the Supreme Court as well as three State Law Teachers who may not be members of the *Volkshammer*. All members of the Constitutional and Legislature Commission are appointed by the *Volkshammer*.

The whole judicial and penal system was reformed on January 14th, 1968, the most important reform being the introduction of a new Criminal Code to replace the German Criminal Code of 1871. Further details will be found in the Constitution section (*above*).

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): Dr. JOSEF STREIT; 104 Berlin, Scharnhorststr. 37.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister Dr. KURT WÜNSCHE.

RELIGION

The section on Religion, dealing with both parts of Germany, will be found immediately following this chapter on the German Democratic Republic.

THE PRESS

The advent to power of the National Socialist Party in 1933 interrupted the period of press freedom which Germany had enjoyed under the Weimar Republic. When the Allies introduced their press licensing system in 1946 as a means of closely controlling the press, licences were issued in the Soviet-occupied zone to approved parties and organizations only but not to individuals wishing to publish newspapers.

In 1947 the *Presseamt* (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the democratic bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment. This elaborate system of directives is seen as ensuring that the press serves the interest of the whole community in furthering the socialist cause by precluding the possible self-interest and irresponsibility of private individuals.

The 1968 Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the freedom of the press, radio and television, and states that every citizen of the G.D.R. has the right, "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution, to express his opinion freely and publicly.

This right is not limited by any service of employment relationship. No person may be placed at a disadvantage for exercising this right". From these statements it follows that there is no right to express an opinion which is not "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution", or, in other words, which can be interpreted as contrary to the interests and development of the Socialist state defined in the Constitution. Editors, who are personally responsible for the content of their papers, and citizens alike realize their obligations, responsibilities and dependence upon the state, society and political system in which they live. For these reasons, formal censorship is not practised.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), and *National Zeitung* (National Democratic Party). A notable exception is the officially independent *Berliner Zeitung*. *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*. The official news agency, the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst*, became a state monopoly in 1946.

About 40 dailies appear in the G.D.R., with a total circulation of about 8 million. There are over 200 periodicals and illustrated magazines, covering a wide range of

subjects. They embody considerably less variety in format and presentation than the corresponding Federal German press. There is no sensational popular press and though most papers' news coverage is quite serious, the breadth of coverage is restricted by the policy, enunciated by *Neues Deutschland*, of concentrating on news judged to be of interest and value to the public.

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are often not disclosed, a very popular paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Sächsisches Tageblatt* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Freie Presse* (Karl-Marx-Stadt), and *Freiheit* (Halle).

The daily press is more influential, particularly in political matters, than the weekly press and periodicals. Outstanding amongst these latter categories are *Sonntag* and *Forum*, the popular *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and the women's *Für Dich*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Azet:** 701 Leipzig, Emilien Str. 3; evening for Leipzig/Halle area.
- Bauern-Echo:** 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT.
- Berliner Zeitung:** 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; f. 1945; S.E.D.; Editor ROLF LEHNERT; circ. 500,000.
- BZ am Abend:** 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; evening.
- Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten:** 15 Potsdam, Lenin-Allee; N.D.P.; Editor HELMUT STARAUSCHEK; circ. 30,000.
- Demokrat, Der:** 25 Rostock, Kröpelinstr. 44/47; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. XAVIER KUGLER; circ. 25,000.
- Deutsches Sport Echo:** 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; sports daily.
- Freie Erde:** 208 Neustrelitz, Gutenbergstr. 2; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHWEIDEWITZ.
- Freie Presse:** 901 Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Brückenstr. 8; S.E.D. daily.
- Freies Wort:** 60 Suhl, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 6; S.E.D. daily.
- Freiheit:** 402 Halle, Strasse der DSF 67; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor HANS-DIETER KRUEGER; circ. 430,000.
- Junge Welt:** 102 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 36/37; F.D.J. daily; Editor H. PEHNERT.
- Lausitzer Rundschau:** Cottbus, Bahnhofstr. 52; S.E.D.; Editor ROBERT WASSMANN; circ. 160,000.
- Leipziger Volkszeitung:** 701 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 19; f. 1894; S.E.D.; Editor JOCHEN POMMERT; circ. 352,000.
- Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung:** 40 Halle, Gr. Brauhausstr. 16-17; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Chair. Dr. G. BRUNNER; circ. 56,000.
- Märkische Union:** 80 Dresden, Königsbrückerstr. 9; C.D.U.; Editor URSULA FRIEDRICH; circ. 22,000.
- Märkische Volksstimme:** 15 Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 24; S.E.D.; Editor WILLY SIEBENMORGEN.
- Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten:** 701 Leipzig, Thomasstr. 2; N.D.P.D.; Editor ARND RÖMHILD; circ. 40,000.
- Morgen, Der:** 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 48-49; f. 1945; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 45,000.
- National-Zeitung:** Berlin, C.2, Magazinstr. 15; N.D.P.D.; Editor-in-Chief HORST KRETER; circ. 60,000.

- Neue Zeit:** 108 Berlin, Zimmerstr. 79-80; C.D.U.; Editor H. KALB; circ. 50,000.
- Neuer Tag:** 12 Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Fischerstr. 7-8; S.E.D. Editor HERBERT THIEME.
- Neue Weg, Der:** 40 Halle, Franckestr. 11; f. 1946; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 33,500.
- Neues Deutschland:** 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39-40; S.E.D.; Editor JOACHIM HERMANN; circ. 800,000.
- Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten:** 25 Rostock, Kröpelinstr. 16; N.D.P.; Editor MARIANNE WULFF; circ. 10,000.
- Norddeutsche Zeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTER GRASMEYER; circ. 13,000.
- Ostsee Zeitung:** 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 6; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI MASSOW.
- Sächsisches Neueste Nachrichten:** 80 Dresden, Antonstr. 8; organ of the N.P.D.; Editor HERBERT BÖCKELMANN; circ. 35,000.
- Sächsische Zeitung:** 80 Dresden, Riesaer Str. 32; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SCHIMMER.
- Sächsisches Tageblatt:** 80 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 68,000.
- Schweriner Volkszeitung:** 27 Schwerin, Wismarerstr. 144/146; S.E.D.; Editor ERNST PARCHMANN.
- Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten:** 53 Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; N.D.P.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 31,000.
- Thüringer Tageblatt:** 53 Weimar, Coudraystr. 6; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 20,000.
- Thüringische Landeszeitung:** 53 Weimar, Marienstr. 14; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WOITTON; circ. 32,000.
- Tribüne:** Berlin-Treptow, Am Treptower Park 28/30; F.D.G.B.; Editor GERHARD BAUER; circ. 400,000.
- Union, Die:** 402 Halle, Franckestr. 11; C.D.U.; Editor KARL FRIEDRICH FUCHS.
- Volk, Das:** 50 Erfurt, Regierungsstr. 62; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD FUCHS.
- Volksstimme:** Karl-Marx-Stadt, Brückenstr. 15-19; S.E.D.
- Volksstimme:** Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; S.E.D.; Editor HERBERT KOPIETZ; circ. 320,000.
- Volkswacht:** 65 Gera, Julius Fucik Str. 18; S.E.D. daily.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (selection)

- Deine Gesundheit:** Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; popular monthly dealing with health and welfare; circ. 215,000.
- Eulenspiegel:** 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73; political satirical weekly.
- Freie Welt:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; monthly; circ. 338,187.
- Für Dich:** Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; women's weekly; circ. 823,050.
- FUWO—Die Neue Fussballwoche:** Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; weekly; football; circ. 145,087.
- Fotokino-Magazin:** Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; popular photographic monthly; circ. 50,000.
- Guter Rat:** Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly for women and home.
- Illustrierter Motorsport:** Neustädtische Kirch-Str. 15, 108 Berlin; fortnightly; cars, motor-boats and motorsport; circ. 67,300.

Jugend und Technik: Mohrenstrasse 36-37, 102 Berlin; popular technological monthly for young people; circ. 210,000.

Das Magazin: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; Editor HILDE EISLER.

Modische maschen: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; popular women's quarterly for fashion and knitting.

Neue Berliner Illustrierte: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 689,487.

Neues Leben: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 315,000.

PRAMO: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; monthly; practical fashion for women.

saison: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly; fashion.

Sibylle: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; six per year; women's fashion magazine.

Urania: Salomon Strasse 26-28, 701 Leipzig; popular scientific monthly; circ. 130,000.

Wochenpost: Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10-11, 108 Berlin; weekly; circ. 851,300.

Zeit im Bild: Fritz-Heckert-Platz 10, 801 Dresden; weekly; circ. 387,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (selection)

Ärztliche Jugendkunde: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B, Postfach 109; f. 1888; Editors Prof. Dr. Dr. H. GRIMM, Prof. Dr. H. PATZER; six times a year.

Bildende Kunst: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; applied art.

Biologische Rundschau: Villengang 2, 69 Jena; two monthly; all fields of biology; Editor F. W. STRÖCKER; circ. 2,300.

Deutsche Aussenpolitik: Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; monthly international politics; also English edition *German Foreign Policy*; circ. 6,000.

Deutsche Finanzwirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly; finance and economics; circ. 18,600.

Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; weekly for the medical profession; circ. 10,000.

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie: Leipzig, 701, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications all over the world; published by the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, in three sections: Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly); Series C: Theses and Inaugural Dissertations (monthly).

Elektrie: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; monthly for electrical trade; circ. 6,500.

Film Spiegel: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; films and cinematography.

Forum: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; fortnightly organ of the Free German Youth; circ. 30,000.

Fortschritte der Physik: Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; physics; circ. 1,620.

Fotografie: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; photography; circ. 48,000.

Fremdsprachen: Gerichtsweg 26, 701 Leipzig; quarterly dealing with interpreting, translating etc.; circ. 3,500.

Ganztägige Bildung und Erziehung: Lindenstr. 54a, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 18,600.

Geologie: Leipziger Str. 3-4, 108 Berlin; monthly; geology, mineralogy, geophysics; circ. 1,700.

Handelswoche: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; weekly for trade and business.

Das Hochschulwesen: VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 2,500.

Horizont: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 86-88; Editor Orro SCHWABE; weekly; international politics.

Humanitas: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for medical and social welfare; circ. 36,000.

Junge Generation: Mohrenstr. 36-37, 102 Berlin; monthly; youth; circ. 45,000.

die mode: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; twice yearly; fashion.

Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung: Schönhauser Allee 176, 1054 Berlin; agricultural weekly.

Neue Deutsche Literatur: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WERNER NEUBERT.

Das neue Handwerk: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly for industry; circ. 339,500.

Neue Werbung: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; advertising; circ. 14,000.

Die Private Wirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; monthly; private and semi-nationalized industry; circ. 82,500.

Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie: Schuhmachergässchen 1-3, 701 Leipzig; monthly; psychology, neurology, psychiatry; circ. 1,700.

radio fernsehen elektronik: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for radio, television and electronics industry; circ. 37,000.

Technische Gemeinschaft: Kronenstr. 18, 108 Berlin; monthly; technology; circ. 142,000.

Theater der Zeit: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; theatre and drama.

Weltbühne: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; weekly; politics, art, economics; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. HERMANN BUDZISLAWSKI.

Wirtschaft, Die: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARL HEINZ HILBERT; circ. 70,000.

Zahntechnik: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; bi-monthly; dentistry; circ. 3,500.

ZAMM: Leipziger Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; eight per year; applied mathematics and engineering; circ. 2,160.

Zeitschrift für Chemie: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry; circ. 1,900.

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft: Taubenstr. 10, 108 Berlin; history and historiography; circ. 6,000.

Zeitschrift für Psychologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B, Postfach 109; f. 1890; Editor Dr. J. MEHL; quarterly.

Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B, Postfach 109; f. 1936; six times a year.

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): DDR-108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 2/4; Telex. 112571-77, Tel. 200421; f. 1946; official news agency of the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has 42 correspondents abroad, 18 of them in socialist countries, and 12 contributors. Maintains a press photo dept. and provides radio teletype casts in foreign languages.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AGP (Guinea): 1017 Berlin, Leninplatz 27.
Agerpres (Romania): 102 Berlin, Köpenicker Str. 104.
AR (Poland): 102 Berlin, Karl-Marx-Allee 70c.
BTA (Bulgaria): 102 Berlin, Alexanderstr. 5.
ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 1157 Berlin, Warmbaderstr. 83.
Hsinhua (China): 1157 Berlin, Waldowallee 11.
INA (Iraq): 1055 Berlin, Storkowerstr. 167.
IPG (India): 1017 Berlin, Singerstr. 110.
MENA (Egypt): 110 Berlin, Berlinerstr. 4.
MTI (Hungary): 102 Berlin, Mollstr. 12.

PAP (Poland): 113 Berlin, K.-Vesperstr. 7; and 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 3.
Prensa Latina (Cuba): 113 Berlin, K.-Vesperstr. 7.
Reuters (U.K.): 1058 Berlin, Schönhauser Allee 27.
SANA (Syria): 1017 Berlin, Singerstr. 83.
Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 1017 Berlin, Lichtenbergerstr. 13.
Tan Xa (South Viet-Nam Liberation Agency): 104 Berlin, Karlsplatz 7.
Tass (U.S.S.R.): 1157 Berlin, Römerweg 113.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Verband der Deutschen Journalisten: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; Chair. HARRI CZEPUCK.
Club der Auslandspresse in der D.D.R.: Berlin.

PUBLISHERS

Akademie-Verlag G.m.b.H.: DDR-108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; books on scientific theory and practice.
Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.: DDR-701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, science, engineering.
Altberliner Verlag Lucie Groszer: 102 Berlin, Neue Schönhäuserstr. 8; children's books.
Johann Ambrosius Barth: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18B; f. 1780; textbooks and periodicals, medicine, science; Dir. K. WIECKE.
Aufbau-Verlag: Berlin and Weimar; 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.
VEB Verlag für Bauwesen: DDR-108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.
VEB Bibliographisches Institut: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; German language books, reference books, bibliographies, biographies, information and documentation.
VEB Bild und Heimat: 98 Reichenbach i. Vogtland, Rossplatz 15; calendars and postcards.
H. Böhlaus Nachf. Verlag: 53 Weimar, Meyerstr. 50A; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law.
VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; classical music, contemporary music, literature on music; f. 1719.
VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 17; encyclopaedias, geography, travel books, reference books.
Buchverlag der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Taubenstrasse 47; belles-lettres.
VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften: 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 10; natural and social science, psychology.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine Str. 27; technical books for industry.
VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1954.
VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture.
Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 31; f. 1760; literature, history, philosophy; Dir. RUDOLF MARX.

Dietz Verlag Berlin: 102 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1946; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.
VEB Domowina-Verlag: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; books in Lusatian and in German on Lusatian culture.
Edition Leipzig—Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft: 703 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 77; arts and history of civilization, science and technology, reprints of rare books, travel.
VEB Edition Peters: 701 Leipzig, Talstr. 10; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music.
Ernst Wähmann Verlag: 27 Schwerin, Str. Nat. Einheit 7; f. 1965; geography, nature and nature preservation; Dir. ERNST WÄHMANN.
Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor: 108 Berlin, Krönerstr. 73-74; humour.
Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1814.
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion; Dirs. Dr. KRUMMACHER, OKR. v. BRÜCK.
VEB Fachbuchverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; economic and technical books and twenty technical periodicals.
VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag: Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1878; natural science, human and veterinary medicine.
VEB Fotokinoverlag: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; photography, cinematography.
Greifenverlag: 682 Rudolfstadt, Heidecksburg, Postfach 142; belles lettres.
Harth Musik Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.
Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft: 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; stage, music, literature, art; Dir. K. MITTELSTÄDT.
VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha/Leipzig: 58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.
VEB Hinrichsen Verlag Rostock: Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 25; German and north European literature.

S. Hirzel Verlag Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, techniques, agronomic sciences, intellectual sciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.

VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag: 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1807.

Alfred Holz Verlag: 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 28; children's books.

Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg: 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; world literature.

G. Kiepenheuer Verlag: 53 Weimar, Lenbachweg 2; classics; modern literature.

Kinderbuchverlag: 108 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz Str. 30; children's books.

Gebrüder Knabe Verlag: 53 Weimar, Lutherhof, Luthergasse 1; books for young people.

Koehler & Amelang (VUB): 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; history, history of culture and art, literary history, theology.

Kongress-Verlag: 108 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 8-9; current affairs.

VEB Verlag der Kunst: 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; art books and reproductions.

VEB Landkartenverlag: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1945; maps, tourist guides, and travel books.

VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag: 102 Berlin, Hankestr. 3; f. 1954; classical and light music, sheet-music, music for children, theatre music; Dir. HERBERT TÄSCHNER.

Paul List Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Paul-List-Str. 22; f. 1894.

Mitteldeutscher Verlag: 40 Halle/S., Thälmannplatz; new German literature.

Das Neue Berlin, Verlag: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; crime, adventure, science.

VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; languages, theology.

Neumann Verlag: 8122 Radebeul 1, Dr.-Schminke-Allee 19; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, shooting, fishing, nature.

Verlag Philip Reclam Jun.: 701 Leipzig, Inselstr. 22-24; f. 1828; literature, philosophy, opera, aesthetics, *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek* (a wide range of paperbacks).

Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Paul Räh Nachfolg. K-G: Erdgloben Verlag; 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14.

Pro musica Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12.

Rütten & Loening Berlin: DDR-108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; belles lettres, literary criticism, magazines.

St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; Catholic publications.

Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; law, statistics, science, official publications.

VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag: 701 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; art.

Teubner, B.G., Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 28; f. 1811; mathematics, science, technology, classical philology.

Theodor Steinkopff Verlag: 8053 Dresden, Loschwitzerstr. 32; f. 1908; natural science, medicine, technology.

VEB Georg Thieme: 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 17-19; medicine, science.

Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des F.D.G.B.: 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28-30; trade union publications, general literature.

Union Verlag VOB: 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79-80; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; literature, art; Dir. Dr. HUBERT FAENSEN.

Urania-Verlag Leipzig . Jena . Berlin: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences, cultural history, hobbies.

Verlag Die Wirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; specialist books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics, economic planning, data processing, work study, trade.

VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; encyclopedias, dictionaries, foreign language textbooks.

VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; bibliographies.

Verlag für die Frau: 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, family, hobby.

Verlag Volk und Welt/Kultur und Fortschritt: DDR-108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; f. 1947; foreign literature.

VEB Verlag der Kunst: 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; art literature and art reproductions.

Verlag der Nation: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HORÉ.

Seven Seas Publishers: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern G.D.R. authors.

VEB Verlag Technik: DDR-102 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.

VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medical.

Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag: DDR-108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54A; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. A. PLOOG.

Jugendbuchverlag Ernst Wunderlich: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstrasse 10; f. 1951; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Verlag Zeit im Bild: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee; Man. H. ZUMPE.

A. Ziemsen Verlag: DDR-46 Wittenberg-Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; popular works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

LKG Leipziger Kommissions- und Grossbuchhandel: 701 Leipzig, Leninstrasse 16; now incorporates the Zentralvertrieb für Musikalien und Volkskunstmaterial; responsible for distribution of all musical books; Dir. V. HÜNICH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Deutscher Demokratischer Rundfunk, Staatliches Rundfunkkomitee (*German Democratic State Broadcasting Committee*): 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Gen. Dir. R. GRIMMER; the co-ordinating body of the radio and television organizations of the German Democratic Republic.

RADIO

Radio DDR: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. ROLF SCHMIDT.

There are ten Medium Wave and twenty-two VHF transmitters with studios in Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, Schwerin, Rostock, Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Halle, Magdeburg, Cera and Suhl, broadcasting 168 hours a week on Programme I and 98 hours a week on Programme II.

Berliner Rundfunk: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

There are five Medium Wave and ten VHF transmitters broadcasting 140 hours a week from studios in Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/O.

Berliner Welle: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastrasse 18-50; Dir. H. FRENZEL.

There are one Medium Wave and one VHF transmitters broadcasting 150 hours a week.

Deutschlandsender: Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. KURT GOLDSTEIN.

There are one Long Wave, three Medium Wave, two Short Wave and nine VHF transmitters broadcasting 156 hours a week from studio in Berlin.

Radio Volga: Menzelstrasse 5, 15 Potsdam; operates one 200 kW transmitter on 1141 metres for Soviet forces in the G.D.R.; broadcasts for 18 hours a day with its own Russian language programmes and relays from Radio Moscow.

In 1970 there were 5,984,600 radio receivers.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio Berlin International: 116 Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Nalepastr. 18-50; Dir. C. KIRSCHNEK.

There are one Medium Wave and twenty-seven Short Wave transmitters broadcasting a European Service in English, French, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Spanish and German; Near East and North African Service in Arabic, French and German; Central, West and East African Service in English, French and Swahili; Latin American Service in Spanish, Portuguese and German; South East Asia Service in English, Hindi, Indonesian and German; North American Service in English and German, totalling 368 hours a week.

TELEVISION

Deutscher Fernsehfunk: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Dir. HEINZ ADAMECK; Programme Dir. HEINZ PROHL; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER; Dir. of International Relations Dr. OTTERSBERG; member of International Radio and Television Organization.

There are sixteen transmitters and nine relay stations broadcasting 82 hours a week on Programme I and 30 hours a week on Programme II.

In 1970 there were 4,499,200 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33; performance of central bank functions as from January 1st, 1968; capital stock 600m. M.; Pres. Dr. GRETE WITKOWSKI; Vice-Pres. HELMUT DIETRICH.

OTHER BANKS

Berliner Volksbank e.G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5.

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 49/50; f. 1966; responsible for the carrying out of all business connected with export, import and transit trade.

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Behren-Str. 22; f. 1956; cap. 30m. M.; Gen. Man. PAUL RÜCKERT; Deputy Gen. Man. VERA ANSBACH; conducts banking business with regard to import, export and transit trade.

Industrie- und Handelsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Industrial and Trade Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 37; f. 1968; responsible for the financing of industry, building, internal trade and transport; cap. 700m. M.; Pres. HANS TAUT; Vice-Pres. GERHARD TAUSCHER.

Landwirtschaftsbank der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. M.; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations.

Sparkasse der Stadt Berlin: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 2.

INSURANCE

Deutsche Auslands- und Rückversicherungs-A.G. DARAG: 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 1B; f. 1958; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance; Chair. G. HEIN; Dirs. Prof. Dr. H. BADER, K. F. ROSS, E. NOACK, P. RÜCKERT, Dr. WEICHSEL, K. SCHMEISSER, E. RENNEISEN.

Staatliche Versicherung der D.D.R.: 1017 Berlin, Ehrenbergstr. 11; f. 1952; State organization for property, liability, and personal insurance; Gen. Man. GÜNTER HEIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The greater part of trade and industry in the German Democratic Republic is nationalized and under direct governmental control. Each major industry has its own Association.

CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 40; f. 1952; Pres. RUDOLF MURGOTT.

Eleven branches in the D.D.R. Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Review* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

The *Deutsche Innen- und Aussenhandelsorganisationen (DIA)* are responsible to one of the government ministries.

Bergbau-Handel (Mining): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55.

Deutscher Buch-Export und -Import G.m.b.H. (Books newspapers, maps, atlases): 701 Leipzig, Lenin-Str. 16.

Büromaschinen-Export G.m.b.H. (Office equipment): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61.

DIA Chemie (Chemical Industry): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133.

Chomleanlagen-export-import G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Rosenstr. 15.

VEB DEFA Aussenhandel (Films): 1058 Berlin, Milastr. 2.

Demusa Aussonhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Musical Instruments and Toys): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46.

VEB Deutrans Internationale Spedition (Forwarding Agents): 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25.

DIA Elektrotechnik (Electronics): DDR-102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz, Haus der Elektroindustrie.

Deutsche Export- und Importgesellschaft Feinmechanik, Optik (Precision Tools and Optical Equipment): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7.

Deutsche Genussmittel G.m.b.H. (Foodstuffs, Alcoholic and Non-alcoholic Drinks): 108 Berlin, Postfach 1259.

Genex Geschenkdienst G.m.b.H. (Gift Articles and Small Consumer Goods): 108 Berlin, Friedrich Str. 194-199.

VEB Glas-Keramik (Glass and Ceramics): 108 Berlin, Krönenstr. 19-19a.

Heimelectric m.b.H. (Electric and Electronic Goods): 102 Berlin, Liebknechtstr. 14.

VEB Holz und Papier Export-Import (Wood and Paper): 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-6.

Intercontrol G.m.b.H., Deutsche Warenkontrollgesellschaft: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 112-114; cargo supervision.

Interpelz Deutsche Rauchwaren Export und Import G.m.b.H. (Furs): 701 Leipzig, Brühl 42-50.

Interwerbungsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Advertising Agency for Foreign and East-West German Trade): 104 Berlin, Tucholskistr. 40.

Intrac Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 110 Berlin-Pankow, Pestalozzistrasse 5-8; undertakes all kinds of international trade operations, especially in non-ferrous metals and chemical products.

VEB Invest Export (German Internal and External Trade): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 7-9; import and export of machinery, industrial equipment and other goods.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (Radioactive and Nuclear-Technical Material): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70.

Deutscho Kamera- und Orwo-Film-Export G.m.b.H. (Cameras): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

Límex G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7; responsible for contracts with developing countries, provision of personnel or training in the D.D.R. of students from developing countries.

VEB Maschinen-Export (Heavy Industry Equipment): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 51-63.

Mineralöle Import und Export G.m.b.H. (Mineral Oils): 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 120.

DIA Nahrung (Food): 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7.

Polygraph-Export G.m.b.H. (Graphic Machinery and Plants): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstrasse 61.

Deutsche Stahl-Metall Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Metals): 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190.

Technocommerz G.m.b.H. (Aircraft and Parts): 108 Berlin, Mittelstr. 25.

Textil Commerz (Textiles): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 46.

Transinter Aussenhandelsvertretungen G.m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Rosentalerstr. 40-41; undertakes import and export representations for foreign firms and commercial enterprises.

DIA Transportmaschinen Export-Import (Transport Equipment): 108 Berlin, Taubenstr. 11-13.

Union Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Domestic, Sporting and Luxury Goods): 108 Berlin, Markgrafenstr. 46.

Unitechna Aussenhandelsgesellschaft m.b.H. (Textile Machines and Food): 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54.

Wiratex (Drapery, Haberdashery, Furnishing): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68.

WMW-Export (Machine Tools, Metalware, Tools): 104 Berlin, Chausseest. 111-112.

Zentral-Kommerz G.m.b.H., Gesellschaft für internationalen Handel (Organization for International Trade): 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Strasse 54-56.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Associations of Nationally Owned Enterprises): Each major industry has its own Association and the foreign trade enterprises co-operate closely with them. The managements of the Associations share responsibility with the foreign trade enterprises for the export of modern and top quality products, for market research, for advising customers and for organizing a number of services.

TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Confederation of Free German Trade Unions): 102 Berlin 2, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; 6.5 million mems.; Chair. HERBERT WARNEKE; publs. *Tribune* (daily), *Die Arbeit* (monthly).

Fifteen specialized Unions are federated under the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

TRADE FAIRS

International Leipzig Trade Fair: Leipziger Messeamt, Markt 11/15, 701 Leipzig; 60 exhibiting countries and trade groups; 200 issuing offices for Fair cards in principal cities of the world; capital and consumer

goods; twice a year in March and September.

Dir.-Gen. FRIEDRICH WONSACK. Publs. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, *MM-Information*.

International Book Exhibition: Messehaus am Markt, Leipzig; annual; from May to June.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): DDR-108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport. In 1970 there were 14,098 km. normal gauge of which 1,357 km. were electrified. There were also 559 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Road Control Headquarters: 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33. Autobahns 1,413 km., other State roads 10,932 km., local roads 33,415 km. (1970).

VEB Autotrans Berlin: 113 Berlin-Lichtenberg, Siegfriedstr. 49-53; State organization controlling 89 per cent of road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hauptverwaltung der Wasserstrassen und der Binnenschifffahrt: DDR-108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all inland Shipping.

Direktion der Binnenschifffahrt: 102 Berlin, Grünstr. 5-6.

Affiliated:

VEB Deutsche Binnenreederei: DDR-102 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55/58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 48.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittelelbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 40 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr. Neuer Hafen.

VEB Binnenhäfen Königs Wusterhausen: 16 Königs Wusterhausen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Tunnelstr. 34.

Navigable rivers 1,810 km., canals 480 km.

SHIPPING

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): 108 Berlin, Vossstr. 33.

Direktion Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft: 25 Rostock, Haus der Schifffahrt; f. 1964; controls all shipping and port enterprises; Pres. HEINZ NEUKIRCHEN; Vice-Pres. ERICH GIESEL, Dr. JOACHIM WASSMANN, HANS LASSEN, Dr. HANS JOACHIM WYREMBÄ; publ. *Seewirtschaft*.

VEB Deutfracht: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25; 80 mems.; international freight brokers and shipping agents; Dir. Mr. FRONZECK.

VEB Deutsche Seereederei: 25 Rostock, Haus der Schifffahrt, Lange Str. 6; f. 1952; state owned shipping company; 165 freighters with capacity of over one million tons; Gen. Dir. EDUARD ZIMMERMAN.

VEB Deutsche Schiffsmaklerei: Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and shipping agency; agencies at Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund; branch office in Berlin; Dir. HINNEBURG.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.b.H.: DDR-1189 Berlin-Schönefeld; airports at Berlin-Schönefeld, Barth, Dresden, Erfurt, Leipzig; Dir. Gen. KURT DIEDRICH; Dep. Dir.-Gen. EBERHARD ASCHENBACH; Dir. for airports HELMUT ORTEL; Dir. for agricultural aviation WILHELM GORZEL.

Nineteen international airlines also serve the German Democratic Republic.

TOURISM

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: DDR-104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 110-112; Dir.-Gen. HEINZ WENZEL; Dep. Dir.-Gen. HELMUT HEINECKE; Gen. Sec. SIEGFRIED HENNIG.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerium für Kultur: DDR-102 Berlin 2, Molkenmarkt 1/3; f. 1949; Minister KLAUS GYSI.

The Ministry grants subsidies amounting to over 220 million marks a year to the country's 114 theatres, including summer open-air stages.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Deutsche Staatsoper (German State Opera): DDR-108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 7, Box 1300; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. Dr. HANS FISCHNER; publ. *Oper heute*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. WALTER FELSENSTEIN; publs. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly), *Jahrbuch der Komischen Oper* (annual).

Metropol Theater: Berlin; operetta.

Opernhaus: Leipzig; f. 1960.

Berliner Ensemble: DDR-104 Berlin, Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; f. 1949; Dir. RUTH BERGHAUS.

Deutsches Theater: Berlin.

Volksbühne: Berlin.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Gewandhausorchester Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Katherinenstr. 23; f. 1743; Dir. KARL ZUMPER; Conductor KURT MASUR.

Dresdner Philharmonie: 801 Dresden, Kulturpalast am Altmarkt; f. 1870; 116 mems.; Chief Conductor KURT MASUR.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Staatssekretariat für Forschung und Technik (*State Secretariat for Research and Technology*): 102 Berlin, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliche Zentrale für Strahlenschutz (*National Centre for Radiation Protection*): 1162 Berlin-Friedrichshagen, 336 Müggelseedamm; f. 1962; Theoretical problems of radiation protection, nuclear safety; medical, biological and technical research and surveillance in the field of radiation protection; development of radiation protection techniques; waste treatment and disposal; training courses for health physicists and physicians; Dir. Prof. Dr. med. habil. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung (*Central Institute for Nuclear Research*): Rossendorf, 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Man. Dir. Dr.-Ing. HELMUTH FAULSTICH; Deputy Dirs. Prof. Dr. KLAUS FÜCHS, Prof. Dr.-Ing. KURT SCHWABE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (*VEB WIB Vakutronik*): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (*VEB Atomic Power Station*): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görschstr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindener Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir. W. MERZ; publ. *Isotopenpraxis, Isotopenspiegel, Isotope Titles*.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (*Institute for Molecular Electronics*): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der DAW (*Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the DAW*): 1615 Zschütten bei Berlin, Platanenallee 6; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. KARL LANIUS.

Institut für Metallphysik und Reinstmetalle der DAW (*Institute of Applied Physics of High Purity Materials of the DAW*): Dresden, Winterbergstr. 28; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. REXER.

Institut für angewandte Isotopenforschung der DAW (*Institute of the DAW for Applied Research of Isotopes*): Berlin-Buch, Lindener Weg 70; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr. GÜNTHER VORMUM.

Institut für angewandte Radioaktivität der DAW (*Institute for Applied Radioactivity of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig Permoserstr. 15; 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr. H. KOCH.

Institut für stabile Isotopen der DAW (*Institute for Stable Isotopes of the DAW*): 705 Leipzig, Permoserstr. 15; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. JUSTUS MÜHLENPFORDT.

DAW = Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (*German Academy of Sciences*)

UNIVERSITIES

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Berlin; 1,900 teachers, 14,000 students.

Technische Universität Dresden: Dresden; 1,200 teachers, 12,500 students.

Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität: Greifswald; 131 teachers, 3,070 students.

Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg: Halle; 237 teachers, 6,270 students.

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität: Jena; 400 teachers, 4,642 students.

Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig: Leipzig; 2,189 teachers, 13,300 students.

Universität Rostock: Rostock; 309 teachers, 5,265 students.

RELIGION

(This section covers both parts of Germany.)

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

German Protestantism is mainly of Lutheran origin with strong Calvinistic elements in some areas, and three main confessional groups—the Evangelical-Lutheran, the Evangelical-Reformed, and the United Confessional—have emerged among the Protestant population. In spite of confessional differences, these Churches have similar constitutional structures: the smallest community is the parish, with its church council and pastor (*Pfarrer* or *Pastor*). Several parishes form a church district headed by a Dean (*Dehan*), a Provost (*Propst*), or a Superintendent; the districts are united in the Territorial Church (*Landeskirche*), whose governing organs are the Synod, the Bishop or Church President (*Kirchenpräsident*) and the Church Council (*Landeskirchenrat*) or the Church Office (*Landeskirchenamt*). The episcopal office is of primarily administrative importance and does not imply that the Bishop receives a higher form of ordination than the pastor.

At the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948 the twenty-seven Protestant Territorial Churches and the Evangelical Church of the Union gave themselves a new constitution, by which the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* was established as a federation of Churches. The Federation was estimated to number about 42 million adherents, of whom about 28 million live in the Federal Republic, including West Berlin. Fifty and a half per cent of the population of the Federal Republic and about 80 per cent of that of the Democratic Republic are members of the *Evangelische Kirche*, which tends to claim a greater following in Northern and Central Germany.

Outside the E.K.D. are numerous small Evangelical Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mononites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

During the autumn of 1969 the E.K.D. and V.E.L.K. in the German Democratic Republic, but not the E.K.U., declared themselves organizationally independent of the churches in the Federal Republic. The Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik corresponds to the E.K.D., and the V.E.L.K. D.D.R. corresponds to V.E.L.K.D.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND

(The Evangelical Church in Germany)

The governing bodies of the E.K.D. are its Synod of Clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, and the Council, composed of fifteen elected members. The E.K.D. has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Evangelical Church Chancellery), and a special office for external relations.

Chairman of the Council: Bishop D. H. DIETZFELBINGER; 8 Munich, Meiserstr. 13.

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Pres. Prof. D. Dr. LUDWIG RAISER.

Evangelical Church Chancellery: 3 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Berlin Office: 1 Berlin 12, Goethestr. 87; Bonn Office: 53 Bonn, Löwenburgstr. 4; Pres. WALTER HAMMER.

Office for External Relations: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; Pres. D. ADOLF WISCHMANN.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (V.E.L.K.D.) (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany*): (Office) Hannover, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 11 million; Pres. HUGO SCHNELL; a body uniting the Lutheran territorial Churches within the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not belong to the V.E.L.K.D.

Presiding Bishop: Bischof D. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER (2 Hamburg 1, Neue Burg 1).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Evangelical Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Evangelical Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Görlitz (Silesia), Westphalia, the Rhineland, and Anhalt; Chancellery: 1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3. **Chairman:** Präses D. THIMME.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Evangelical Reformed Churches*): 34 Göttingen, Untere Karspüle 11.

Chairman: Präses P. TIBBE.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine or Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität (*The Moravian Church*): The Moravian Church was founded in Moravia in 1457 as one of the earliest of the Reformation movements. After many years of persecution in 1722 the rest of its members found refuge in Herrnhut, Saxony, whence their name. Their schools have a great tradition in Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. At present there are 20 congregations in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 11,900 members. The Herrnhut Brethren are in close contact with correspondent churches in Great Britain, U.S.A., East and South Africa, the Caribbean area and Surinam; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit daheim und draussen* (quarterly).

Chairman: Pfr. HELMUT BINTZ (7325 Bad Boll, Württemberg).

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): f. 1884; unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator.

Moderator: D. WILHELM NIESEL, D.D. (624 Königstein, Altkönigstr. 35).

Bekennende Kirche (*The Confessing Church*): is not an established Church, but a renaissance movement which arose out of the struggles with the Nazi régime. It has adherents in all Protestant Churches. The Confessing Church is guided by the Council of the Brethren of the E.K.D. and the Council of each territorial church.

Chairman: (vacant).

BUND DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK (*League of Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic*)

Synod: 59 Eisenach, Plügensberg; Pres. Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN.

Secretariat: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. MANFRED STOLPE.

GERMANY—(RELIGION)

FEDERATION WITHIN THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic*): 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. FRITZ HEIDLER.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof INGO BRAECKLEIN, 59 Eisenach, Pflugensberg).

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(* Member of the V.E.L.K.D.; † member of the E.K.U.; † member of the V.E.L.K.D.D.R.)

† **Evangelical Church of Anhalt:** Kirchenpräsident: FRIEDRICH NATHO (Dessau, Otto-Grotzwohl-Strasse 22).

Evangelical Church of Baden: Landesbischof Prof. Dr. HEIDLAND (Karlsruhe, Blumenstr. 1).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof D. HERMANN DIETZFELBINGER, D.D. (8 Munich, Meiserstr. 13).

† **Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg:** Bischof D. KURT SCHARF (1 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3), Eastern Region: Bishop D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR (102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 19).

Evangelical Church of Bremen: Bremen, Franzuseck 2/4; Pres. H. H. BRAUER.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Eutin:** Bischof WILHELM KIECKBUSCH (242 Eutin, Wasserstr.).

† **Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Görlitz:** Bischof D. HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL (Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62); formerly Church of Silesia.

† **Evangelical Church of Greifswald:** Bischof Dr. KRUMMACHER (Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36); formerly Evangelical Church of Pomerania.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the State of Hamburg:** f. 1529; Bischof D. WÖLBER; Hamburg 1, Neue Burg 1.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hannover:** Landesbischof Prof. Dr. EDUARD LOHSE (Hannover, Rote Reihe 6).

Evangelical Church in Hessen and Nassau: Pres. HELMUT HILD (Darmstadt, Paulusplatz).

Evangelical Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck: Bischof D. ERICH VELLMER (35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Heinrich-Wimmerstr. 4).

Church of Lippe: Landessuperintendent Dr. FRITZ VIERING (493 Detmold, Postfach 132).

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Lübeck:** Bischof D. HEINRICH MEYER, D.D. (Lübeck, Bäckerstr. 3/5).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg:** 1,000,000 mems.; Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHKE (27 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).

Evangelical-Reformed Church in North-West Germany: Pres. Pastor KRUSE, Provincial Superintendent and Pres. of the Territorial Church Council Dr. G. NORDHOLT (Lcer, Saarstr. 6).

Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg: Bischof D. Dr. H. H. HARMS (Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).

United Protestant-Evangelical-Christian Church of the Palatinate: Pres. WALTER EBRECHT (Speyer, Domplatz 5).

† **Evangelical Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. Lic. KARL IMMER (4 Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Str. 7).

† **Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Saxony:** Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE (Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony:** 8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6; Landesbischof Dr. JOHANNES HEMPEL.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** 4967 Bückeburg, Schloss Westflügel; Landesbischof J. G. MALTUSCH.

* **Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein:** 23 Kiel, Dänische Str. 27-35; Bischof ALFRED PETERSEN (Schleswig, Plessenstrasse 5); Bischof Dr. FRIEDRICH HÜBNER (Kiel, Dänischestr. 27-35).

† **Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia:** Landesbischof INGO BRAECKLEIN (Eisenach, Pflugensberg).

† **Evangelical Church of Westphalia:** Pres. Dr. HANS THIMME (48 Bielefeld, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5); 3,662,974 mems.

Evangelical Church in Württemberg: Bischof HELMUT CLASS (7 Stuttgart, Gänsheidestr. 2/4).

OTHER CHURCHES

Alt-Katholische Kirche (*Old Catholic Church*): Bonn, Gregor Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *Alt-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations*): 638 Bad Homburg, Louisenstr. 121; f. 1849; 67,166 mems.; Pres. Rev. JOHANNES ARNDT; Gen. Secs. Rev. GERHARD CLASS, Rev. MANFRED OTTO.

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1034 Berlin, Gubener Str. 10; Pres. Rev. HERBERT MORET; Gen. Sec. Rev. ROLF DAMMANN; 24,593 mems.

Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche (*United Methodist Church*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 8; f. 1968 when the former Evangelische Gemeinschaft and Methodistenkirche united; Bishop Dr. C. ERNST SOMMER.

Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (*Union of Free Evangelical Churches of Germany*): 581 Witten (Ruhr), Goltenkamp 2; f. 1854; 23,000 mems.; Pres. WILHELM GILBERT, D.D.; Sec. Assessor HEINZ-ADOLF RITTER.

Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche (*Evangelical-Lutheran Free Church*): 1000 Berlin 51, Provinzstr. 108; f. 1877; 15,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor H. WILLKOMM.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (*Union of German Mennonite Congregations*): 297 Emden, Brückstr. 74; f. 1886; Chair. Pastor Dr. H. FAST.

Heilsarmee, Die (*Salvation Army*): 5 Cologne 1, Saliering 23; f. in Germany 1886; Territorial Commander Commissioner TOR WAHLSTRÖM; Chief Sec. Col. VICTOR C. KEANIE; publs. *Der Kriegsruf*, *Der Junge Soldat*.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in Deutschland (*Council of Christian Churches in Germany*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstr. 109; the Evangelical Church in Germany and eleven other Churches are affiliated to this Council; Pres. Bishop Dr. CARL ERNST SOMMER.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Kirchen für Auswanderungsfragen (*Council of Churches for Emigration Affairs*): 28 Bremen, Am Dobben 112; f. 1947; Dir. Pater FRIEDRICH FRÖHLING, S.A.C.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (*German Evangelical Church Conference*): Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59; Pres. Dr. HEINZ ZAHRT; Gen. Sec. Dr. HANS HERMANN WALZ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 24 million Roman Catholics live in the Federal Republic. 44.1 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic and about 10 per cent of that of the Democratic Republic are members of the Catholic Church, which is strongest in Southern Germany.

The German Bishops meet twice a year. One of these conferences is held in Fulda.

The Bishops

Archbishop of Bamberg: DDr. JOSEF SCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. ALOIS BREMS.

Bishop of Speyer: Dr. FRIEDRICH WETTER.

Bishop of Würzburg: Dr. h.c. JOSEF STANGL.

Archbishop of Munich and Freising: JULIUS, Cardinal DÖPFNER.

Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.

Bishop of Passau: Dr. ANTON HOFMANN.

Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.

Archbishop of Freiburg: Dr. HERMANN SCHÄUFEL.

Bishop of Mainz: Dr. HERMANN VOLK.

Bishop of Rottenburg: Dr. KARL JOSEPH LEIPRECHT.

Archbishop of Cologne: JOSEPH, Cardinal HÖFFNER.

Bishop of Aachen: Dr. JOHANNES POHLSCHNEIDER.

Bishop of Münster: HEINRICH TENHUMBERG.

Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT HERMANN WITTLER.

Bishop of Limburg: Dr. WILHELM KEMPF.

Bishop of Trier: Dr. BERNHARD STEIN.

Bishop of Essen: Dr. FRANZ HENGSBACH.

Archbishop of Paderborn: LORENZ, Cardinal JAEGER.

Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH MARIA JANSSEN.

Bishop of Fulda: Dr. ADOLF BOLTE.

Archbishop's Office Görlitz (Silesia): GERHARD SCHAFFRAN.

Bishop of Berlin: ALFRED, Cardinal BENGSCHE.

Bishop of Meissen: GERHARD SCHAFFRAN.

Apostolic Nuncio in Germany: Archbishop Dr. CORRADO BAFILE; Seat: Bad Godesberg.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Synod of all those Bishops who are not under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A. It is in permanent communication with the orthodox communities in other European States, in North Africa and in North and South America.

President of the Synod: His Eminence Metropolitan PHILARET; 75 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (*Central Council of Jews in Germany*): 4 Düsseldorf-Nord, Fischerstr. 49; Gen. Sec. Dr. H. G. VAN DAM; publ. *Der Jüdische Presse Dienst* (monthly).

Vorband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der DDR (*Union of Jewish Communities in the DDR*): 806 Dresden, Bautzner Strasse 20; Pres. HELMUT ARIS; publ. *Nachrichtenblatt* (quarterly).

Jüdische Gemeinde von Gross-Berlin (*Union of Greater Berlin*): 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. HEINZ SCHENK.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about one mile long and a half-mile wide. The Rock, as it is often called, is situated in latitude 36° 7' N. and longitude 5° 21' W. and runs from north to south for a length of nearly three miles. It is three-quarters of a mile wide and has a total area of two and a quarter square miles. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 7°C. (45°F.) and 18°C. (65°F.) respectively and during the summer they are 13°C. (55°F.) and 29°C. (85°F.) respectively; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches. The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. Seventy seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Moslem and 8 per cent Church of England. The flag bears the Gibraltar coat of arms (Castle and Key) on a background the upper two thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of tourism. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as an integral part of her territory, whilst Britain maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) granted to Britain sovereignty over Gibraltar in perpetuity. Since 1963 the Spanish Government has intensified its campaign through the United Nations, for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain and, when Britain failed to comply with the UN deadline for decolonization, imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar. These include closing the land frontier, imposing an air space ban affecting aircraft landing at Gibraltar, removing the Algeciras Ferry (the only remaining means of direct access to Spain), withdrawing the Spanish labour force and cutting off telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account in the talks, Britain held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority (12,138 to 44) voted for retaining their link with the U.K. rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the drafting of a new Constitution, promulgated in 1969, in which the British Government has given an undertaking to the people of Gibraltar never to hand them over to another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

During 1970 the Spanish Foreign Minister again repeated Spain's undying determination to re-establish sovereignty over Gibraltar. He said that no lasting friendship between the United Kingdom and Spain would be possible until a "final solution" was found.

He reiterated the demand in 1971, with the additional claim that the presence of a foreign military base on Gibraltar constituted a possible danger to Spain in time of war. Britain continues to insist on the Gibraltarians' right to choose their own nationality, but discussions on sovereignty took place between the Spanish and British foreign ministers in New York during 1971, followed by talks in Madrid in early 1972.

Gibraltar is to join the EEC with the U.K. on 1st January, 1973, under the Treaty of Rome provisions made for external, dependant territories of member countries, but at her own request will not be included in the customs area.

Government

Under the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order in Council, 1964, Gibraltar attained a large measure of internal self-government.

This Order has now been superseded by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 which gives Ministers certain responsibilities in defined domestic matters. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five elected and four ex-officio members. Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister.

Under the new Constitution the Legislative and City Councils have been merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly consisting of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, fifteen elected members, and two ex-officio members.

Elections take place every four years.

Defence

There is a local Defence Force—The Gibraltar Regiment—which, following the abolition of conscription, is being reorganized as a Volunteer Reserve Unit. Its complement will be 18 officers and 211 soldiers. United Kingdom Naval, Army and Air Force Units are stationed at Gibraltar which is also a NATO Sub-Command. In August 1965, a Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve was formed to assist in manning the Maritime Headquarters in Gibraltar.

Economic Affairs

Owing to the absence of natural resources, the chief factors in the economy are the thriving tourist industry, the operation of the Admiralty Dockyard, services supplied to shipping and the re-export of manufactured goods.

Since her isolation from Spain, Gibraltar has had to diversify her economy, and many Gibraltarians have adopted second jobs. The tourist industry has adapted to attract long-stay visitors, while the port facilities are being extended to accommodate deeper draughted vessels

GIBRALTAR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

and attract more merchant shipping in addition to military vessels. Further light industry has been introduced and work has begun on a semi-industrialized housing project on reclaimed land. The building industry, in particular, benefits from Government training schemes introduced to compensate for the loss of Spanish skilled workers, and a £15 million building programme, partially financed by a British Government loan, is under way for the period 1971-76.

For the period 1970-73 a development programme is in train involving expenditure of approximately £4 million in the public sector. The most important items continue to be the provision of housing and improvements to the social services; a hostel for immigrant workers has already been completed. In the private sector two blocks of flats and two hotels of 200 and 500 beds are under construction. British aid to Gibraltar during the financial year ended March 1971 amounted to approximately £1,245,000.

Transport and Communications

The Port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. Wharf space is ample for both landing passengers and handling cargo, and there are dry dock facilities and a commercial ship repair yard. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners who register their ships at Gibraltar. Since the closure of the Suez Canal sea communication with North European and Mediterranean ports is limited, and there are now no regular passenger services, though P. and O. and British India lines make occasional calls. However some 130 cruise ships per annum call at Gibraltar and will on occasion take passengers, and a passenger and car-ferry service operates between Gibraltar and Tangier on week-days. Air services are frequent to the United Kingdom and Tangier, and weekly to Madrid. On Gibraltar bus services and taxis run, but no railway.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social insurance and three non-contributory schemes financed from the general revenue and covering unemployment benefits and retirement pensions, family allowances and supplementary benefits. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15. There are 21 Government schools, where it is provided

free, 2 private schools and a number of nursery schools. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land communications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right, where the transient visitor is being replaced by the long-stay tourist and package holidays are increasing. The expansion of hotels and the casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have all contributed to this change. Conference facilities are being provided including a conference hall with 160 seats already in use in one of the large hotels. Cruise traffic is growing, and the virtually duty-free shopping facilities in Gibraltar have led to an increase in the number of cruise passengers taking excursions ashore.

Visas are not required except for: (a) stateless persons, (b) nationals of Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Chinese People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union, who will not, however, require visas when travelling in direct transit by air.

Sport

There is a great variety of sport including fishing, swimming, and water-skiing, football, hockey, tennis, athletics, rowing and cricket.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 5 (Queen's Birthday), July 17 (Spring Bank Holiday), August 28 (Late Summer Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (*see* United Kingdom).

Currency

The Gibraltar Pound is at par with the Pound Sterling. Local Government currency notes are issued in denominations of £5 and £1, but U.K. notes also circulate.

U.K. coinage is legal tender and in addition a Gibraltar coin of 25p.

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

	AREA (acres)	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATH RATE
1970 . . .	1,360	26,833	577	215

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1968 . . .	4,212	1,834	5,786	283	12,115
1969 . . .	4,280	1,906	2,466*	262	8,914
1970 . . .	6,828	2,360	2,259	295	11,748

* Due to withdrawal of male labour by the Spanish authorities.

FINANCE

£1 = 100 pence.

38p = U.S. \$1.

£100 = U.S. \$160.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1971-72—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	1,275,000	Principal items of Expenditure: Social Services (nearly half the total expenditure), Public Works (approximately one-quarter of the total), Justice, Public Services, Pensions, Administration.	
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	47,450		
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	753,640		
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	394,480		
Post Office and Telegraph	209,120		
Rents on Government Property	295,300		
Interest	147,400		
Lottery	111,200		
Miscellaneous Receipts	113,200		
Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	41,510		
Municipal Services	1,297,330		
TOTAL	4,685,630	TOTAL	4,620,388

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	10,230,377	10,021,614	10,315,751
Re-Exports	2,425,673	2,175,680	3,070,760

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS			RE-EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
Foodstuffs	2,464,955	2,483,724	Wines, Spirits, Malt . . .	127,467	140,068
Manufactured Goods . . .	6,010,901	5,714,621	Petroleum Products . . .	1,162,641	1,624,597
Fuels	901,234	1,340,280	Tobacco and Manufactured		
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco .	644,524	777,126	Goods	885,572	1,306,115

COUNTRIES

Imports come chiefly from Great Britain and the Commonwealth; other sources of supply are Switzerland, German Federal Republic, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS	1968	1969	1970
Air	45,952	46,304	47,726
Sea	206,135	173,967	92,943
Land	53,923	—*	—*
TOTAL	306,010	220,171	140,669

* Since the frontier closure by the Spanish Government.

Number of hotel beds: (1968) 1,122; (1969) 1,446; (1970) 1,226.

TRANSPORT;

ROADS (1970)

(Vehicles Registered)

CARS AND TAXIS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
5,252	534	358

SHIPPING

	TONNAGE CLEARED
1968	12,175,369
1969	10,242,149
1970	10,206,751

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT LANDING AND TAKING-OFF	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kgs.)
1968	1,355	118,840	452,780
1969	1,510	124,227	542,065
1970	1,371	136,936	592,723

GIBRALTAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	5,448	5,645	5,817
Radio Sets	3,250	3,494	3,004
Daily Newspapers	1	2	2
Circulation	3,000	6,700	7,100
Television Sets	5,933	6,754	6,351

EDUCATION (1970)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	15	3,382	150
Secondary	7	1,785	103
Technical and Vocational	2	88	18

THE CONSTITUTION

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony, and the supreme authority is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is the representative of the Queen. Relations with the British Government are maintained through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

In 1830 the first Charter of Justice was given to the City and a Magistracy established; thus the advantage of civil liberty was accorded to the inhabitants.

On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar a certain representation in the management of municipal affairs. The City Council was reconstituted on August 1st, 1945, when provision was made for an unofficial majority.

A Legislative Council, defined by an Order-in-Council of February 3rd, 1950, was inaugurated by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on November 23rd, 1950. It established a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, two members nominated by the Governor, and five elected members. In 1956 the number of elected members was increased from five to seven and a Speaker was appointed in 1958. In September 1959 the life of the legislature was increased from three to five years. The Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964, and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions provided for a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, eleven elected members and two *ex-officio* members. Election was by proportional representation, and the franchise is given to all adult British Subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months, though provision is made for the registration of electors who may be resident in neighbouring Spanish territory during part of the qualifying period. At the fifth elections, held in September 1964, 10,342 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,564. From the eleven members elected to the Legislative Council, the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, nominated five to serve in the Gibraltar Council. The *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council were the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Reserve powers enabled the Governor to legislate if he considered it necessary or expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government (including defence).

Following a Constitutional Conference held in July 1968 a new Constitution was introduced in 1969. The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Courts of Gibraltar. The Legislative and City Councils were merged to produce an enlarged legislature known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. Matters of domestic concern are devolved to ministers, with Britain responsible for matters which directly relate to external affairs, defence and internal security. The Governor has special powers, in exceptional circumstances, to refuse any advice from the Gibraltar Council which may not be in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

Gibraltar is administered in accordance with the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1969 and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions, 1969 by the Governor acting generally on the advice of the Gibraltar Council consisting of four *ex-officio* and five elected members who are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Chief Minister, deals with domestic matters which have been defined as such under the Constitution. Heads of Departments and other government officials appearing before it when required.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

With the coming into force of the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 and Royal Instructions 1969 on August 11th, 1969, the Legislative and City Councils were merged to form the Gibraltar House of Assembly.

This is composed of a Speaker, 15 elected members and two *ex-officio* members.

Elections take place every four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1972)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Admiral of the Fleet
Sir VARYL BEGG, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

President H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The DEPUTY GOVERNOR, the DEPUTY
FORTRESS COMMANDER, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the
FINANCIAL & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Elected Members: The Hon. Major R. J. PELIZA, the Hon.
M. XIBERRAS, the Hon. Major A. J. GACHE, E.R.D., R.A.
(Retd.), the Hon. J. CARUANA, the Hon. W. M. ISOLA.

Clerk of the Council: R. BRAY.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: The Hon. A. J. VASQUEZ.

Elected Members: There are fifteen Elected Members: The
Hon. P. J. ISOLA, O.B.E., and the Council of Ministers
(see below) and the Opposition: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA A.
HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P., the Hon. A. W.
SERFATY, O.B.E., J.P., the Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO,
O.B.E., the Hon. A. J. ALVAREZ, O.B.E., J.P., the Hon.
M. K. FEATHERSTONE, the Hon. I. ABECASIS, the Hon.
Lieut.-Col. J. L. HOARE (Retd.).

Ex-Officio Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINAN-
CIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY.

Clerk to the House of Assembly: J. L. BALLANTINE.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister: The Hon. Major R. J. PELIZA.

Minister for Labour, Social Security and Housing: The
Hon. M. XIBERRAS.

Minister for Commercial Economic Development: The
Hon. Major A. J. GACHE, E.R.D., R.A. (Retd.).

Minister for Medical and Health Services: The Hon. Miss
C. ANES.

Minister for Tourism and Municipal Services: The Hon.
W. M. ISOLA

Minister for Public Works: The Hon. J. CARUANA.

Minister for Education and Recreation: The Hon. L.
DEVINCENZI.

CIVILIAN ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: E. H. DAVIS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Financial and Development Secretary: A. MACKAY, C.M.G.

Attorney-General: R. H. HICKLING, C.M.G., Q.C.

Administrative Secretary: J. L. PITALUGA, M.B.E.

Director of Public Works: J. MARTIN, O.B.E., M.A., C.ENG.,
F.I.C.E.

Director of Medical and Health Services: Dr. A. BACARESE-
HAMILTON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Director of Education: (vacant).

Accountant-General: J. H. ROMERO.

Director of Audit: J. A. FROST.

Captain of the Port: R. L. RICKARD, O.B.E.

Director of Labour and Social Security: C. J. GAREZE.

Commissioner of Police: J. D. O. BIRD, M.B.E., Q.P.

City Electrical Engineer: V. BENSADON, D.F.H., C.ENG.,
M.I.E.E.

Director of Tourism: J. E. A. VAUGHAN, M.B.E.

Postmaster: J. L. HOARE.

Chief Fire Officer: W. H. K. HOARE.

Superintendent of Telephones: H. R. MIFSUD.

Chief Planning Officer: H. KENDALL, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
M.T.P.I.

ARMED FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

Flag Officer, Gibraltar: Rear-Admiral H. W. E. HOLLINS.

ARMY

Deputy Fortress Commander: Brigadier N. H. BIRBECK.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Air Commander, Gibraltar: Air Commodore C. E. NESS,
C.B.E.

POLITICAL PARTIES

**The Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the
Advancement of Civil Rights:** 31 Governor's Parade;
Leader Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C., J.P.;
Gen. Sec. ISAAC ABECASIS.

Integration with Britain Party: Leader Major R. J. PELIZA;
Gen. Sec. J. CARDONA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR GRANVILLE FORBES, K.B.

Justices of Appeal: Sir PAGET BOURKE, Sir MICHAEL
HOGAN.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Sir EDGAR IGNATIUS UNSWORTH, C.M.G., Q.C.

Registrar: F. PIZZARELLO, M.A.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

Judge: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA, LL.B.

MAGISTRATES' COURT

Stipendiary Magistrate: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA, LL.B.

RELIGION

	Per cent of Population (1970 Census)
Roman Catholic	77.55
Moslem	8.06
Church of England	7.85
Jewish	2.24
Hindu	0.96
Presbyterian	0.54
Methodist	0.45
Other	2.34

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar: Rt. Rev. JOHN F. HEALY, Bishop's House, 4a Engineer Rd.; 21,700 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Fulham with Gibraltar JOHN RICHARD SATTERTHWAITE, 19 Brunswick Gardens, London, W.8; 1,500 mems.; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean The Very Rev. G. K. GIGGALL, O.B.E.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. J. S. LAWRIE, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. K. R. JEFFERIES; Wesley House, 297 Main Street.

Jewish: Managing Board Jewish Community; Pres. S. BENADY, O.B.E., Q.C., M.A.; Hon. Sec. A. BENISO, 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar.

THE PRESS

Calpense, El (The Calpean): College Lane, Gibraltar; f. 1868; Spanish and English; weekly; Editor-in-Chief S. MARRACHE; circ. 2,000.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Editor J. SEARLE; circ. 3,200.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Fridays; circ. 250.

Gibraltar Evening Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; daily; circ. 3,100; Editor J. GARCIA.

Gibraltar Radio and TV Times: Wellington Front; fortnightly; Editor J. GARCIA.

Vox: Cloister House; f. 1955; English and Spanish; twice weekly; circ. 2,900 Tuesday, 3,000 Friday; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Managing Agents Thomson Television International.

RADIO

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 16 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcriptions and relays are used. The station operates on 202.2

metres with a power of $\frac{1}{2}$ kW. 3,601 radio licences were issued in 1968.

There is also a local wired system operated by the British Forces Broadcasting Service, relaying programmes from the B.B.C. The forces Broadcasting Service is now broadcasting on VHF.

TELEVISION

G.B.C.-T.V.: operates for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily in English. There were 6,351 licensed sets at the end of 1970.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 90 Main St.; Man. R. J. ALLEN.

Banque de l'Indochine: 206-210 Main St., Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Office, 62-64 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1875; Man. (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

A. L. Galliano: 56 Main Street; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Midland Bank Ltd., London, and Bank of America, New York; Partners F. L. GALLIANO (Managing), J. P. GALLIANO, F.C.A., V. GALLIANO, M.S.I.A., and L. GALLIANO.

Mediterranean Bank Ltd.: 2-6 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1964; affiliated to Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.; Chair. A. J. RUSSO, J.P.; Man. Dir. W. U. HAZELHOFF ROELFZEMA.

The City Bank Ltd.: 153 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1960; share cap. £130,000; Pres. NICHOLAS ROSENBAUM; Vice-Pres. DAVID WETZLER; Man. Dir. SIGMUND KOPPEL; Man. GEORGE TALLOS.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 13 College Lane, Gibraltar, P.O.B. 344; f. 1841; share cap. £10,000; gen. res. £17,466; Chair. A. RUSSO; Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. D. CUBY.

Castle Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 13 College Lane, Gibraltar, P.O.B. 344; f. 1969; share cap. £125,000; gen. res. £15,249; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. BENADY; Sec. D. CUBY.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Agents S. L. Balensi Ltd., P.O.B. 105, 160 Main St., Gibraltar.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 142, 113 Main St., Gibraltar.

Many Insurance Companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce: 40 Main St.; f. 1962; 228 mems.; Pres. LEWIS STAGNETTO; Hon. Sec. C. E. ISOLA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Gibraltar Hoteliers' Association:** c/o Montarik Hotel; f. 1957; 8 mems.; Sec. E. J. RESTANO.
- Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association:** 23 Engineer Lane; 11 mems.; Sec. A. PROVASOLI.
- Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association:** Industrial Area-North Front; 5 mems.; Sec. C. CRUZ.
- Gibraltar Master Builders' Association:** 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 9 mems.; Pres. B. L. SACARELLO; Hon. Sec. S. J. SCIACALUGA.
- Gibraltar Master Printers' Association:** Garrison Library; f. 1964; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. E. F. E. RYAN.
- Gibraltar Motor Traders' Association:** P.O.B. 10, 10 West Place of Arms; f. 1961; 9 mems.; Sec. E. GÓMEZ.
- Gibraltar Shipping Association:** 47 Irish Town; 9 mems.; Sec. J. J. PORRAL.
- Gibraltar Transport Association:** Waterport Wharf; f. 1964; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. O. L. CHAMBERLAND, O.B.E.

Gibraltar Travel Agents' Association: Cloister Building; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. M. G. BOSSANO.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 82; f. 1964; 35 mems.; Hon. Acting Sec. C. NANDWANI.

TRADE UNIONS

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: The Director of Labour and Social Security, Department of Labour and Social Security, 23 John Mackintosh Square.

In 1971 there were 28 registered unions, total membership 3,882. Of these 12 are employers' associations, total membership 358 and 16 are unions of workers, total membership 3,524. Seven of the Workers' unions are branches of U.K. unions.

Gibraltar Trades Council: 2B/5 Rosia House, Naval Hospital Rd.; Pres. I. ABECASIS; Sec. S. GADUZO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

The Public Works Department, Gibraltar: is responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 7.5 miles of such roads in the City, 6 miles in the Southern District and 5.5 miles in the North Front and Catalan Bay Areas; also 4 miles of footpaths. The total mileage of roads is 23 miles.

SHIPPING

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd.: Cloister Bldg., Gibraltar; f. 1810; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO; Dirs. J. L. CABEDO, JOHN G. GAGGERO; mail, passenger and cargo services between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, aviation, travel and insurance agents.

Many long distance liners call at Gibraltar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd.: Cloister Building; also Bland Building, blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; f. 1947; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier; aircraft: Vickers Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

British Caledonian Airways and BEA also fly regular services to Gibraltar.

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, Main St.; Minister for Tourism and Municipal Services, The Hon. W. M. ISOLA; Dir. of Tourism J. E. A. VAUGHAN, M.B.E.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Greece is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south and south-east, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is modern Greek, of which there are two forms—*katharesoussa*, the formal language, and *demotiki*, the language commonly spoken. The flag consists of blue and white horizontal stripes with a white cross in the top-left corner. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

The resistance of the Greeks against the Italian invasion in 1940 gained them the admiration of the world, but the country was occupied by Germany in 1941. After the liberation by British forces, King George II returned and was succeeded in 1947 by Paul I. Internal troubles followed, caused by opposition to the monarchy and poor economic conditions, and civil war lasted until 1949.

After four consecutive terms in office since 1955, Konstantine Karamanlis resigned as Prime Minister in June 1963 in protest against the Greek Royal visit to Britain, and was succeeded by George Papandreu in the election of November 1963. After a series of short-lived cabinets, a non-political administration held office from December 1966, which was charged with the organization of a General Election in May 1967. This was forestalled in April 1967 by the bloodless *coup d'état* of a military junta in which Colonel George Papadopoulos played a prominent part. Mr. Konstantine Kollias was made Prime Minister. The King failed to overthrow the junta in December 1967, and fled to Rome. Meanwhile Papadopoulos took over as Prime Minister and promised a plebiscite and quick return to democratic rule. Negotiations began between the Government and the King for his return to Greece. In August 1968 there was an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Col. Papadopoulos.

A new constitution, drafted in July 1968, was approved by a large majority in a national referendum on September 29th and, with the exception of twelve articles, took immediate effect. These articles, however, related mainly to individual rights, and although some have been restored to the Constitution, eight remain suspended and the timetable for their restoration has now been abandoned. In December 1969 Greece withdrew from the Council of Europe; this action was preceded by indications from the majority of the member countries that they would vote for Greece's suspension if democracy and "normal democratic freedoms" were not immediately restored. The first elections since the military coup were held in November 1970 for a new Legislative Advisory Committee; candidates and voters were restricted and both had to be selected by the Government. A similar system was employed at a second election held in December 1971 to replace the

committee previously elected. Cabinet reshuffles in June 1970, August 1971 and January 1972 are seen to have strengthened Col. Papadopoulos's position.

Government

Greece is a constitutional monarchy. In April 1967 the Chamber of Deputies was suspended by the ruling military junta, but constitutional monarchy was retained. On the flight of the King after his abortive *coup d'état* General Zoiakis was named "Regent". Executive power is at present exercised by the military junta and the Cabinet appointed by them. Following the approval of the new Constitution by a national referendum the Prime Minister promised a gradual return to democracy.

Defence

Greece is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory and lasts two years. The armed forces number 159,000, consisting of an Army of 118,000, a Navy of 18,000 and an Air Force of 23,000; there is a Gendarmerie of 23,000 and also a force of 200,000 trained reservists. Defence estimates for 1972 totalled 14,854 million drachmae.

Economic Affairs

Greece has traditionally been an agricultural nation, producing most of its own needs and exporting a considerable amount of produce. Although only about a quarter of the land is cultivable, the rest being mountain and marshland, Greece produces large quantities of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, sugar beet, tomatoes and other fruit. Principal exports include tobacco, olive oil, cotton, citrus fruits and wine. In 1970 agricultural production rose by 7.5 per cent and accounted for 18.6 per cent of the national income, while industry accounted for 31.1 per cent.

The pace of industrial expansion has quickened since Greece became an associate member of the European Economic Community in 1961, and despite a setback following the army *coup* in 1967, industrial production now exceeds that of agriculture. Among the mineral deposits which are exploited are coal, iron, chromite, zinc, bauxite and silver. Recently hydro-electric power resources have been developed. Industrial exports include mineral products, manufactured goods and chemicals. A large proportion of Greek trade is with the Federal Republic of Germany, and other important trading countries are France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

A large balance of trade deficit has long been a feature of the Greek economy, but this has usually been offset by "invisibles"—income from tourism, earnings of the large merchant fleet and remittances from Greek workers abroad. Despite a 15.4 per cent growth in exports in 1970, the trade deficit increased to \$1,083 million, while "invisibles" rose by 23.5 per cent to \$673 million. Long term economic development is laid down in the Five-Year Plan (1968-1973); major targets of this plan are a rise in national income at an annual rate of 7.7 per cent, a rise in productivity of 6.4 per cent annually, with particular

GREECE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

emphasis placed upon industrial production. Overall growth of the national income was 7.7 per cent in 1969, 7.5 per cent in 1970 and 7.6 per cent in 1971, when per capita income passed the \$1,000 mark.

Transport and Communications

Although Greece's railways were almost completely destroyed during the Second World War, there is now 2,573 km. of track. A network of over 51,000 km. of roads now covers the country, but many of these are unclassified; there are nearly 8,000 km. of main roads and 27,000 km. of secondary roads. The three-mile Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to Piraeus (port of Athens) by 202 miles. Greece has a large mercantile marine of nearly 15 million tons. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old-age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 403,000 secondary. The illiteracy rate has been reduced from 42 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the last thirty years. There are five universities, including one at Jannina, founded in 1966. The 1972 budget devoted 8,723 million drachmae, representing 10.5 per cent of total expenditure.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archaeological interest. Increased facilities are being provided for tourists in the form of better transport and accommodation. In 1971 nearly 2,200,000 people visited Greece, and the total was expected to reach three million in 1972.

Receipts from tourism exceeded \$283 million in 1971, reflecting a growth of more than 58 per cent over 1970.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1972: April 7 (Orthodox Good Friday), April 10 (Orthodox Easter Monday), April 21 (National Revolution Day), May 21 (St. Constantine's Day—King's Name Day), May 29 (Orthodox Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), October 28 ("Ochi" Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 12 (Lent Monday), March 25 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Drachma which is divided into 100 Leptae.

Coins: Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Leptae 50, 20, 10, 5.

Notes: Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50.

Exchange rate: 76.50 Drachmae = £1 sterling
30 Drachmae = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
106,778	8,331	16,835	131,944	6,973,496	483,258	931,799	8,388,553

Population (1971 census): 8,745,084 (provisional figure).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Athens (capital)	867,023	Larissa	72,760
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	345,799	Volo	51,290
Piraeus	187,458	Cavalla	46,234
Patras	112,228	Corfu	28,630
Iraklion	77,506	Chios	24,084

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

URBAN AREAS POPULATION (1971 Census)

Greater Athens*	2,540,241	Greater Volo	88,096
Greater Salonika	558,360	Greater Iraklion	84,007
Greater Patras	120,847	Greater Chios	30,021

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	MARRIAGES ('000)	DEATHS ('000)
1965	151.4	80.7	67.3
1966	154.6	71.7	67.9
1967	162.8	81.7	72.0
1968	160.2	68.7	72.9
1969	154.0	71.4	72.3
1970	144.9	67.7	74.0

EMPLOYMENT (1961 Census)

	NO. OF PERSONS
Agriculture etc.	1,960,446
Mining and quarrying	21,510
Manufacturing	488,577
Construction and public works	167,364
Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services	19,804
Commerce etc.	266,070
Transport and communication	153,867
Services	439,471
Not determined or not declared activity	121,492
TOTAL	3,638,601

EMIGRATION OF GREEK CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States of America	11,778	9,839	12,714	10,920
German Federal and German Democratic Republics (combined).	9,730	20,201	59,450	65,283
Australia	7,891	9,910	9,949	7,972
Canada	5,752	4,910	4,569	4,415
United Kingdom	1,230	672	601	506
Italy	1,997	749	830	813
Africa	665	925	904	666
TOTAL (incl. others)	42,730	50,866	91,552	92,684

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Barley	471	448	718
Maize	344	413	481
Oats	98	102	106
Wheat	1,568	1,724	1,930
Rice (Paddy)	102	101	81
Potatoes	603	676	731
Cotton Seed	228	338	326
Tobacco	90	80	90
Grapes (dessert)	230	234	193
Table Olives	57	52	n.a.
Olive Oil	159	157	n.a.
Citrus Fruits	569	632	584
Fresh Fruits	710	650	n.a.
Currants and Sultanas	195	186	168
Dried Fruit (Carobs and Figs)	54	60	n.a.
Tomatoes	663	820	920
Sugar Beet	688	1,036	1,344
Edible Nuts	78	69	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

ANIMALS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Asses	428	410	393	376
Buffaloes	33	27	23	18
Cattle	1,082	1,094	1,038	997
Goats	3,945	4,042	4,005	4,054
Horses	279	265	267	255
Mules	207	199	194	183
Pigs	553	492	392	383
Sheep	7,824	7,874	7,724	7,680

DAIRY PRODUCTS ('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969*	1970*
Milk	1,265	1,252	1,267	1,265
Butter	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.6
Cheese	108	104	107	118
Fresh Cream	1.8	2.7	2.3	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

FISHING*
('000 metric tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968
82.3	82.8	85.1	92.7

* By motor-propelled vessels only.

MINING AND INDUSTRY
('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969*
Lignite and Brown Coal	5,266.2	5,850.2	6,700.2
Iron Ore	147.4	238.4	464.4
Zinc Concentrate	22.6	19.6	17.2
Bauxite	1,676.4	1,836.1	1,899.1
Chromite	10.4	13.0	60.6
Silver ('000 kgs.)	7.4	8.3	8.0
Magnesite	370.4	448.1	580.0
Salt	96.8	98.8	93.8
Iron Pyrites	220.0	199.2	266.0
Cement	3,735.0	4,074.0	4,835.0
Cigarettes	15.9	16.2	16.1
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Yarn	51.4	49.6	53.2
Cotton, Wool and Rayon Fabrics	31.8	30.8	30.5
Electricity (million kWh)	6,309.1	6,949.0	8,010.3
Gas (million cu. metres)	10.3	9.6	8.9
Sponges ('000 kgs.)	65.3	80.0	80.1

* Provisional figures.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One drachma = 100 lepta.

76.50 drachmae = £1 sterling; 30 drachmae = U.S. \$1.

100 drachmae = £1.31 sterling = U.S. \$3.33.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (million drachmae)

REVENUE	1970	1971*	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971*
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct Taxes	11,143	13,009	Political Ministries	39,507	43,917
Excise Duties	15,740	17,246	Defence	9,538	10,138
Indirect Taxes	25,009	24,209	Police and Other Sectors	3,255	3,495
Other	5,949	5,736			
				52,300	57,550
			Provision for Increase	1,500	1,350
	57,841	63,200		53,800	58,900
Extraordinary Budget:			Extraordinary Budget:		
Revenue from Investments	1,100	1,200	Expenditure on NATO Works	770	377
Aid and Loans from Abroad	2,300	1,750	Investments	12,941	14,000
Revenue from NATO Works	770	377			
Increase in National Debt	5,500	6,750		67,511	73,277
			Provision for Bad Debts	—	—
TOTAL	67,511	73,277	TOTAL	67,511	73,277

* Provisional figures.

1972 Ordinary Budget Estimates: Revenue 72,100 million drachmae; Expenditure 65,170 million drachmae (plus Public Investment of 18,000 million drachmae).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million drachmae)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	178,330	189,504	209,846	234,998
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	42,450	39,835	42,668	47,361
Manufacturing	28,641	30,623	34,129	38,900
Wholesale and retail trade	19,923	21,239	23,216	25,886
Public administration and defence	16,085	17,911	19,736	22,700
Other revenue	71,231	79,896	90,097	100,151
Income from abroad	4,300	5,042	4,975	5,148
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	182,630	194,546	214,821	240,146
Less depreciation allowances	—12,566	—13,970	—15,963	—19,500
NET NATIONAL INCOME	170,064	180,576	198,858	220,646
Indirect taxes less subsidies	28,665	33,228	37,379	41,449
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	198,729	213,804	236,237	262,095
Depreciation allowances	12,566	13,970	15,963	19,500
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	211,295	227,774	252,200	281,595
Balance of export and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	13,217	20,525	25,403	27,350
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	224,512	248,299	277,603	308,845
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	148,405	156,948	169,430	184,700
Government consumption expenditure	27,826	29,227	33,247	38,057
Fixed capital formation	48,281	62,124	74,926	82,741

* Provisional data.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million drachmae)

1967: 33,445.8; 1968: 33,094.0; 1969: 35,440.6; 1970: 38,878.1.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(June 1959=100)

	1968	1969	1970
Foodstuffs	122.8	126.9	131.2
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	138.1	138.3	138.3
Clothing and Footwear	110.0	110.7	112.8
Housing	122.2	124.3	125.6
Household Equipment	104.4	104.8	108.0
Medical and Personal Care	125.6	129.2	132.4
Education and Recreation	99.6	100.5	109.5
Transport and Communications	124.8	133.6	140.7
Miscellaneous	109.7	111.8	116.3
Average	119.0	121.9	125.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. dollars)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	-783.6	-903.3	-1,092.4	-658.7
Non-monetary gold	17.7	—	—	—
Transportation	212.6	211.9	227.8	131.5
Foreign travel	77.9	101.6	138.3	69.0
Insurance	- 6.2	- 7.9	- 6.2	- 1.5
Investment income	- 28.6	- 33.9	- 48.9	- 32.7
Government	11.0	- 23.0	- 4.4	5.3
Other services	24.0	24.0	27.8	15.8
NET BALANCE	-475.2	-630.6	- 758.0	-471.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Private	239.4	277.0	342.9	188.0
Central government	1.5	2.1	1.8	0.5
NET BALANCE	240.9	279.1	344.7	188.5
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
Private long-term loans	193.5	182.2	278.8	107.1
Private short-term loans	9.7	27.1	31.8	34.7
Central government	14.0	20.6	- 4.1	- 14.0
Central institutions	- 7.4	54.9	14.8	109.2
Private institutions	25.5	37.3	65.6	55.1
Use of S.D.R.S.	—	—	16.8	10.0
NET BALANCE	235.3	322.1	403.7	302.1
Net Errors and Omissions	- 1.0	29.4	- 9.6	19.3

* Jan.-June

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million drachmae)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Total Imports	36,686	35,589	41,831	47,824	58,750	35,452
Total Exports	12,180	14,856	14,047	16,608	19,276	9,292

* Jan.-July.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 drachmae)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	5,041,616	5,464,535	5,671,536
Beverages and Tobacco	54,550	56,420	74,795
Crude Materials, except Fuels	3,990,373	4,669,981	4,941,208
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	3,014,978	3,558,162	4,039,628
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	55,476	135,711	399,634
Chemicals	3,761,527	4,295,419	4,758,293
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	6,868,839	7,946,680	9,198,945
Machinery and Transport Equipment	17,654,357	20,267,770	27,937,162
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,372,238	1,424,447	1,720,326
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	16,848	5,665	8,819
TOTAL	41,830,802	47,824,790	58,750,346
EXPORTS			
Food and Live Animals	3,411,068	3,866,488	4,418,835
Beverages and Tobacco	3,263,818	3,442,457	3,370,394
Crude Materials, except Fuels	2,664,653	2,783,614	3,257,802
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	181,975	165,374	192,260
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	790,630	321,611	148,269
Chemicals	949,404	940,276	1,384,488
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	2,322,464	4,337,365	5,507,615
Machinery and Transport Equipment	108,534	190,487	286,672
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	354,730	560,741	709,620
Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	29	186	303
TOTAL	14,047,305	16,608,599	19,276,258

COUNTRIES

('000 drachmae)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Austria	713,321	761,972	838,417	173,428	194,954	285,501
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,624,358	1,598,290	1,692,388	459,711	574,236	748,841
France	3,161,231	3,264,648	4,274,266	1,010,713	1,118,396	1,085,475
Federal Republic of Germany	7,707,817	9,215,923	10,900,882	2,750,407	3,296,106	3,886,947
Italy	4,307,441	4,299,350	4,915,580	1,872,203	1,609,467	1,933,380
Netherlands	1,414,081	1,688,021	1,962,362	584,353	895,868	1,183,926
Sweden	1,219,838	1,006,543	2,130,185	224,470	271,378	257,332
United Kingdom	4,047,104	4,267,322	5,064,328	583,209	764,589	1,146,703
United States	3,203,313	4,556,931	3,478,740	1,428,118	1,622,764	1,448,011

TOURISM

	CRUISE PASSENGERS	OTHER TOURISTS	TOTAL	EARNINGS ('000 U.S. dollars)
1966	134,102	997,628	1,131,730	143,458
1967	147,488	848,985	1,996,473	126,768
1968	138,132	879,489	1,017,621	120,263
1969	166,570	1,139,381	1,305,951	149,470
1970	201,754	1,407,456	1,609,210	193,556

1,659,251 tourists visited Greece between Jan. and Sept. 1971.

Number of hotel beds (1971): 128,351.

GREECE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres .	1,333.3	1,437.1	1,530.8
Net ton-kilometres .	548.1	586.9	688.1

ROADS
NUMBER OF VEHICLES

	1968	1969	1970
Cars . . .	169,985	194,940	226,499
Buses . . .	9,799	10,115	10,503
Trucks . . .	87,910	96,904	106,729

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons) .	69,679	74,674	84,400	85,801
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	3,571	3,920	4,136	4,156
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	9,872	10,507	12,038	13,490

MERCHANT FLEET
(June 1971)

	NUMBER	GROSS REG. TONS
Cargo Boats .	1,726	8,761,115
Passenger Boats .	213	625,945
Tankers . .	332	5,376,729
Others . . .	192	88,317

CIVIL AVIATION
(Domestic and foreign flights of *Olympic Airways*)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown ('000) . . .	20,135	21,473	26,345	29,748
Passenger-kilometres ('000) . .	1,232,959	1,250,940	1,697,578	2,126,397
Freight (ton-kilometres) ('000) .	21,973	24,958	33,071	32,087
Mail (ton-kilometres) ('000) . .	2,760	3,109	3,439	3,422

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephone Subscribers (1970) . . .	886,968
Radio Receivers (1969) . . .	1,183,814

EDUCATION
(1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	10,795	28,192	960,812
Secondary Schools	918	12,429	402,994
Higher	29	2,365	74,962

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece, 14-16 Lycourgou St., Athens.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL monarchy was instituted in Greece when the first Constitution was granted by King Otho on September 3rd, 1843. Formerly known as Prince Otto of Bavaria, he ascended the throne at the age of 18 in 1833, three years after Greece achieved her full independence from Turkey. Revolution, reaction, and foreign embroilment shook the country repeatedly. In 1862 Otho was expelled and his place was taken in 1863 by Prince William, the younger son of the King of Denmark, who assumed the title of George I. The dynasty was shaken by the ascent to the throne of his son Constantine in 1913. King George II, who came to the throne when his father, Constantine, abdicated in 1922, was compelled to leave the country on December 19th, 1923. The dethronement of the dynasty was proclaimed by the Papanastasiou Government in 1924, as a result of the crisis brought on by the disastrous termination of the Asia Minor expedition in 1922. A plebiscite held on April 13th, 1924, confirmed the republican régime, and the republican Constitution was formally promulgated in 1927.

On the restoration of the monarchy in the person of King George II in 1935, after a plebiscite, the 1863 Constitution, as amended in 1911, was again adopted, with certain changes, of which the most important was the institution of the Council of State. This supreme administrative tribunal, formed on the French model, examines the validity of decrees and tries cases between the State and private individuals, thus forming an important bulwark against arbitrary State action on the part of Government officials or departments.

Parliamentary government in accordance with the Constitution continued until August 4th, 1936, when certain basic provisions of the Constitution were suspended by the Prime Minister, General Ioannis Metaxas, with the consent of the King. This action had been preceded by a period of political deadlock and internal unrest. The Metaxas Government assumed dictatorial powers, dissolved Parliament, and suspended the main provisions of the Constitution which had hitherto protected the liberties of the Greek people, such as the freedom of the Press, freedom of assembly, parliamentary and municipal elections, habeas corpus, etc.

The dictatorship of General Metaxas lasted until the occupation of Greece by the Axis Powers in 1941. The parliamentary system was restored after the liberation of Greece in 1944. The Constitution was re-established, and the first elections held since January 1936 took place on March 31st, 1946. A revised Constitution was promulgated on January 1st, 1952. This Constitution left the fundamental provisions of the 1911 Constitution intact. The military junta headed by Col. George Papadopoulos which seized power in April 1967 suspended the constitution, but promised a quick return to democratic government.

The text of a new Constitution, consisting of 138 Articles and replacing the Constitution of 1952, was published in Athens on July 11th, 1968. It was then stated that it would be submitted to a national referendum on September 29th and would be brought into force in stages. The new draft Constitution was approved by the Greek Cabinet on September 14th, with certain amendments as set out below. The 12 Articles which will be temporarily held in abeyance relate to the holding of public meetings, formation of political parties, freedom of the Press, and inviolability of domicile. Voting in the constitutional referendum took place on September 29th and was compulsory. The result was a large majority for the new Constitution. The

Prime Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos, promised a gradual return to democracy and that the suspension of Articles in the new Constitution would be only provisional.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Text of the new Constitution published on July 11th, 1968, in force November 15th, 1968.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The form of Government in Greece is that of a Crowned Democracy. The legislative power is exercised by the King and Parliament; the executive power by the King and the Government; the judicial power by the courts, judicial decisions being executed in the name of the King. (Articles 1-3.)

THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Every person within the territorial boundaries of the Greek State shall enjoy full protection of his life, honour and freedom, irrespective of nationality, creed or language. Exceptions are permitted in such cases as provided for by International Law. Every person has the right to the free development of his personality provided he does not infringe on the rights of others and does not violate constitutional order and the moral code. Personal liberty is inviolable. No one is persecuted, arrested, imprisoned or otherwise restricted, except when and as the law provides. With the exception of persons caught in the act of committing an offence, no one shall be arrested or imprisoned without a judicial warrant stating the reasons, which must be served at the moment of arrest or imprisonment pending trial. (Articles 8-10.)

The home of each person is inviolable. No house search can take place except in a time and manner provided by law. (Article 13.)

Everyone may express orally, in writing, in print or in any other way his thoughts, with due adherence to the laws of the State. The press is free and discharges a public function involving rights and duties and responsibility for the accuracy of its content. Censorship and every other preventive measure shall be prohibited. Seizure of printed matter, either before or after publication is prohibited. By exception seizure after circulation is permitted by order of the public prosecutor: (a) because of insult to the Christian and any other known religion; (b) because of insult to the person of the King, the Crown Prince, their wives and children; (c) because of a publication which discloses information on the organization, composition, armament and deployment of the armed forces, or on the fortifications of the country; is patently rebellious, or aims at overthrowing the régime, or the existing social system; or is directed against the territorial integrity of the Country or creates defeatism, or constitutes an instigation or attempt to commit a crime of high treason; intends to project or diffuse for political exploitation views of outlawed parties or organizations, and (d) because of indecent publications manifestly offending public decency in cases provided by law. (Article 14.) The secrecy of letters and of all other means of correspondence is inviolable. The freedom of religious conscience is inviolable. Elementary education shall be free and compulsory for all. (Articles 15-17.)

The Greeks have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed as provided by law. The State may take protective measures for public gatherings, the organization of which

must be duly notified forty-eight hours before they are affected. Open air gatherings may be prohibited if they endanger public order and security. The Greeks have the right to form associations with due adherence to the laws of the State. Every union of persons, the purpose or the activity of which is directed against the territorial integrity of the Country or the principles of the régime or the social order or the security of the State or the political or civil liberties of the citizen, shall be prohibited. It is dissolved by Court decree. Resort to strike for the purpose of achieving political or other ends unrelated to the material or moral interests of the workers shall be prohibited. (Articles 18 and 19.)

The exercise of civil rights and liberties shall be reserved to everyone within limits securing the enjoyment of the same rights and liberties by other citizens and protecting the interests of the society as a whole. Whoever abuses the inviolability of a home, the freedom of expression, especially in print, the secrecy of the means of correspondence, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of forming associations or co-operatives, and the right of property, for the purpose of combatting the political system of crowned democracy, the civil liberties, or of endangering the national independence and territorial integrity of the Country, shall be deprived of these rights or of all rights safeguarded under the present Constitution. The deprivation and the extent thereof shall be pronounced by the Constitutional Court as provided by law. (Article 24.)

In the case of war, mobilization due to external dangers or serious disturbance or patent threat to the public order and security of the Country from internal dangers, the King on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers may suspend by Royal Decree throughout the Country or in part thereof the operation of articles 10, 12b, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 111 and 112 of the Constitution or some of them and put into effect the then applicable law on "State of Siege" and to establish extraordinary tribunals. This law may not be modified while in operation. (Article 25.)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Marriage and the family are under the protection of the State. The parents have the right and duty to raise and educate their children. The State shall take measures for the moral, intellectual and patriotic education of the minors. The State cares for the securing of employment; determines general conditions thereof and aims at the material and moral uplifting of the workers. The State cares for the creation of prerequisites and incentives for the development of the economy on national and regional scale to the end of securing a steady improvement of the living conditions of the people. (Articles 26-28.)

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

THE KING

The King is the Supreme Authority of the State, the symbol of the unity of the Nation. The King and Crown Prince attain majority on completing the twenty-first year of their age; both must profess the faith of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ. The Government looks to it that the Crown Prince receives an education suitable to the high office for which he is destined. (Articles 30 and 31.) With the exception of the King and the Crown Prince, no other member of the Royal Family is entitled to any allowance from the Public Treasury. (Article 34.)

SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE AND REGENCY

The Greek Crown and its constitutional rights are hereditary and pass to the legitimate and lawful direct lineal descendants of the then reigning King in the order of primogeniture, preference being given to males. In the

lack of such heirs, to the descendants of King George the First in the same order. (Article 35.)

Should there be no successor to the Throne in accordance with Article 35, the King appoints such with the consent of Parliament, convened for the purpose and by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of Deputies taken by open ballot. (Article 36.)

In the event of vacancy of the Throne, the royal authority is temporarily exercised by a three-member Regency, comprised of the President of Parliament, the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Council of State. Within two months at the latest from the date the Throne has been vacant, representatives, equal in number to the Deputies, are selected by those citizens having the right to vote as the law provides. These representatives, convening together with the Parliament, elect the King by a majority of two-thirds of the total number taken by open ballot. (Article 37.)

In the event of death or abdication of the King, if the Crown Prince is a minor, the Parliament shall convene, even if its term has expired or it has been dissolved, and shall elect a guardian by absolute majority of its entire number of members taken by open ballot. The guardian must be a Greek citizen of the Eastern Orthodox faith. (Article 39.)

POWERS OF THE KING

No act whatsoever of the King shall be valid nor shall it be executed, unless it is countersigned by the competent Minister, who by his signature alone is made responsible. The King shall appoint the Prime Minister and on his recommendation shall appoint and dismiss the members of the Government, which must enjoy the confidence of the Parliament. After general elections, the King shall appoint the leader of the party having the absolute majority in Parliament, as Prime Minister. If no party has an absolute majority, Parliament shall propose a Prime Minister, and the King shall be bound to appoint the one recommended by absolute majority vote of all members of Parliament. If no one obtains the absolute majority, the King shall then appoint the Prime Minister after first having obtained the opinion of the Council of the Nation. (Articles 42 and 43.)

The King shall have the power to suspend the work of the parliamentary session only once, by either postponing the opening or interrupting its continuation. The suspension cannot last more than thirty days and cannot be repeated during the same parliamentary session without the consent of Parliament. The King may dissolve Parliament after taking the opinion of the Council of the Nation, but the Royal decree to this effect must be counter signed by the Council of Ministers and provide for the holding of elections within 45 days. (Articles 45 and 46.)

A Bill voted on by the Parliament, but not signed and published within a month by the King, is again submitted to Parliament, and if the Parliament passes it again by absolute majority of all its members, the King shall sign, promulgate and publish it as law within a month. (Article 47.)

The King shall head the armed forces, the administration of which is exercised by the Government. (Article 49.)

The King can in certain instances convoke the Council of the Nation, under his own chairmanship. The Council of the Nation shall be comprised of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Parliament, the leaders of the parties in Parliament, the Presidents of the Constitutional Court, the Council of State and the Supreme Court, the Prime Ministers who had served during the last decade and had received a vote of confidence in Parliament, the Chief of the General Staff of National Defence and the Rectors of

GREECE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

the Universities of Athens and Thessaloniki and of the National Metsovion Polytechnic Institute. (Article 54.)

ELECTION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is elected through direct, universal and secret ballot by those citizens who have completed their twenty-first year of age and have the right to vote; voting is obligatory.

There shall be a maximum of 150 Deputies. A majority of these shall be elected from electoral districts, of which there must not be less than 10 nor more than 15; each electoral district shall return not less than five Deputies, based on its population. In addition to the elected Deputies, not less than one-sixth nor more than one-fifth of the total number of Deputies shall be chosen, in a manner to be specified by law, from lists of candidates nominated by the political parties and on the basis of each party's electoral strength. The party lists shall be deposited with the Constitutional Court and published at least eight days before the elections. Candidates appearing on these lists may not also stand as candidates in the electoral districts. A party or coalition of parties which has not accumulated a certain percentage of the total valid ballots shall not be entitled to representation in Parliament. This percentage fixed by law cannot be higher than one-sixth and lower than one-tenth for the parties, and not higher than one-third and lower than one-fourth for the coalitions of parties. (Articles 56 and 57.)

Political parties shall be founded freely by Greek citizens having the right to vote. These parties through their activity shall express the will of the people and must contribute to the advancement of the national interest. The organization, the programme and the activity of the parties must be governed by national and democratic principles. The Charter of every party must be approved by the Constitutional Court and no party shall have the right to participate in elections if its Charter has not had this approval. The political parties shall be required to maintain records of income and expenses. The Constitutional Court shall have the right to dissolve any party whatsoever whenever it ascertains serious violations of the Constitution or the laws. Political parties whose aims or activities are manifestly or covertly opposed to the fundamental principles of the form of government or tend to overthrow the existing social system or endanger the territorial integrity of the Country or its public security shall be outlawed and dissolved by decision of the Constitutional Court. The Deputies of the party being dissolved shall be declared deposed of their office, and the seats held by them in Parliament shall remain vacant until the termination of the parliamentary period. (Article 58.)

The Deputies shall be elected for five consecutive years commencing from the day of the general elections. In order to be eligible for Deputy, the candidate must be a Greek citizen, must have completed his 25th year of age on the day of election, must be eligible to vote in accordance with the law, must be enrolled in an electoral list, and must possess at least a high school, general or vocational education diploma. No one may be elected Deputy for four continuous parliamentary periods, except for those who served as parliamentary Prime Ministers, or leaders of parties recognized according to the Constitution and the Rules of Parliament. Civil servants, regular officers of the armed forces and employees of public enterprises cannot be elected deputies nor be nominated as candidates unless they resign their position prior to being nominated candidates. The duties of the Deputy shall be incompatible with the duties of a director or other representative, administrative or paid legal counsel and employee of commercial companies or enterprises enjoying special

privileges or regular state subsidy based on special legislation. Those falling under any of the above categories must state their choice between the Deputy position and the above tasks within eight days after their election has been made final. The renegation of a Deputy to another party during the Parliamentary period for which he has been elected shall be prohibited and shall be considered as a resignation. A statement of party independence shall be permitted. (Articles 60-64.)

No Deputy may be prosecuted or questioned in any manner, because of an opinion or vote rendered by him during the performance of his duties as a member of the Parliament. By way of exception a Deputy shall be responsible and shall be prosecuted according to the law for insulting and defaming, slanderously or not, a person or an authority. No Deputy may be prosecuted, arrested or imprisoned during the Parliamentary session without the permission of the Body. Permission is not required for "in the act" crimes, as well as for insult and simple or slanderous defamation. (Articles 67 and 68.)

POWERS AND OPERATION OF PARLIAMENT

Articles 71 to 86 cover mainly the procedure for legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT

The number of Ministers cannot be higher than twenty. No member of the Royal Family may be appointed Minister. With the exception of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Ministers, no member of Parliament may be appointed member of the Government, even though he may resign his parliamentary office. No one may be appointed as member of the Cabinet if he lacks the qualifications for Deputy. (Articles 87 and 88.)

SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The members of the Government are collectively responsible for its general policy, each one being held personally responsible for his actions or omissions within the competence of his office.

The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. Within fifteen days from the date the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office, it must seek a vote of confidence by the Parliament. Parliament may, by decision taken through an absolute majority vote of all its members, withdraw its confidence from the Government or one of its members. A motion of censure cannot be submitted except after the lapse of one year from the rejection by Parliament of such a motion, or from the approval by it of a motion of confidence submitted by the Government. A motion of censure must be undersigned by at least one-sixth of the Deputies, and the points on which discussion of the motion is to take place, must be clearly specified. By exception a motion of censure can also be submitted before the lapse of one year, if it is undersigned by the half plus one of the entire number of Deputies and is accompanied by a proposal designating a new Prime Minister. (Articles 92 and 93.)

THE COURTS

Articles 95 to 119 deal with the Constitution, powers, and functioning of the courts of justice, including the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Appeal.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE

Articles 120 to 128 deal with organizational principles of the administration and with the administrative officers of the State. Article 127 states that Parliament at the beginning of each session shall elect two legal experts of recognized professional standing, non-members of Par-

GREECE—(THE CONSTITUTION)

liament, as Commissioners of Administration, to assist in the parliamentary control and application by the administrative services of the principles of honest administration.

THE ARMED FORCES

The armed forces have as their mission to defend the national independence and territorial integrity of the country and the existing political and social system, against external or internal enemies. The administration of the armed forces shall be exercised by the Government through the Chief of the Armed Forces. He, as well as the Chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, is selected by the Supreme Council for National Defence. The members of the armed forces owe faith and allegiance to the country, the national ideals, and the national traditions and serve the nation. The mission and capacity of a military man is absolutely opposed to ideologies aiming at the overthrow or undermining of the existing political or social régime or the corrupting of the national conscience of the Greeks, or associated with the principles and programmes of parties outlawed. (Articles 129 and 130.)

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

The Regent, who was appointed by Proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee on December 13th, 1967, shall continue to exercise his duties until such time as the first Parliamentary elections in accordance with this Constitution are held, except if the Government invites the King to return to Greece before that time. If, prior to the above time limit, the Regent ceases for any reason to exercise his duties, the Government shall appoint the new Regent. (Article 134.)

From the time this Constitution comes into effect and until the convocation of Parliament, the person exercising royal authority shall issue, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, legislative decrees which are not subject to the subsequent approval of Parliament.

EFFECT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 137 states that the provisions of the present Constitution which designate the form of government as a Crowned Democracy as well as the balance of the funda-

mental provisions thereof may never be revised. It does, however, provide for the revision of non-fundamental provisions by request of Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the approval of the Constitution by the referendum.

AMENDMENTS

(As announced by the Prime Minister on September 16th, 1968.)

The present Government will carry out the first elections and these will take place 35 days from the date the elections are decided.

The Constitution will come into effect immediately if approved by the Greek people through the September 29th Referendum, except for 12 of the 138 Articles.

The Council of the Nation will comprise only the Prime Minister, the Speaker in Parliament, the leaders of the two strongest parties in Parliament, of the Constitutional Court and the Chief of the Armed Forces.

The general provisions regarding the Monarchy remain unchanged except that the education of the Crown Prince now becomes the responsibility of both the King and the Government.

The qualification stipulated by the Draft Constitution of July 11th regarding eligibility for Parliament, that he or she must not have willingly acquired another nationality even if this was subsequently to be renounced, is now dropped.

Whereas previously the Administrative Commissioner "the ombudsman" was to have acted on instructions of the Speaker or Prime Minister, he may now act on instructions of the Speaker at the request of the Prime Minister or leader of one of the parliamentary parties.

Whereas previously a final or temporary suspension of a publication could be called for if three convictions had taken place within 10 years, it can now be imposed by Court after a second conviction within five years but only for offences under Article 14, paragraph 4.

Correspondence still remains inviolable except for reasons of national security, public order, or for investigations of crime.

GREECE—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King CONSTANTINE, succeeded to the throne on March 6th, 1964; living in Rome since December 1967.

Gen. ZOITAKIS, named "Regent" in December 1967.

THE CABINET

(February 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Governmental Policy, Foreign Affairs and National Defence: GEORGE PAPADOPOULOS.

First Deputy Prime Minister: STYLIANOS PATTAKOS.

Second Deputy Prime Minister: NIKOLAS MAKAREZOS.

Minister of the Interior: ADAMANTIOS ANDROUTSOPOULOS.

Minister of National Economy: GEORGE PEZOPOULOS.

Minister of Finance: IOANNIS KOULIS.

Minister of Justice: ANGHELOS TSOUKALAS.

Minister of Culture and Science: KONSTANTINOS PANAYOTAKIS.

Minister of National Education and Religion: GHERASSIMOS FRANGATOS.

Minister of Social Sciences: ANTONIOS BERNARIS.

Minister of Public Works: KONSTANTINOS PAPADIMITRIOU.

Minister of Mercantile Marine, Transport and Communications: ORESTIS YAKIS.

Minister of Public Order: SPYRIDON VELIANITIS.

Minister without Portfolio: EMMANOUEL FTHENAKIS.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHRISTOS XANTHOPOULOS-PALAMAS.

Deputy Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAS EFESSIOS.

Deputy Minister of National Economy: SOTIRIS AGAPITIDIS.

Deputy Minister of Government Policy: IOANNIS AGATHANGELOU.

Under-Secretaries of State for Governmental Policy: KONSTANTINOS-IOANNIS MICHALOPOULOS, ELIAS BALOPOULOS.

Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs: KONSTANTINOS PANAYIOTAKOS, DIMITRIOS TSAKONAS.

Under-Secretary of State for Attica and the Islands: KONSTANTINOS PAPADOPOULOS.

Under-Secretary of State for Central and Western Macedonia: NIKOLAS GADONAS.

Under-Secretary of State for the Peloponnese and Western Continental Greece: KONSTANTINOS KARYDAS.

Under-Secretary of State for Thessaly: IOANNIS LADAS.

Under-Secretary of State for Crete: GEORGE GEORGALAS.

Under-Secretary of State for Epirus: PETROS KOTSELIS.

Under-Secretary of State for Eastern Macedonia and Thrace: KONSTANTINOS BRAVOS.

Under-Secretaries of State for National Economy: PANAYOTIS PAPAPANAYOTOU, ANTONIOS CHORIATOPOULOS, GEORGE KARTER, ATHANASSIOS PALANDIOS.

Under-Secretaries of State for Finance: MICHAEL KOZONIS, ARISTEDES DEMOPOULOS.

Under-Secretary of State for National Education and Religion: SPYRIDON DIMITRAKOS.

Under-Secretary of State for Social Services: PANAYOTIS LAMBRAKOS.

Under-Secretary of State for Public Works: ATHANASSIOS STERGHIOPOULOS.

Under-Secretary of State for Mercantile Marine, Transport and Communications: MICHAEL PAPADOYANNIS.

Under-Secretaries of State: BYRON STAMATOPOULOS, DIOMIDIS ANGELOPOULOS, CHRISTOS MICHALOS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Albania: (E).

Argentina: 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE M. PELTZER.

Australia: 8 Odos Makedonon (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH GILCHRIST.

Austria: 26 Leoforos Alexandras (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUDWIG STEINER (also accred. to Cyprus).

Belgium: 3 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL BIHIN.

Brazil: 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias, 1st Floor (E); *Ambassador:* HÉLIO DE BURGOS CABAL.

Bulgaria: 63 Odos Ypsilantou (E); *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR D. POPOV.

Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Canada: 4 Odos Gennadiou (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL GAUVIN.

Central African Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Ceylon: Rome, Italy (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): 54 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HAN LIH-WU.

Cuba: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Cyprus: 16 Odos Herodotou (E); *Ambassador:* Nicos KRANIDIOTIS (also accred. to Bulgaria and Yugoslavia).

Czechoslovakia: 1 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF CVIK.

Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etaireias, Kolonaki (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* H. J. ASSING.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: 3 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AHMED KAMEL.

Ethiopia: 22 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* MESFIN ABEBE.

GREECE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES)

- Finland:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- France:** 7 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD DURAND.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 3 Odos Caraoli kai Dimitriou (E); *Ambassador:* PETER LIMBOURG.
- Guatemala:** Jerusalem, Israel (E).
- Hungary:** 73 Odos Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA SZILAGYI (also accred. to Cyprus).
- Iceland:** Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
- India:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Iran:** 29 Odos Antinoros (E); *Ambassador:* JAVAD KOWSAR.
- Iraq:** 19 Odos Amaryllidos, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* DHIAB AL-ALGAWI.
- Israel:** 4 Odos Coumbari; *Diplomatic Representative:* YEHUDA GOLAN.
- Italy:** 2 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI D'ORLANDI.
- Japan:** 59 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA TAKAHASHI.
- Jordan:** Beirut, Lebanon (E).
- Korea, Republic of:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Lebanon:** 26 Leoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT KLAT (also accred. to Romania).
- Libya:** 2 Odos Hirodotou (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED RAGAB FAITUR.
- Madagascar:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Malta:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Mauritania:** P.O.B. 1020 (E) (Ambassador resident in Tunis, Tunisia).
- Mexico:** 21 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS MARTINEZ.
- Morocco:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Netherlands:** 4 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* CARL D. BARKMAN.
- Nepal:** Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
- Nigeria:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Norway:** 6 Odos Ermou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PER GULOWSEN (Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy).
- Pakistan:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Panama:** 82 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MARIA LAKAS BAHAS (Ambassador resident in Jerusalem, Israel).
- Peru:** Bonn, German Federal Republic (E).
- Philippines:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Poland:** 24 Odos Chryssanthemon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Cyprus).
- Portugal:** 18 Odos Dorileou (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO D'OLIVEIRA NEVES.
- Romania:** 14-16 Odos Ravinc (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISC PĂCURARIU (also accred. to Cyprus).
- Saudi Arabia:** 59 Odos Marathonodromon, Psychico (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED A. KHOGUIR.
- South Africa:** 69 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL RICHARD LINDHORST.
- Spain:** 29 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL ANIEL-QUIROGA Y REDONDO.
- Sweden:** 4 Odos Meleagrou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DAG BERGMAN.
- Switzerland:** 2 Odos Iassiou (E); *Ambassador:* EGBERT DE GRAFFENRIED.
- Syria:** 5 Leoforos Kifissias, App. No. 1 and 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MOSSEIN ZYFA.
- Thailand:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Tunisia:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Turkey:** 8 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* ILTER TURKMEN.
- U.S.S.R.:** 7 Odos Hirodou Atticou (E); *Ambassador:* KLIMENT LEVICHKINE.
- United Kingdom:** 1 Odos Ploutarchou (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ROBIN HOOPER, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- U.S.A.:** 91 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY J. TASCA.
- Uruguay:** 5 Odos G. Sissini (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ARECO.
- Venezuela:** 115 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SALVADOR PAPARONI (Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy).
- Viet-Nam, Republic of:** 40 Odos Alopekis (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* TA THAI BUU (Ambassador resident in Rome, Italy).
- Yugoslavia:** 106 Leoforos Vassilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGONIR VUČINIĆ.
- Zaire:** 3 Odos Digheni Griva, Filothei (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN-MARIE KIKANGALA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

At present no political parties are permitted in Greece.

The following parties were suspended by the military junta in April 1967, following the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies in February:

Centre Union: f. 1961 by G. PAPANDREOU; coalition of Liberals and Progressives together with several smaller groups.

Liberal Democratic Centre Party: f. December 1965 as a breakaway party from the Centre Union by 45 members of the Chamber of Deputies who had supported the Government of Stephanos Stephanopoulos in September 1965.

National Radical Union (*Ethniki Rizospastiki Enosis*): f. 1956 by Constantine Karamanlis; provided the Government elected February 1956 which lasted until 1963; policy of expanded production and economic stability.

E.D.A. (*Ethniki Demokratiki Aristiki*): extreme left party; f. 1953.

Progressive Party.

Despite the ban on political activity, several clandestine political parties are known to be active in Greece. They include the **Communist Party**, the **Patriotic Front** (also Communist), **Democratic Defence**, and the **Pan-Hellenic Liberation Movement**.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law administering justice in Greece are as follows:

The Supreme Court. This is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum. President ATHANASIOS GEORGIOU.

Attorney General: PANAYIOTIS THERAPOU.

Courts of Appeal. These are eleven in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional cases, of first degree. President of the Athens Court of Appeal DEM. RETALIS.

Courts of First Instance. There are fifty-eight Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and in exceptional cases, of second degree. They are mixed courts, functioning both as Courts of First Instance and as Penal Courts.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Criminal Courts and Juvenile Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial

cases are tried by ordinary courts of law. There are, however, Tax Courts in some towns.

Courts of the Justico of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace and the Magistrates' Courts, there are District Attorneys. In Magistrates' Courts the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

The State Council. In addition to the above there is a State Council, with competence over the following cases:

Administrative disputes

Administrative contraventions of law in force.

Revision of Disciplinary procedure on permanent Civil Servants (1952 Constitution, Articles 87-97).

President ALEXANDROS DIMITSAS.

Constitutional Court. This court, set up in 1968 to deal with constitutional matters, will begin to function when the appropriate institutional law takes effect.

RELIGION

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF GREECE

The Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church is the officially established religion of the country, adhered to by nearly 97 per cent of the population. The Church uses the Credo of the Ecumenical Synods of Nicene and Constantinople, without the *filioque*, and administers the seven Holy Sacraments. The Church is administered by a Synod of eleven Metropolitans, under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens. The members of the Synod are elected every three years by the Holy Synod of Hierarchy (General Assembly of Prelates), composed of 69 acting Metropolitans of the Church of Greece.

Archbishop of Athens and All Greece: His Beatitude IERONYMOS KOTSONIS.

Within the Greek State there is also the semi-autonomous Church of Crete, composed of seven Metropolitans and the Holy Archbishopric of Crete. The Church is administered by a Synod consisting of the seven Metropolitans under the Presidency of the Archbishop; it is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which also maintains certain administrative control.

Archbishop of Crete: The Most Reverend EUGENIUS PSALLIDAKIS (whose See is in Heraklion).

There are also four Metropolitan Sees of Dodcanese, which are spiritually and administratively dependent on the Ecumenical Patriarchate and, finally, the peninsula of Athos, which constitutes the region of the Holy Mountain (Mount Athos) and comprises twenty Monasteries. These are dependent on the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, but are autonomous and are safeguarded constitutionally.

OTHER CHURCHES

The Roman Catholic Church: Odos Omirou 9, Athens 135; comprises 7 dioceses: 2 archbishoprics (Naxos-Tinos and Corfu) and 2 bishoprics (Syra, Santorin), 1 Vacariate Apostolic (Salonika) and two exarchates (one for the Byzantine Rite and one for the Armenian Rite). Archbishop of Athens Most Rev. BENEDICTUS PRIN-TESTIS. The Roman Catholic Church has 127 churches.

The Catholic Church of the Greek Rite in Greece has one parish at Athens (Odos Acharnon 246) and another at Jannitsa (Macedonia); Exarch Apostolic Msgr. HYACINTHUS GAD, titular Bishop of Gratianopolis, Odos Acharnon 246; the Church, Catholic exarchate of Byzantine rite, has about 3,000 adherents; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly), the only Catholic paper in Greece (circ. 2,500).

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): Bd. Amélie 50, Athens; f. 1886; comprising 30 organized churches; embraces about 1 per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Moderator Rev. STELIOS KALOTERAKIS; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Muslims (their status is regulated by Law 2345, "On Minorities"); the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

The Jewish Community: the Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1964 there were about 6,000 Jews in Greece. The Chief Rabbi of Athens is JACOB D. ARAR; temple and offices: 5 Melidoni Street, Athens. The officially recognised representative body for the community is the *Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece*, 46 Pireus str., Athens; f. 1945; Pres. JOSEPH M. LOVINGER.

THE PRESS

At the beginning of 1967, 123 dailies were being published in Greece, no less than 13 being based in Athens and competing for a share in a total circulation of only 700,000. After the *coup d'état* of April 1967, the number of papers in Athens was halved, total circulation dropped by a third and the remainder of the press was subject to censorship.

The new Constitution of Greece guarantees freedom of expression and of the press. However, the press, according to Article 14, "discharges a public function involving rights and duties and responsibility for the accuracy of its content", so that, although censorship and other preventive measures are prohibited, "seizure after circulation is permitted by order of the public prosecutor" for a variety of reasons (*see* Constitution, Article 14, above). These include insults to "the Christian and any other known religion" or to the royal family; publications which are "patently rebellious" or aim "at overthrowing the régime", or the existing social system; and publications which "project or diffuse for political exploitation views of outlawed parties or organizations". (Under Articles 19 and 58 political parties or any "union of persons" directed against "the principles of the regime or the social order or the security of the State" are prohibited.)

Article 14 also lays down the procedure to be followed by the public prosecutor in dealing with press offences. For most of these offences a second conviction within five years can result in the temporary or permanent suspension of the offending publication and in suspension from the profession of the offending journalist. For other offences, such as injuring the reputation of a public officer by reference to his "private or family life" when the "public interest" is not involved, suspension of publication can follow after the third offence in ten years.

Two further sections of Article 14 state that the conditions for publication of newspapers "or other political publications", the qualifications and code of conduct of the journalist profession and the rules of operation, including compulsory financial control, of newspaper enterprises "shall be determined by law". These two sections envisage major pieces of legislation being prepared by the Government on the journalistic profession and the running of newspapers. However, such legislation will not presumably be enacted until Article 14, one of the articles of the new Constitution held in abeyance, is brought into operation. In the meantime the present system of censorship, enforced under martial law, remains.

A Press Control Service was established by decree by Colonel Papadopoulos on April 29th, 1967, following the suspension of Article 14 of the Constitution guaranteeing press freedom. Outside Athens and Salonika the functions of censorship were delegated to a local officer and official and were therefore more flexible, so that internal news not carried by the capital's papers has been published in the provinces. From January 25th, 1968, a system of post-publication control of the press has been in use instead of the pre-publication system, and editors have been allowed to determine the lay-out of their papers. Little change was made in the material it was forbidden to publish, and no change in that which it was obligatory to publish.

Eleftheros Kosmos is the leading pro-government organ, and the only paper whose circulation has increased in the period since April 1967. All the newspapers owned by Mrs. Helen Vlachos have closed down, and the formerly pro-Papandreou papers of Mr. Christos Lambrakis (the

dailies *Vima* and *Nea* and the weeklies *Omada*, *Tachydromos* and *Economikos Tachydromos*) now continue in much altered form.

The draft of the Press Law announced in 1968 was published in August 1969 to come into effect from January 1st, 1970. It required State supervision of the press and the compulsory registration of persons of all grades working for the press. Removal of a name from the official register implied withdrawal of the right to work as a journalist in Greece. Furthermore, newspapers wishing to employ journalists were required to apply to the Ministry of Information for staff who would be selected from the register of approved journalists. Those guilty of "professional misconduct" were to be liable to prosecution, and publications could likewise be seized, confiscated or suspended. Offences included breach of professional secrecy, inaccurate or concealed news, exploitation of news for personal belief, omission to publish "certain information", and "lack of faith and devotion to the country and the national ideals" as well as "attempting to overthrow the existing form of state or social order". Much opposition was expressed by the Greek press, and as a result copies were confiscated of the pro-government Athens daily *Vradyni*, which is not subject to pre-publication censorship. According to the new Press Law of January 1st, 1970, the Government can now exercise economic control over the press. The traditional privilege of importing newsprint duty-free has been removed and although newspapers with a circulation of under 25,000 are entitled to duty-free newsprint, the number of their pages is Government fixed. Newspapers with a circulation of over 100,000 are required to pay 95% of the duty on the newsprint they consume. A second law coming into effect at the same time abolished all tax exemptions formerly enjoyed by newspapers, meaning that some of the larger papers now pay six to nine times more tax.

In November 1971 a Code of Ethics for Journalists was introduced. The final version contained considerable amendments to the original, which had been strongly opposed by publishers and journalists. The Code lays down rules for journalists for accurate reporting and for adherence to the interests of Greece and its people.

DAILY PAPERS

Morning papers are not published on Mondays and afternoon papers not on Sundays.

ATHENS

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1881; Independent-Conservative; Publishers N. and S. Borsis.

Apogevmatini (The Afternoon): Odos Fidiou 12; f. 1952; Independent; Publishers N. and S. Borsis; Editor AL. FILIPPOPOULOS; circ. 142,000.

Athener Kurier: Odos Voukourestiou 17; morning; German language; Propr. A. LORANDOU.

Athens Daily Post: 57 Stadium St.; f. 1958; morning; English; Publisher G. SKOURAS; circ. 10,000.

Athens News: Odo Havriou 5; f. 1952; English with sections in French; Publisher-Editor J. HORN; circ. 5,000.

Athlitiki Icho (Athletics Echo): Odos Athinas 7; f. 1945; Editor GEORGE GEORGALAS.

Azat Or: evening; in Armenian; Proprietor O. ZAKARIAN.

Eleftheros Kosmos (Free World): Odos Panepistimiou 58; f. 1966; morning; Propr. S. CONSTANTPOULOS.

- Estia** (*Hearth*): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7; f. 1898; Editor K. KYROU.
- Imerisia** (*Daily*): Odos Agion Constantine 4; Publisher E. CHATZIATHANASSIADIS.
- Kosmos** (*Globe*): Odos Karytsi 12; Editor SOCRATES SINANIDIS.
- Naftemboriki** (*Shipping and Commerce*): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; non-political journal of finance, commerce and shipping; Editor P. A. ATHANASSIADES; circ. 22,000.
- Nea** (*News*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1931; Liberal; evenings, except Sunday; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.
- Nea Politia** (*New State*): Odos El. Venizelou 56; f. 1968; morning; Publishers NEAI EKDOSEIS S.A.
- Ta Simerina** (*Daily News*): Panepistimiou 58; f. 1970; evening; Prop. S. CONSTANTOPOULOS.
- Vima** (*Tribune*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1922; Liberal; Editor A. DEMACOS.
- Vradyni** (*Evening Newspaper*): Odos Piraeus 9-11; f. 1924; afternoon; Gen. Man. GEORGE ATHANASSIADES; circ. 135,000.

CORINTH

- Estia**: evening; Proprietor and Editor KYROS A. KYROU; circ. 10,000.
- Ethnos**: evening; Editor K. KYRIAZIS; circ. 20,000.
- Ta Nea**: evening; Editor C. NITSSES; circ. 58,500.
- To Vima**: morning; Editor A. DIMAKOS; circ. 28,500.
- Vradyni**: evening; Editor L. BORTOLIS; circ. 30,000.

PATRAI

- Imera** (*Day*): Odos Michalakopoulou 61A; f. 1945; morning; Propr. Mrs. ANNA RIZOPOULOU; Dir. CHRISTOS RIZOPOULOS.
- Neologos**: Odos Kanaktari 199; Editor P. PAPANDROPOULOS.
- Peloponnesos**: Odos Gerocestopoulou 50; Editor P. PAPA-GELOUTSOU.

SALONIKA

- Eleftheros Laos** (*Free People*): Odos Aristotelous 4; Propr. A. NASTOS.
- Ellinikos Vorras** (*Greek North*): 329 Leoforos Valissis Olgas; morning; Propr. P. X. LEVANTIS.
- Esperini Ora** (*Evening Hour*): Odos Valissis Olgas 329; Propr. P. X. LEVANDISSA.
- Makedonia**: Odos Megalou Alexandrou 77; morning; Editor J. VELLIDIS.
- Nea Alithia** (*New Truth*): Odos Mitropoleos 48; afternoon; Proprs. C. and A. KOUSKOURAS, S. VLACHOPOULOS.
- Thessaloniki**: 77 Odos M. Alexandou; evening; Propr. J. VELLIDIS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(w=weekly; f=fortnightly; m=monthly; q=quarterly)

ATHENS

- Aktines**: Odos Academias 45; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilization; Publisher Christian Union; circ. 10,000; m.
- Alpha**: Odos Romvis 9; current affairs; Publisher J. BASTIAS; w.
- Architektoniki**: Odos Panepistimiou 10; architectural review; Publisher A. C. KITSIKIS; every two months.

- Diaplassis Ton Paidon**: Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1879; children's magazine; Editor A. G. PARASEHOS; w.
- Economikos Tachydromos** (*Financial Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1926; every Thursday; published by the Lambrakis Press; Dir. JOHN MARINOS; circ. 12,000.
- Embros** (*Forward*): Odos Christou Lada 1; f. 1896; independent; Editor A. G. PARASEHOS; w.
- Gynaika** (*Woman*): Hermou St. 8; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, home decorating, housewifery, motherhood, fiction, knitting, embroidery; the only women's magazine in Greece; Publisher EVANGELOS C. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 155,000.
- Moda**: Odos C. Lada 2; f. 1964; ladies' fashions; Publisher Moda Publications; q.
- Naftika Chronika**: Odos Notara 77, Piraeus; Publisher D. KOTTAKIS; f.
- Nea Estia** (*New Hearth*): Odos Nikis 16; literary; Editor P. HARRIS; f.
- Oikogeneiakos Thesavros** (*Family Treasure*): Odos P. Solomou 64; Editor C. PAPAHRISTIFILOU; w.
- Omada** (*Team*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1959; sports; every Tuesday; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.
- Proto** (*First*): Odos Fidiou 12; family magazine; Publishers N. and S. BOTSIS; w.
- Tachydromos** (*The Courier*): Odos Christou Lada 3; f. 1953; news magazine; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS; w.
- Technika Chronika** (*Technical Times*): Odos Carageorgi Servias 4; f. 1952; general edition, on technical and economic subjects; circ. 12,000; m.
- Viomichaniki Epitheorissis** (*Industrial Review*): Odos Zaleocosta 4; f. 1934; industrial and economic review; Publisher-Editor S. VOVOLINIS; m.

SALONIKA

- Makedoniki Zoi** (*Macedonian Life*): Odos Franklin Roosevelt 70; Publisher C. TSOURKAS; m.

NEWS AGENCY

- Athenagence** (*Athens News Agency*): Odos Academias 20; f. 1896; correspondents in big capitals abroad and in larger provincial towns of Greece; Gen. Man. CHRIS. BITSIDIS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Athens

- AP** (*U.S.A.*): 8 Kolokotroni St., 124; Bureau Chief PHILEMON DOPOULOS.
- UPI** (*U.S.A.*): 20 Ave. Venizelos; Bureau Chief GEORGE ANDROULIDAKES.

The following Agencies also have offices: ANSA (*Italy*), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (*Federal Germany*), Reuters (*U.K.*), and Tass (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Enosis Syntakton Athinaikou Typou** (*Union of Journalists of the Athenian Press*): Odos Apellon 4, Athens; f. 1922; mems. are contributors to periodicals.
- Enosis Syntakton Athinon** (*Union of Athenian Journalists*): Odos Academias 20, Athens; f. 1914; 354 mems., who are journalists on daily papers; Pres. L. PETROMANI-ATIS.

PUBLISHERS

ATHENS

Jean Collaros & Cie., Librairie Hestia, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 38; f. 1885; school text-books, general; Dir. CONSTANTIN SARANTOPOULOS.

Dimitrios Dimitrakos: Odos Metropoleos 3; f. 1896; general, school equipment, *Great Dictionary of the Greek Language*; Dirs. D., P., L. and Sp. DIMITRAKOS.

G.C. Eleftheroudakis S.A.: 4 Nikis St.; f. 1900; general, technical and scientific; Man. Dir. VIRGINIA ELEFTHEROUDAKIS; publ. *Greek Encyclopaedia*.

Fexis Publications: George Fexis, Academy Street 28, Athens 134.

Editions "Flamma": Odos Amcrikis 16A; f. 1930; Dir. X. LEFCOPARIDIS.

Michel Saliveros, S.A.: Odos Leoharous 23 T.T. 123; f. 1893; general and religious books, maps, diaries and calendars.

John Sideris: Odos Stadiou 44; f. 1898; school text-books, general; Man. J. SIDERIS.

J. G. Vassiliou: Odos Hippocratous 15; f. 1913.

Jean N. Zacharopoulos: Odos Arsaki 6; law.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Hellenic National Broadcasting Institute: Odos Mourouzi 16, Athens 138; State controlled since 1939; Pres. of the Admin. Council M. STAVROPOULOS; Dir.-Gen. J. ANASTASSOPOULOS.

Radio Athens: Three medium-wave transmitters, 15 kW., 50 kW., and 150 kW. Two short-wave transmitters, 7.5 kW. and 5 kW.

Three Home Programmes: National, Second Programme and Third Programme.

Overseas broadcasts (short wave) in Greek, English, French, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Albanian and Bulgarian are beamed to the Balkans, North-West Europe, Egypt and the Middle East, and the North Atlantic (for scamen).

PROVINCIAL STATIONS: Stations, chiefly for relay, at Salonica, Rhodes, Patras, Khania (Crete), Corfu, Komotini, Volos and Amalias.

Greek Armed Forces Information Service (YENED): Odos Messogeon 136, Athens; radio broadcasts from Athens; Salonika, Tripolis, Florina, Kozani, Ioannina, Serres, Orestias and Kavala; television broadcasts from Athens, Salonika and Patras; Dir. Brig. T. APOSTOLOPOULOS.

Pyrgos Broadcasting Station: Odos Diakou 16, Pyrgos, Ilias, Western Peloponnesus; broadcasts in Greek with weekly programmes in English and German; Pres. G. PSARROS; Man. J. VARONXIS.

Number of radio receivers (1969): 1,183,814.

TELEVISION

A television network of 17 stations is to be set up over the next ten years. Thirty-eight transmitters will serve four-fifths of the population. An experimental station broadcasting 35 hours per week is in operation in the Athens area.

Number of television receivers (1970): 255,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; drs.=drachmac; br.=branch; m.=million)

Bank of Greece: E. Venizelou Ave., P.O.B. 105, Athens; f. 1928; State Bank of Issue; cap. p.u. drs. 210m.; Gov. D. N. GALANIS; Deputy Gov. E. G. PANAS.

National Bank of Greece, S.A.: 86 Eolou Street (Plateia Cotzia), Athens 121; f. 1841 (formerly the Central Bank of Greece); cap. drs. 628.5m.; res. drs. 1,100.8m.; dep. drs. 46,686m.; Gov. and Chair. of the Board Prof. CHRISTOS ACHIS; 270 brs.

Hellenic Industrial Development Bank: 20 Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1964; cap. drs. 5,776m.; State owned but operates as a private enterprise; the major Greek institution in the field of industrial investment; Gov. (vacant).

Agricultural Bank of Greece: Eleftheriou Venizelou Ave. 23, Athens 132; f. 1929; a semi-State agricultural bank; cap. drs. 1,901m.; res. drs. 586m.; dep. drs. 4,717m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. and Pres. Administrative Council Prof. A. ADAMOPOULOS.

Banque du Pirée, S.A.: Odos Stadiou 34 and Odos Corais, Athens; f. 1916; cap. drs. 10m.; Pres. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; br. at Piraeus.

Commercial Bank of Greece: Odos Sophocleous, Athens 122; f. 1907; cap. and reserves drs. 1,591m.; Pres. and Chair. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; Man. Dir. P. A. VAFIADACHI; 182 brs. throughout Greece.

Commercial Credit Bank: Odos Pesmazoglou 10, Athens 132; f. 1918; cap. and res. drs. 192m., dep. drs. 3,380m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. J. COSTOPOLO.

General Hellenic Bank (Imr. Bank of the Army Share Fund): 4 Stadium St., Athens; f. 1937; cap. drs. 56.25m.; Chair. N. GOGOUSSIS; Gen. Man. S. LOGOTHETIS.

Investment Bank, S.A.: 8 Omirou Street, Athens 133; f. 1963; cap. drs. 150m.

Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece: Venizelou 45, Athens 132; f. 1958; cap. and res. 600m.; Pres. and Chair. Prof. STRATIS G. ANDREADIS; 92 brs. in Greece; correspondents throughout the world.

GREECE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Investment Bank for Industrial Development, S.A.: Odos Sofokleous 6, Athens 121; f. 1963; cap. drs. 300m.; res. drs. 34m.; operations: long-term loans, equity participations, promotion of co-operation between Greek and foreign enterprises; Chair. of Board **ACHILLES COMINOS**; Gen. Man. **GEORGE GONDICAS**; publ. *Annual Report*.

National Mortgage Bank of Greece: Vnezelou 40, P.O. Box 667, Athens; f. 1927; share cap. drs. 58.4m.; Gov. and Chair. **K. K. ARLIOTIS**.

Traders' Credit Bank: Odos Santaroza 3, Athens-131; f. 1924; share cap. and res. drs. 56m.; dep. drs. 180m.; Gen. Man. **ANDREW PAPAVALASSILIOU**; brs. in Athens, Kolonaki and Pangrati.

INSURANCE

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion Hellados (National Insurance Institute of Greece S.A.): Odos Aghiou Constantinou 6, Athens; f. 1933.

Anatoli (Orient): Odos Aristidou 10-12, Athens; f. 1906;

Aspis-Pronia: Odos Othonos 4, Athens 118; f. 1944; share cap. drs. 18m.; Gen. Man. **V. VLASIDIS**.

Astir (Star): Odos Metropoleos 1, Athens 118; f. 1930; share cap. drs. 40m.; Gen. Man. **A. G. LOULOUDALIS**.

Athinaiiki (Athenian): Boulevard Venizelou 34, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. drs. 1.2m.; Dirs. **JOHN PAPA-CONSTANTINOU**, **CONSTANTINOS PAPA-CONSTANTINOU**, **NICHOLAS PAPA-CONSTANTINOU**.

Ethniki (National): Odos Karagheorghis Servias 8, Athens 125; f. 1891; cap. and dep. drs. 430m.; all branches of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. **CHR. ACHIS**; Gen. Man. **AL. ZAGORIANACOS**.

Ethniki Zoi Kai Pistis (National Life and Trust): Odos Lycourgou 3, Athens; f. 1920; cap. and res. drs. 50m.; Pres. **L. EMBIRICOS**; Dir.-Gen. **N. PAPANICOLAOU**.

Ethnikon Idryma Asphalion tis Ellados: Odos Aghiou Konstantinou 6; Athens 101; f. 1933; cap. drs. 5.3m.; Gen. Man. **A. J. KYRIAKOS**.

Genikai Asphaliai tis Hellados (General Insurance of Greece): 1 Odos Corai, Athens; f. 1917; share cap. p.u. drs. 64m.; Dir.-Gen. **TH. P. CAVADIAS**.

Hellenic Register of Shipping: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens 125; Piraeus Technical Office: 21b Ag. Spyridonos str.; f. 1919; Man. Dir. **G. J. COUTZIS**; Technical Adviser **N. PANOS**.

Hellenic Ship and Aircraft Insurance Company S.A.: f. 1964; marine insurance development stock company; p.u. cap. £1,250,000; Chair. **A. COMINOS**; Man. Dir. **C. A. COSTAKIS**.

Helloniki (Greek): Odos Stadiou and Odos Paparrigopoulou 1, Athens 132; f. 1927; share cap. p.u. drs. 5.4m.; Chair. **TH. RAFTOPOULOS**; Gen. Man. **A. P. CONSTAKIS**.

Ilios: Odos Akadimias 86, Athens 142; f. 1941; cap. drs. 13.3m.; Man. Dir. **C. A. POTHITAKIS**.

"Ionian" Insurance Co. S.A., The: Odos Pasmazoglou 18, Athens 132; f. 1939; cap. p.u. drs. 30m.; Man. **TH. R. VELIMEZI**.

Kosmos: Blvd. Panepistimiou 25-29, Athens 132; f. 1942; cap. drs. 23.1m.; Gen. Man. **A. PLAKIDIS**.

Kykladiki: 6 Philhellinon Street, Athens 118; f. 1919; cap. and res. drs. 21.1m.; Gen. Man. **G. ELIOPOULOS**.

Laiki: Platia Aghiou Theodoru 1, Athens 124; f. 1942; cap. drs. 3m.; Gen. Man. **M. A. PANTELIS**.

Lloyd Hellenique: E. Benaki St. 24, Athens; f. 1942; cap. p.u. drs. 10m.; fire, life, motor, personal insurance; Dir. **L. J. ZAPHIRIS**.

Olympic Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Odos Nikis 4, Athens 126; f. 1962; cap. drs. 2m.; Man. **S. MODIANO**.

Panhellenic Insurance Company: Odos Stadiou 7, Athens; f. 1918; Managing Dir. **G. J. COURTIS**.

Phoenix: Odos Sophocleus 11, Athens; f. 1928; share cap. p.u. drs. 115m.; Gen. Manager **G. VOYATJAKIS**.

ASSOCIATION

Association of Insurance Companies Operating in Greece: Odos Xenophontos 10, Athens 118; f. 1907; 107 mcms.; Chair. **ALEX KRALLIS**; Man. **G. PREVELAKIS**.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Odos Amerikis 8, Athens; f. 1919; Pres. **CHRISTOS PANAGOS**; Dir.-Gen. **DEM. MASKALERIS**.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Pl. Fr. Roosevelt, Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. **PANOS LOZOS**; Dir.-Gen. **EP. GIDAS**; Gen. Sec. **CHRISTOS THOMOPOULOS**.

Salonika Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Mcg. Alexandrou 29, Salonika; f. 1919; Pres. **M. DIAMANDIS**; 5,371 mcms. (merchants and manufacturers).

Chamber of Artisans: Athens; Pres. **J. GAVALAS**.

Chamber of Arts & Crafts: Piraeus; Pres. **D. PETROPOULAKOS**.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Manufacturers of Macedonia & Thrace: Salonika; f. 1914; Pres. **C. P. LIDAS**.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophon 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 750 mcms.; Pres. **D. MARINOPOULOS**; publs. *Information Bulletin, The State of Greek Industry*.

Federation of Shipowners & Industrialists: Odos Stadiou 19, Athens; Pres. **ANDRE HADJIKIRIACOS**.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Syngrou Avenue 150, Athens 404; state organization; Pres. **NICOLAOS KALANTZAKOS**; Dir. **PHILOTEAS GEORGIADIS**.

Now Agrex: 28 Capodistriou St., Athens 147; exports agricultural products and fruit.

Union of Joint Stock Companies of Greece: Athens; Pres. **J. TERZAKIS**.

TRADE UNIONS

Greek General Confederation of Labour: Odos 28 Octovriou 69, Athens; f. 1918; 389,000 mcms.; Sec.-Gen. **IOANNIS KOURMOUZIS**.

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Livaros Building, Akti Miaouli 47-49 Piraeus; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. **SOTIRIOS KATSAROS**.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; annually in September; the 35th International Fair will be held 6th-27th September, 1970.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sidirodromi Hellinikou Kratous (*Hellenic State Railways*): Leophoros Venizelou 31, Athens; f. 1920, when the Government took over the control of the Hellenic Railways Co., the Cie. Jonction-Salonique-Constantinople, and the Cie. des Chemins de Fer Orientaux; in 1954 the State Railways absorbed the Franco-Hellenic Railways and the Thessalian Railways and in 1962 the Peloponnes Railways and the Railways of North-West Greece. Total length of track: 2,573 km. Pres. K. KARAVITIS; Vice Pres. L. NIKOLAOU; Dirs. D. PETROPOULOS, K. MELISSINOS.

ROADS

There are 35,064 km. of classified roads in Greece (April 1970). Of this total, 7,943 km. are main roads.

MOTORIZING ORGANIZATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Greece: Amerikis 6, Athens (134); f. 1924; 13,000 mems.; publ. *ELPA's* magazine.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over three miles long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs; depth 26½ ft., bottom width 69 ft., surface width 81 ft. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 202 miles; it is spanned by two single-span bridges, one for road and one for rail. During 1971, about 10,000 ships with a total tonnage of 5,429,131 n.r.t. passed through the Corinth Canal.

SHIPPING

In July 1971 there were 2,471 merchant ships, including 1,726 cargo boats, 213 passenger boats and 332 tankers. Total tonnage was 14,943,356 g.r.t.

Three of the largest shipping companies are:

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: Akti Miaouli 3, Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf and India; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and European ports; Adriatic ports, East, West and South Africa; Gen. Man. P. G. CALLIMANOPOULOS.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; passenger and cargo services in Mediterranean; Man. Dirs. A. G. YANNOULATOS, CONST. A. RINGAS.

Stathatos, A. D.: Odos Alopekis 1, Athens; tramping; Managing Dir. A. D. STATHATOS.

CIVIL AVIATION

Olympic Airways S.A.: Odos Othonos 6-8, Athens 118; incorporated the former Greek National Airlines and f. April 1957 by Aristotle Onassis; flights to U.S.A., Europe, Middle East; *Fleet*: Douglas DC-3 (six), DC-6B (eight), Comet 4-B (five), Boeing 707B-320 (four); Pres. TH. GAROFALIDIS; Man. Dir. C. KONIALIDIS; Gen. Man. S. MAVROKEFALOS.

33 international airlines also serve Greece.

TOURISM

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*Greek National Tourist Organization*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Gen. Sec. M. BALOPOULOS.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 10 Krugerstr., 1000 Wien.

Belgium: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 62 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, Brussels 1000.

France: Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, 3 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.

German Federal Republic: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Neue Mainzer Str. 22, 6 Frankfurt/Main.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Ellenico per il Turismo, Via Bissolati 78-80, Rome.

Sweden: Grekiska Statens Turistbyrå, Grev Turegatan 2, Stockholm 5.

Switzerland: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Office National du Tourisme Hellénique, Talaher 35, 8001 Zurich.

United Kingdom: National Tourist Organization of Greece, 195-197 Regent St., London, W1R 8DL.

U.S.A.: National Tourist Organization of Greece: 601 Fifth Ave., New York 10017 N.Y.; 627 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, California 90017.

There is also an office in Japan.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Plastic Arts of Greece: 38 Mitropoleos Street, Athens; f. 1944; stato owned; aims at the promotion and protection of its members' interests, study of all artistic subjects, the artist's representation of the state, foundation of mutual-assistance and pension system.

Ypourghion Paedias (*Ministry of Education*): 15 rue Mitropoleos, 126 Athens.

Departments: Higher Education, Literature and the Arts, General Education, Professional and Technical Education, International Cultural Relations.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Athens; ancient and modern drama.

Greek Art Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou, Athens; Dir. KAROLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akadimias, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State.

GREECE—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Piraiikon Theatron: Piraeus ancient theatre; ancient drama; Founder Dir. DIMITRIOS RONDIRIS, 9 rue Anthiniou Gazi, Athens 124.

Dora Stratou Greek Dance Group: summer performances at the Dora Stratou Theatre, Philopappos.

Hellinikon Chorodrama: Athens; Athens city ballet company; Classical and Greek dance; Dir. Mrs. RALLOU MANOU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra; Odos Mavromichali 3, Athens.
State Orchestra of Salonika: Salonika; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor SOLON MICHAELIDES.

Symphony Orchestra of the City of Athens: Dimarcheion Athinon, Athens; fmrlly. Peiramatiki Orchistra Athinon; Patron G. PLYTAS; Dir. TH. ANTONIOU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi. Attikis, Athens; f. 1954; five-member administrative cttee.; Pres. Prof. D. A. KAPPOS; Vice-Pres. TH. TSATSAS.

"DEMOCRITOS" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi Attiki, near Athens; laboratories for: radiochemistry, physics, electronics, high energy physics, radioisotope production, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor and accelerator (*see below*); Pres. Prof. D. A. KAPPOS.

Ethnikon Kapodistriakon Panepistimion Athinon (*National University of Athens*): Odos Panepistimiou, Athens; f. 1837; Prof. of Physics and Head of the Physics Laboratory K. ALEXOPOULOS.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University of Athens*): Odos Octovriou 28, Athens;

f. 1836; Prof. of Physics TH. KOUYOUMZELIS; Prof. of Electrical Measurements and High Voltage G. PETROPOULOS; Prof. of Applied Mechanics C. PAPAIOANNOU.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATORS

The "Democritos" research reactor is of the swimming pool type using M.T.R. fuel elements and having a maximum thermal power of 1 MW. Built with components supplied by AMF Atomics, U.S.A., and with a U.S. subsidy, the reactor started operation in July 1961. Its power is to be increased to 5 MW.

A 400 KeV Van de Graaff accelerator has been in operation since 1962, and two new accelerators were to be installed at the "Democritos" Centre during 1971.

By 1990, Greece hopes to have seven nuclear power stations in operation. In March 1970 negotiations for the purchase of a 450 MW reactor from Britain broke down.

UNIVERSITIES

Athinisin Ethnikon Kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion (*National Capodistrian University of Athens*): Athens; 500 teachers, 19,000 students.

Aristotellion Panepistimion Thessalonikis (*Aristotelian University of Salonika*): Salonika; 210 professors, 28,600 students.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University*): Athens; 450 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Jannina: Jannina; 19 professors, 1,795 students.

University of Patras: Patras; 1,000 students.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Hungary is a state in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is Continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination with over six and a half million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Hungarian Orthodox Church and a Jewish community numbering about 80,000. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

Hungary allied herself with Germany during the Second World War, and having sought to break the alliance in 1944 was occupied by German forces. Liberated in 1945 by Soviet troops, Hungary became a Republic a year later. Land redistribution and nationalization measures followed, despite opposition from the Roman Catholic Church under Cardinal Mindszenty, until in 1949 a People's Republic was declared. Mátyás Rákosi became the leading figure as First Secretary of the Workers' Party. Opposition was subsequently removed by means of purges and political trials. Rákosi became Prime Minister in 1952 but after the death of Stalin a year later lost this post to the more moderate Imre Nagy, and a short period of liberalization followed. Nagy, in turn, was forced to resign in 1955 when Rákosi returned, only to be dismissed a year later by Khrushchev and replaced by another hard-liner, Ernő Gerő. The consequent discontent led to demonstrations in October 1956 which resulted in the return as Prime Minister of Nagy, who promised reforms and in November formed a coalition government. Soviet troops had already entered Hungary, however, and when they had occupied Budapest, a new government was announced under János Kádár, who had taken over as Party leader shortly before. Kádár held the premiership until 1958 and then from 1961 to 1965, and under his leadership government has become less severe and more stable. Economic reforms, in particular those introduced in 1968, have brought a considerable increase in the standard of living and they have been accompanied by modest social and political reforms. The National Assembly elections of 1971 proved to be a cautious experiment in democracy, giving the electorate the opportunity to nominate candidates and thus providing wider representation in the Assembly. The results showed a 98.9 per cent vote in favour of the People's Patriotic Front.

Hungary was admitted to the United Nations in 1955, and is closely aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe through her membership of the Warsaw Pact, whose forces she joined in entering Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Government

The highest organ of state power is Parliament elected every four years by all citizens over 18 years. Parliament elects the Presidential Council consisting of the President,

who is the Head of State, two Vice-Presidents and 17 members. The Council exercises power between sessions of Parliament but it is responsible to it. Highest organ of state administration is the Council of Ministers, elected or removed by Parliament at the suggestion of the Presidential Council. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party plays an important part in government through its Central and Political Committees.

Under modifications to the electoral law which came into effect for the 1971 elections, the sole right to nominate candidates for the National Assembly is vested in public pre-election nomination meetings open to all voters. Two or more candidates can be nominated for a single seat, provided each receives the backing of at least 30 per cent of those present, and where the seat is contested the successful candidate must gain 50 per cent or more of the votes cast. Any elector is entitled to stand.

Defence

Hungary was a founder member of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 and in 1969 joined the Geneva Disarmament Commission. Military service starts at the age of 18 years and lasts for a maximum of three years. Total regular forces number 103,000, comprising Army 90,000, Air Force 12,500 and Navy 500. There is also an armed force of 27,000 security troops and border guards known as Workers' Guards, and a Workers' Militia of 250,000. Defence expenditure in 1970 totalled 8,900 million forints.

Economic Affairs

In 1968 a new system of economic management was introduced, known as the "new economic mechanism". The official definition of the plan is "to harmonize State planning and market development". Until then the economy had been based on the standard Soviet central planning system, but under the new scheme industry is being decentralized to a certain extent. The aim is to evolve a Socialist market economy in which business enterprises produce what they want, engage in competition on the domestic and foreign markets and share profits among the workers. The reform was introduced during the country's third Five-Year Plan (1966-70) in which all major targets, with the exception of labour productivity, were exceeded. National income in 1970 was 39 per cent higher than in 1965, representing an average annual growth of 7 per cent, and foreign trade turnover went up by more than 50 per cent. Real wages rose by an average of almost 17 per cent, while prices were only 3.5 per cent higher. Targets for the fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) highlight the modernization of existing industry and the continued expansion of both national and personal incomes. Specific aims include an increase in the use of natural gas and oil as sources of power and of computers in industry, and plans to make Hungary one of the largest exporters of buses in Europe.

Hungary was formerly a predominantly agricultural country but since the war, industry has come to account for more than half of her total economy. Hungary is an exporter of engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic

HUNGARY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

and other instruments. She is still a large exporter of meat, fruit and vegetables and half her exports to Western European countries consists of agricultural produce. Following record crops in 1969 and the export of large amounts of wheat and maize, serious floods brought about a considerable drop in production in 1970. The 1971 harvest showed an 11 per cent increase. Over 97 per cent of the total arable area of the country is collectivized. Vineyards cover 500,000 acres. Chief imports are coal, iron ore, crude oil, coke, cotton, timber and consumer goods.

Hungary is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and in July 1969 she submitted a formal application for membership of GATT.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate 8,759 kilometres of track of which 934 kilometres are electrified. Budapest's first deep-level underground railway started operation on April 4th, 1970, when the first 4½ miles out of a total of 6½ opened. Work on the second section, running under the Danube and linking Pest with Buda, began in 1970 and opens in 1973. There are 29,430 kilometres of roads. Long-distance bus routes cover about 23,936 kilometres. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,688 kilometres. There is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons. These operate from the Danube to Mediterranean ports and the United Kingdom. The state airline MALÉV has an extensive network of flights to Europe and the Middle East, but there are no internal flights in Hungary.

Social Welfare

The management, supervision and control of social insurance comes within the jurisdiction of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, with the National Social Insurance Council acting as an advisory body. Social insurance is available for everyone, and today about 97 per cent of the population is covered. Great efforts have been made since the war to provide all workers with the same insurance scheme; previously there were different schemes for workers and employees which depended on the nature of their work. Social insurance covers sickness benefits which are available from the first day of sickness. Patients are entitled to sick pay for one year, or two years in the case of tuberculosis. All medical consultation and treatment is free, although a charge of 15 per cent of the total price is generally made for medicines and medical appliances. The social insurance scheme also covers maternity benefits—insured women are paid confinement grants for 20–24 weeks—free layettes, child care allowance (a new service which allows a mother to look after her child at home until he is 3 years old), and family allowances which vary according to the number of children in the family.

In Hungary special pension laws determine the right of employed workers, members of agricultural co-operatives, and private tradesmen to pensions. Male workers are entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 60 years (55 for women), if they have been employed for at least ten years. Workers who have been employed in heavy or unhealthy work may qualify for pension five years earlier than this. The employment period for a full pension is 25 years and this pension amounts to 50 per cent of the worker's average wage prior to retirement. Various other pensions are paid under the Hungarian social insurance scheme, these include invalid pensions, widows' pensions, and

orphans' allowances. The only contribution made to social service costs by an employee is to the pension fund. This amounts to 3 per cent of wages for the average worker, though the more highly paid worker will contribute more. The employer pays 4 per cent into the pension fund for each person employed. Cost of health services and other social services are met by state subsidies and contributions from the place of work.

Education

The Educational Act of 1961 modernized the Hungarian educational system and provided the basis of the present-day system. Various changes have been made since 1961, including the revision of the basic school system in 1963, and the introduction of a uniform curriculum in the grammar school in 1965. Children under the age of 3 years attend crèches (*bölcsődék*), and those between the ages of 3 and 6 years attend kindergartens (*óvodák*). Neither of these schools is compulsory and, although attendance is increasing, they are not so well-attended as elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Compulsory education begins for the Hungarian child at 6 years of age when he attends the basic school (*általános iskola*). Basic education continues until the child is 14, during which time he will be taught general subjects together with some practical training. Provision is made in the basic school for talented children, particularly those who are linguistically inclined. Facilities for secondary education were improved as a result of the 1961 Educational Act. Children are now required to attend school until the age of 16 years. There are four types of secondary school, excluding special schools for the very gifted or, alternatively the backward or abnormal child. Children who do not wish to continue with their schooling after the age of 16 years attend the *továbbképző iskolák* for two years, in order to complete their compulsory schooling. The majority of children prefer to continue with their education after 16 years of age. The most popular types of secondary schools are the grammar school (*gimnázium*) and the *technikum*. The *gimnázium* provides a four-year course of mainly academic studies, although some vocational training does figure on the curriculum. The *technikum* offers full vocational training together with a general education, emphasis being laid on practical work. Apprentice training schools (*ipari tanulók gyakorló iskolái*), are attached to factories, agricultural co-operatives, etc., and lead to full trade qualifications. General education is less important as part of the curriculum in this type of school.

Over the past few years demand for education in Hungary has been increasing at an exceptional rate and this is reflected in the government's promotion of educational expansion. Both the number of higher educational institutes and the number of students have increased considerably since before the Second World War, and there are now about 80,000 students in 74 higher institutes, including 9 universities and 5 technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1971 there were 6,100,000 foreign visitors.

Nationals of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia do not require visas to enter Hungary.

HUNGARY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Swimming, athletics and fencing are also much favoured. Winter sports are popular. Hunting in many parts of the country attracts large numbers of foreign visitors, notably from Germany.

Public Holiday

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), April 5 (Liberation Day), April 12 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), August 20 (Constitution Day), November 7 (October Revolution Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the forint. 1 forint = 100 fillers.
Notes: Forints 500, 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Fillers: 50, 20, 10; Forints: 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 28.18 forints = £1 sterling

(Tourist rate: 71.93 forints)

11.74 forints = \$1 U.S.

(Tourist rate: 27.60 forints)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970—hectares)

TOTAL LAND AREA	CULTIVATED LAND	GRASSLAND	FORESTS AND REEDS	POPULATION (Jan. 1st, 1971)
9,303,200	5,593,000	1,281,300	1,503,000	10,347,000

Budapest (capital) 1,940,000; Miskolc 173,000; Debrecen 155,000; Pécs 146,000; Szeged 119,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000)	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS ('000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	148.8	14.6	9.4	109.5	10.7
1968 . .	154.4	15.1	9.3	115.3	11.2
1969 . .	154.3	15.0	9.3	116.6	11.3
1970 . .	151.7	14.7	9.3	119.9	11.6

EMPLOYMENT

(1968—'000)

Industry	1,704
Construction	321
Agriculture	1,483
Communications	327

Trade	372
Administration, health service, cultural institutions and others	783

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	1,328	1,321	1,274	3,352	3,578	2,718
Rye	190	183	149	237	235	155
Barley	386	381	284	903	908	552
Oats	54	48	44	68	80	57
Maize	1,258	1,255	1,187	3,764	4,752	4,005
Rice	21	22	23	41	50	45
Potatoes	150	140	137	1,336	1,590	1,429
Sugar Beet	104	97	76	3,402	3,300	2,174
Vines	236	233	230	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	HORSES	POULTRY
1968 .	2,096	6,609	3,311	274	32,184
1969 .	2,006	5,334	3,277	249	31,093
1970 .	1,933	5,970	3,024	231	33,484
1971 .	1,917	7,510	2,657	219	n.a.

MINING

		1968	1969	1970
Coal . . .	(^{'000} metric tons)	27,213	26,498	27,830
Lignite . . .	(" " ")	3,090	2,969	4,671
Crude Petroleum . . .	(" " ")	1,807	1,754	1,937
Iron Ore . . .	(" " ")	638	681	629
Bauxite . . .	(" " ")	1,959	1,935	2,022
Natural Gas . . .	(million cu. metres)	2,691	3,235	3,469

INDUSTRY

		1968	1969	1970
Pig Iron . . .	(^{'000} metric tons)	1,638	1,735	1,822
Crude Steel . . .	(" " ")	2,903	3,031	3,110
Rolled Steel . . .	(" " ")	1,983	2,020	2,038
Aluminium . . .	(" " ")	63	64.5	66
Cement . . .	(" " ")	2,801	2,564	2,771
Nitrogenous Fertilizer . . .	(" " ")	1,196	1,404	1,709
Superphosphates . . .	(" " ")	846	917	900
Refined Sugar . . .	(" " ")	389	416.5	280
Buses and Lorries . . .	(^{'000})	8.5	8.7	9.7
Cotton Fabrics . . .	(million sq. metres)	330	311	304
Footwear . . .	(^{'000} pairs)	32,765	32,814	36,045
Electric Power . . .	(million kWh)	13,155	14,069	14,537
Butter . . .	(tons)	21,427	21,272	20,200
Woollen Cloth . . .	(million sq. metres)	39.6	34.5	39
Television Sets . . .	(^{'000})	339	345	364

FINANCE

One forint=100 fillers.

28.18 forints=£1 sterling; 11.74 forints=U.S. \$1.

100 forints = £3.55 sterling = U.S. \$8.52 = 7.52 roubles.

BUDGET

(^{'000} million forints)

	1969	1970	1971 (est.)	1972 (est.)
Revenue . . .	155.0	171.9	193.1	212.6
Expenditure . . .	157.0	175.7	195.2	215.8
Deficit . . .	2.0	3.8	2.2	3.2

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million forints)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports .	20,841	21,163	22,631	29,410
Total Exports .	19,971	21,004	24,462	27,197

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal ('000 tons)	1,742	1,661	1,703	1,986
Crude Oil (" ")	2,956	3,220	3,764	4,349
Iron Ore (" ")	2,808	2,830	2,914	3,119
Metallurgical Coke (" ")	1,050	1,003	1,048	1,172
Phosphate Rock (" ")	493.9	498.7	597	604
Rubber (" ")	16.2	17.5	16.7	17.7
Cotton (" ")	88.6	74.8	64.1	97.7
Wool (" ")	6.0	8.3	n.a.	3.4
Hides (" ")	24.4	25.2	18.3	24.9
Wheat (" ")	217.0	3.8	n.a.	62
Soft Sawn Wood ('000 cu. metres)	873.7	956.0	910.2	960
Pit Props (" ")	548.7	584.8	n.a.	644
EXPORTS				
Lathes (units)	1,266	1,475	1,537	1,720
Railway Coaches (")	345	405	253	245
Buses (")	2,816	3,126	3,725	4,745
Lorries (")	1,859	2,067	1,824	1,485
Motor-cycles (")	23,537	24,995	21,946	18,900
Bicycles (")	122,227	113,013	117,188	n.a.
Radio Sets ('000)	68.9	73	72	n.a.
Television Sets (")	118	138	116	94
Cotton Fabrics (million sq. metres)	145	139	123.5	n.a.
Bauxite ('000 tons)	668	665	656	660
Alumina (" ")	245	361	383	415
Wheat (" ")	170.5	115.3	n.a.	n.a.
Maize (" ")	19.7	18.6	96	209
Butter (" ")	10.6	6.0	3.3	3.8
Cattle ('000)	174	198.4	n.a.	220
Pigs (")	84.9	152.7	n.a.	n.a.
Wine ('000 hl.)	728	788	858	975

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million forints)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Austria	715.8	878.3	1,146.4	537.4	706.5	843.8
Bulgaria	337.6	369.3	571.7	339.2	369.1	309.0
Czechoslovakia	1,883.7	1,653.8	2,323.9	2,134.5	2,320.3	2,172.5
Denmark	76.6	70.7	n.a.	82.5	117.8	n.a.
Finland	62.4	117.8	n.a.	67.1	82.5	n.a.
France	405.1	547.2	610.9	235.6	337.5	317.2
Federal Republic of Germany	940.3	1,002.0	1,502.9	921.7	1,354.4	1,862.6
German Democratic Republic	2,305.4	2,251.7	3,064.8	2,051.5	2,575.3	2,561.4
Italy	823.4	872.4	1,138.8	725.0	1,149.3	1,484.1
Norway	n.a.	70.7	n.a.	n.a.	58.9	n.a.
Poland	1,323.2	1,378.7	1,698.1	1,189.6	1,372.1	1,603.0
Romania	425.3	451.6	713.7	414.3	494.2	585.3
Sweden	148.4	176.7	261.6	175.5	200.3	264.2
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	336.0	408.0	607.9	465.4	710.1	920.2
U.S.S.R.	7,608.2	8,373.3	9,737.9	8,019.6	8,519.3	9,495.0
United Kingdom	604.1	771.1	1,086.0	488.7	479.9	656.4
U.S.A.	132.0	107.7	n.a.	77.7	88.9	n.a.
Yugoslavia	350.4	550.1	537.4	400.4	511.8	633.8

TOURISM TOTALS

	1968	1969	1970
Number of foreign visitors	2,404,439	3,001,706	3,596,362
Foreign visitors in transit	1,902,771	3,067,445	2,723,255
TOTAL	4,307,210	6,069,151	6,319,617

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (including transit tourists)

	1968	1969	1970
Austria	153,126	176,667	203,182
Czechoslovakia	1,738,031	2,931,454	2,538,393
Federal Republic of Germany	151,773	168,868	205,571
Poland	266,086	316,663	378,248
Romania	230,539	322,976	196,069
U.S.S.R.	158,063	185,017	167,970
United Kingdom	n.a.	19,000	21,391
U.S.A.	36,512	42,853	53,987
Yugoslavia	900,765	1,150,639	1,661,247
Other Countries	672,315	755,023	893,559
TOTAL	4,307,210	6,069,151	6,319,617

HUNGARY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (million)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	15,328	15,205	16,331
Net ton-kilometres	18,336	18,417	19,810

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers carried . . (million)	422.1	445.6	474.2
Freight carried . . ('000 tons)	130,361	141,163	151,510

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers	232,200	318,100	358,640

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Freight carried . . ('000 tons)	3,236	3,188	3,181
Million ton-kilometres	2,555	2,488	2,715

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Telephone Subscribers	336,922*	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Licences	2,514,000	2,531,400	2,630,300
Television Sets	1,397,481	1,595,000	1,768,600
Books Titles (including translations)	4,588	4,513	4,793
Daily Newspapers	27	29	29
Average Daily Circulation	2,230,000	2,230,000	n.a.

* 1967 figure.

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery . .	3,457	12,481	227,300
Primary . .	5,480	63,125	1,116,000
Secondary . .	547	13,442	347,165
Higher . .	74	9,791	80,536

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1949)

NATIONAL STATUS

Hungary is a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants, in which all power belongs to the working people and is exercised through elected representatives. The Republic defends the power and liberty of the working people and the independence of the country and opposes the exploitation of man.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The bulk of the means of production is owned by the State, by public bodies or by co-operative organizations. Means of production may also be privately owned. The national economy is directed by the State power of the people. The economic life of the Republic is determined by a State national economic plan in which the State strives to expand the forces of production, increase national wealth, raise material and cultural standards and strengthen the defences of the country. All natural resources, means of communication and agricultural enterprises are the property of the State. All foreign and wholesale trade is carried on by the State, and all other trade is under State supervision.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees the right of the working peasants to the land and regards it as its duty to assist the socialist development of agriculture. The State supports every genuine co-operative movement of the workers that is directed against exploitation. The Constitution recognizes and protects all property acquired by labour and guarantees the right of inheritance. Private enterprise is not allowed to run counter to the public interest.

Labour is the base of the social order and every able-bodied citizen has the right and the duty to work to the best of his ability. By their labour, the workers serve the cause of socialist construction.

STATE AUTHORITY

The highest organ of State authority in the Hungarian People's Republic is Parliament which exercises all the rights deriving from the sovereignty of the people and determines the organization, direction and conditions of government. Parliament enacts laws, determines the State budget, decides the national economic plan, elects the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, directs the activities of ministries, decides upon declaring war and concluding peace and exercises the prerogative of amnesty.

Parliament is elected for a term of four years and members enjoy immunity from arrest and prosecution without parliamentary consent. It meets at least twice a year and is convened by the Presidential Council or by a written demand of one-third of its members. It elects a speaker, two deputy speakers and six recorders from among its own members, and it lays down its own rules of procedure and agenda. As a general rule, the sessions of Parliament are held in public.

Parliament has the right of legislation which can be initiated by the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers or any member of Parliament. Decisions are valid only if at least half of the members are present, and they require a simple majority. Constitutional changes require a two-thirds majority. Acts of Parliament are signed by the President and the Secretary of the Presidential Council. Parliament may set up committees.

Parliament may pronounce its dissolution before the expiration of its term, and in the event of an emergency may prolong its mandate or may be re-convened after dissolution. A new Parliament must be elected within three months of dissolution and convened within one month of polling day. At its first sitting Parliament elects from among its members the Presidential Council, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and seventeen members. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, its Deputy Chairmen and its members are ineligible for election to the Presidential Council.

The Presidential Council may issue the writ for a general election, convene Parliament, initiate legislation, hold plebiscites, direct local government, conclude international treaties, appoint diplomatic representatives, ratify international treaties, appoint higher civil servants and officers of the armed forces, award orders and titles, and exercise the prerogative of mercy. It may annul or modify by-laws, dissolve local organs of government and, when Parliament is not in session, may enact laws. The Presidential Council is responsible to Parliament, which can recall it.

THE HIGHEST ORGAN OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

The highest organ of State administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to Parliament and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Ministers of State and other Ministers who are elected by Parliament on the recommendation of the Presidential Council. The Council of Ministers directs the work of the ministries (listed in a special enactment), and ensures the enforcement of laws and the fulfilment of economic plans; it may issue decrees and annul or modify measures taken by any central or local organ of government.

LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

The local organs of State power are the county, district, town, borough and town precinct councils, whose members are elected for a term of four years by the voters in each area. Local councils direct economic, social and cultural activities in their area, prepare local economic plans and budgets and supervise their fulfilment, enforce laws, supervise subordinate organs, maintain public order, protect public property and individual rights, direct local economic enterprises and support co-operatives. They may issue regulations and annul or modify those of subordinate councils. Local Councils are administered by an Executive Committee elected by and responsible to them.

JUDICATURE

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, county and district courts. The Supreme Court exercises the right of supervising in principle the judicial activities and practice of all other courts.

All judicial offices are filled by election; Supreme Court judges are elected for a term of five years, county and district court judges for three years; the President and judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Parliament. All court hearings are public unless otherwise prescribed by law, and those accused are guaranteed the right of defence.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The function of the Chief Public Prosecutor is to watch over the observance of the law. He is elected for a period

HUNGARY—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

of six years by Parliament, to whom he is responsible. The organization of public prosecution is under the control of the Chief Public Prosecutor, who appoints the public prosecutors.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees for its citizens the right to work and to remuneration, the right of rest and recreation, the right to protection and assistance in the event of sickness or disability, the right to education, and equality before the law; women enjoy equal rights with men. Discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a punishable offence. The State also ensures freedom of conscience, religious worship, speech, the Press and assembly. The right of workers to organize themselves is stressed in order to promote democracy, socialist construction, cultural and educational development and international solidarity. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and of correspondence are inviolable.

The basic freedoms of all workers are guaranteed and foreign citizens enjoy the right of asylum.

It is the fundamental duty of all citizens to defend the property of the people, consolidate social assets, increase economic strength, raise the living standards and cultural level of the workers, and strengthen the people's democratic system. Military service and the defence of their country are the duties of all citizens.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members of Parliament are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, and they are accountable to their constituents, who may recall them. All citizens of eighteen years and over have the right to vote, with the exception of enemies of the working people, and those who are unsound of mind.

COAT OF ARMS, FLAG AND CAPITAL

The Constitution describes the coat of arms of the Hungarian People's Republic. The flag is red, white and green, and the capital city is Budapest.

THE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, ÖDÖN KISHÁZI.

Secretary: LAJOS CSETERKI.

Members: SÁNDOR BARCS, Dr. TIBOR BARTHA, Mrs. PÁL BODONYI, Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH, Dr. RICHÁRD HORVÁTH, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, Dr. ERNŐ MIHÁLYFI, LÁSZLÓ NÁNÁSI, KÁROLY NÉMETH, Dr. GYULA ORTUTAY, Dr. GÁBOR PETRI, Dr. ISTVÁN SÁLYI, ISTVÁN SZABÓ, Dr. REZSŐ TRAUTMANN, GYULA USZTA, Mrs. ISTVÁN VASS.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, ANTAL APRÓ, VALÉRIA BENKE, BÉLA BISZKU, LAJOS FEHÉR, JENŐ FOCK, SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, JÁNOS KÁDÁR, GYULA KÁLLAI, ZOLTÁN KOMÓESIN, DEZSŐ NEMES, KÁROLY NÉMETH, REZSŐ NYERS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1972)

Prime Minister: JENŐ FOCK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: Dr. MIKLÓS AJTAI, LAJOS FEHÉR, Dr. MÁTYÁS TIMÁR, Dr. PÉTER VÁLYI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JÁNOS PÉTER.

Minister of Home Affairs: ANDRÁS BENKEI.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: Dr. IMRE DIMÉNY.

Minister of Finance: LAJOS FALUVÉGI.

Minister of Health: Dr. ZOLTÁN SZABÓ.

Minister of Culture and Education: PÁL ILKU.

Minister of Internal Trade: ISTVÁN SZURDI.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry: Dr. GYULA HORGOS.

Minister of Heavy Industry: Dr. GYULA SZEKÉR.

Minister of Light Industry: Mrs. JÁNOS KESERÚ.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr. JÓZSEF BIRÓ.

Minister of Construction and Planning: JÓZSEF BONDOR.

Minister of Labour: GYÖRGY LAZÁR.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROM.

Minister of Transport and Post: Dr. GYÖRGY CSANÁDI.

President of the Technical Development Committee: Dr. MIKLÓS AJTAI.

President of the National Planning Office: IMRE PÁRDI.

HUNGARY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HUNGARY

(In Budapest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy, (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Albania:** Népköztársaság u. 109 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* LATIF SHEHU.
- Algeria:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Argentina:** Balogh Tihamér u. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO CIPRIANO PONS BENITEZ.
- Austria:** Benezur u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT ENDERL.
- Belgium:** Donáti u. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE INDEKEU.
- Bolivia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Brazil:** Somlyói ut. 3 (L); *Minister:* J. DE SÁ ALMEIDA.
- Bulgaria:** Népköztársaság u. 115 (E); *Ambassador:* VASIL BOGDANOV.
- Burma:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Burundi:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Canada:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Central African Republic:** (E).
- Ceylon:** Moseow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Chile:** (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO QUINZIO.
- China, People's Republic:** Benczúr u. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LUE CHI-HSIEN.
- Congo (Brazzaville):** (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE N'GOUO-NIMBA N'CHARY.
- Cuba:** Harangvirág u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* F. CHOMON MEDIÁVILLA.
- Cyprus:** (E); *Ambassador:* DEMOS HADJIMILTIS.
- Czechoslovakia:** Népstadion u. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK DVORSKÝ.
- Dahomey:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Denmark:** Herman Ottó u. 8 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* HENNING SVANHOLT.
- Ecuador:** (E).
- Egypt:** Bérc u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA AHMED MUKHTAR.
- Ethiopia:** Moseow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Finland:** Székács u. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI INGMAN.
- France:** Lendvay u. 27 (E); *Ambassador:* GÉRARD AMAN-RICH.
- Gambia:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- German Democratic Republic:** Benczúr u. 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBERT PLASCHKE.
- Ghana:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Greece:** Szegfű u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE-MICHAEL MAZARAKIS.
- Guinea:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Iceland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- India:** Búzavirág u. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. BELIAPPA MUTHAMMA.
- Indonesia:** Gorkij fasor 26 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESLAN BABOE.
- Iran:** (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD HASSAN PUYANI.
- Iraq:** (E); *Ambassador:* MADHAT IBRAHIM JUMMA.
- Italy:** Népstadion u. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO FRANZI.
- Ivory Coast:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Japan:** Rómer Flóris u. 58 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* TSHUENAKI UEDA.
- Jordan:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Kenya:** (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. KAYANDA.
- Khmer Republic:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Korea, People's Democratic Republic:** Benezúr u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* LI DONG SON.
- Kuwait:** (E); *Ambassador:* AMMAD GHEITH ABDULLAH.
- Laos:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Lebanon:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Libya:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
- Luxembourg:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Mali:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Mauritania:** Moseow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Mongolian People's Republic:** Bérc u. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* PUNCAGIJN SAGDARSZÜREN (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).
- Morocco:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Netherlands:** Mátyás Király u. 32 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDUS J. DISSEVELT.
- Nigeria:** (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SOJI.
- Norway:** Fő u. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* TANCRED IBSEN.
- Pakistan:** Vienna, Austria (E).
- Peru:** (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL MARIA PEREIRA.
- Poland:** Gorkij fasor 16 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ HANUSZEK.
- Romania:** Thököly u. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* IOAN COTOȚ.
- Senegal:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Singapore:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Somalia:** (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Sudan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Sweden:** Jávör u. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* S. LILLIEHÖÖK.
- Switzerland:** Népstadion u. 107 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD AMAN.
- Syria:** (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL-HALIM KHADDOUR (also accredited to Austria).
- Tanzania:** (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL LUKINDO.
- Togo:** (E).
- Tunisia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
- Turkey:** Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL SOY-SAL.

HUNGARY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Uganda: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. PAVLOV.

United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* D. S. L. DODSON.

U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED PUHAN.

Upper Volta: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay: (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RODRIGUEZ NIN.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Benczúr u. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG-KUONG.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of (South): (E); *Ambassador:* DINH BA THI.

Yemen Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH AL-SHAIR.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Dózsa György u. 92/B (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZIGA VODUŠEK.

Zambia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with Malaysia and Venezuela.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 352 members, elected every four years on a territorial basis. The last elections (April 1971) were the first to be held under the new electoral law, and about two and a half million people, more than a third of the total electorate, took part in the meetings at which candidates were

nominated. Two or more candidates stood in 49 constituencies.

Speaker of the National Assembly: ANTAL APRÓ.

Deputy Speakers: Dr. MIKLÓS BERESZTÓCZY, Mrs. GÁBOR VARGA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have either been absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (*Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party*): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; f. November 1956 to replace the Working People's Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership in November 1970 was 662,397; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KADÁR; Secs. GYÖRGY ACZÉL, BÉLA BISZKU, ZOLTÁN KOMÓCSIN, REZSŐ NYERS, MIKLÓS ÓVÁRI, ÁRPÁD PULLAI; publ. *Népszabadság*.

Hazafias Népfront (*Patriotic People's Front*): f. 1954; socio-political mass movement formed as a successor to the Hungarian Independent People's Front. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and represents mass organizations such as trade unions, peasants and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings,

for national and local elections. There are over 3,700 local committees; Pres. GYULA KÁLLAI; Sec.-Gen. ISTVÁN BENCsik; publ. *Magyar Nemzet* (daily), *Szabad Föld* (weekly), *Képes Újság* (weekly), *Népfront* (monthly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (*Communist Youth Union of Hungary*): Budapest V, Balassi Bálint u. 16; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1971 was over 800,000; First Sec. of Central Committee Dr. ISTVÁN HORVÁTH; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifjú Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (*National Council of Hungarian Women—MNOT*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság utja 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union; Pres. EDIT ERDEI; Sec. ZSUZSA ORTUTAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. The administration of justice is the function of the county district courts, the municipal district courts, the county courts, the Municipal Court of Budapest and the Supreme Court. The system of appeal is as follows: appeals against the decisions of county district courts and municipal district courts are considered by the county courts or the Municipal Court of Budapest. Appeals against the decisions of the latter are considered by the Supreme Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor and the President of the Supreme Court have the right to submit to the Supreme Court protest on legal grounds against the final decision of any court.

In the first instance, cases are judged by divisions composed of one regular judge and two lay assessors. In the second instance and at the Supreme Court, only regular judges may preside. The President and the judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Parliament, the other regular judges are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The lay assessors are elected by the local councils.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for exercising supervision over legality in all fields of the judicial system.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. ÖDÖN SZAKÁCS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROM.

Chief Public Prosecutor: Dr. GÉZA SZÉNÁSI.

RELIGION

Allami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): Budapest VI, Lendvay utca 28; deals with Church-State relations; Chair. IMRE MIKLÓS.

RÓMAI KATOLIKUS EGYHÁZ

(*Roman Catholic Church*)

ARCHDIOCESE OF EGER

Archbishop: (vacant).

Bishops: (Two Czechoslovak sees).

ARCHDIOCESE OF ESZTERGOM

Titular Bishop and Apostolic Governor: IMRE KISBERK; Apostolic Administrator: Dr. IMRE SZABÓ; Suffragan Bishop: Dr. GYÖRGY ZEMPLÉN.

Bishops:

Hajdúdorog: MIKLÓS DUDÁS (Byzantine rite).

Győr: Dr. JÓZSEF KACZIBA.

Pécs: Dr. JÓZSEF CSERHÁTI.

Székesfehérvár: IMRE KISBERK.

Szombathely: SÁNDOR KOVÁCS.

Csanád: Dr. JÓZSEF UDVARDY.

Vác: Dr. JÓZSEF BÁNK; Suffragan Bishop Dr. JÓZSEF VAJDA.

Veszprém: Dr. LÁZSLÓ LÉKAI (Bishop and Apostolic Administrator).

Mukacevo: (diocese in the U.S.S.R.).

ARCHDIOCESE OF KALOCSA

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF IJJAS.

There are about six and a quarter million Roman Catholics in Hungary.

OTHER CHURCHES

Magyarországi Szabadegyházak Tanácsa (*Council of Free Churches in Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and other smaller denominations; Pres. SÁNDOR PALOTAY; Vice-Pres. ÁDÁM HECKER (Superintendent of the Methodist Church), JÁNOS LACZKOVSKÍ (Pres. of the Baptist Church), JÓZSEF SZAKÁCS (Pres. of the Seventh-Day Adventists).

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN ZSEBŐK; about 2 million mems.

Evangelikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church*) (Evangelical): Budapest VIII, Üllői u. 24; Pres. of the Hungarian Lutheran Church Bishop D. ZOLTÁN KÁLDY; Sec. AGOSTON KARNER; 600,000 mems.

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): Budapest V, Petőfi tér. 2.1.2; Administrator Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Paroehus DUSÁN VUJICICS.

Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (*Baptist Church of Hungary*): Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; Pres. JÁNOS LACZKOVSKÍ; Secretary LÁSZLÓ GERZSENYI.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches.

Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; Orthodox and Liberal; 80,000 mems.; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Grammar School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech and many aspects of the organization of the Press including provisions of law have been established to secure these ends. Printing works, publishing houses and paper mills have been nationalized. Failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticized in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly. In addition close relations are maintained between journalists and readers by means of frequent conferences held in factories and farms.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959 persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

A period of growing liberalization, a reaction to the personality cult which had developed under Rákosi, began around 1954 but was brought to an abrupt end after the crisis of 1956. The following year the Information Office

was founded with the functions of granting licences, guiding papers, distributing newsprint and controlling the national news agency, Magyar Távirati Iroda, which monopolizes the reception and distribution of news. The scope of the Press is further curtailed by extensive legal provisions regarding state secrets.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals are published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc. There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. As a result at least six literary periodicals of 132-480 pages each are enabled to appear monthly. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 29 dailies with an average total circulation of 2,230,000. This averages sixteen dailies per hundred people

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which compares with twenty-eight per hundred in Czechoslovakia. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of about 1,155,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (810,000), *Népszava* (290,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (250,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (110,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party and required reading for members, consists of twelve pages (twenty on Sundays) and is read aloud in farm and factory and over the radio. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number 436. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, among which the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (450,000), and the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (440,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (370,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13 religious publications. Of this last category *Új Ember*, *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively are representative.

DAILIES (Selected List)

- Daily News:** Budapest I, Fém utca 5-7; f. 1967; published by the Hungarian Telegraph Agency; in English and German; Editor Dr. GYULA NÉMETH; circ. 10,000.
- Esti Hírlap (Evening Journal):** Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN; circ. 250,000.
- Magyar Hírlap (Hungarian Journal):** Budapest; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN DARVASI.
- Magyar Nemzet (Hungarian Nation):** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; newspaper of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor ERNŐ MIHÁLYFI; circ. 110,000.
- Népsport (People's Sport):** Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla n. 6; Editor BÉLA SZABÓ; circ. 145,000.
- Népszabadság (People's Freedom):** Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; central newspaper of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor ISTVÁN SARLÓS; circ. 810,000.
- Népszava (Voice of the People):** Budapest VII, Rákóczi u. 54; central newspaper of the Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor JÁNOS SIKLÓS; circ. 290,000.

WEEKLIES

- Élet és Irodalom (Life and Literature):** Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1957; literary; Editor GYÖRGY NEMES; circ. 27,000.
- Élet és Tudomány (Life and Science):** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 5; popular science; circ. 150,000; Editor BÉLA FENYŐ.
- Evangelikus Élet:** Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 12; f. 1934; church affairs; Editor Pastor D. EMIL KOREN, D.D.; circ. 10,000.
- Figyelő (Economic Observer):** Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 10; f. 1957; economic policy and management; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM; circ. 25,000.
- Film, Színház, Muzsika (Films, Theatre, Music):** Editor OTTÓ HÁMORI; circ. 170,000.
- Hétfői Hírek:** Budapest V, Gyulai Pál utca 14; political; Editor LÁSZLÓ BALÓ.
- Képes Újság (Illustrated News):** Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál utca 14; published by the People's Patriotic Front.
- Külkereskedelmi Értesítő (Foreign Trade Report):** Budapest.
- L'udové Noviny:** Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor FERENC KRIZSÁN.

- Magyar Ifjúság (Hungarian Youth):** Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor JÁNOS SZABÓ.
- Magyarország (Hungary):** Gyulai Pál u. 14, Budapest VIII; f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF PÁLFI.
- Narodno novine:** Budapest 62, P.O.B. 468; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; in Serbo-Croat and Slovene; Chief Editor MILUTIN STEVANOVIĆ.
- Neue Zeitung:** Budapest VII, Madách Imre u. 11; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY GRÁBER.
- Ország-Világ (Land and World):** Budapest.
- Rádió és Televízió Újság (Radio and TV News):** Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 7; f. 1956; Editor BÉLA LÉVAI; circ. 950,000.
- Szabad Föld (Free Soil):** Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; political weekly of the People's Patriotic Front; Editor JÁNOS SZENTKIRÁLYI; circ. 370,000.
- Új Ember (New Man):** Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor FERENC MAGYAR.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Akadémiai Közlöny (Academic Gazette):** Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 21.
- Foia Noastra:** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY MÉSZÁROS.
- Magyar Mezőgazdaság:** Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.
- Szövetkezet (Co-operative):** Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; Editor SÁNDOR ERDEI.
- Szövetkezeti Hírlap (Co-operative Herald):** Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor DEZSŐ FÖLDI.
- Tanácsok Lapja:** Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.
- Új Élet (New Life):** Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; fortnightly of the Hungarian Jews; Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Editorial Committee Dr. GÉZA SEIFERT; Editor GYÖRGY KECSKEMÉTI.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.

- Állami Gazdaság (State Farming):** General Direction of State Farming, Budapest V, Akadémia u. 1-3; f. 1946; six issues a year.
- Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok (Mining and Metallurgical Journal):** Lapkiadó Váll., Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; mining periodical; Editor JÓZSEF HEINRICH.
- Cartactual:** Budapest 5, P.O.B. 76; map service bi-monthly; published in English, French, German and Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief Prof. SÁNDOR RADÓ.
- Egészségügyi Közlöny (Public Health Gazette).**
- Egyházi Krónika (Church Chronicle):** Budapest V, Pécset tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.
- Elektrotechnika:** Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1908; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.
- Élelmезési Ipar (Food Industry):** Városház u. 9-11, Budapest V; f. 1947; published by the Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. ÖDÉN VAJDA.
- Energia és Atomtechnika (Energy and Nuclear Technology):** Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.

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Energiagazdálkodás (*Energy Economics*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; published by the Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor Dr. TAMÁS RAPP.

Építésügyi Szemle (*Building Review*): Budapest V, Beloiannisz u. 2-4; building; Editor J. SIMOR.

Ezeremester (*The Handyman*): Budapest V, Nádor u. 15; f. 1957; Editor J. SZÜCS; monthly.

Gép (*Machinery*): Budapest V, Szabadság-tér 17; review of the Society of Mechanical Engineers; Editor Prof. F. LETTNER.

Hungarian Book Review: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1.X.1015; f. 1958; quarterly review of Hungarian publishers and booksellers in English, French and German; Editor GYÖRGY GERA.

Hungarian Exporter: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8; published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief M. GÁBOR; circ. 18,000.

Hungarian Foreign Trade: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 223; organ of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; published in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEI.

Hungarian Review: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; cultural review in English; Editor-in-Chief JÚLIA POLL.

Hungarian Trade Union News: Budapest VI, Dózsa György ut. 84/B; f. 1951; monthly.

Ipargazdaság (*Industrial Economy*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1948; monthly; Editor Dr. ISTVAN HARSÁNYI; circ. 4,000.

Jogtudományi Közlöny (*Law Gazette*): Budapest I, Ország-ház u. 30; f. 1866; law; Editor Dr. TIBOR PAP.

Kortárs (*Contemporary*): Budapest V, Nádor u. 31; literary gazette; Editor GÁBOR TOLNAI.

Könyvtáros (*The Librarian*): Budapest XI, Bartók Béla ut. 32; f. 1951; journal of librarianship; Editor RÓBERT PÁLDO; circ. 6,000.

Közgazdasági Szemle (*Economic Review*): Széchenyi rkpt. 3, Budapest V; Editor GÉZA RIPP.

Magyar Import: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 8; Hungarian language periodical of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; for Hungarian businessmen and experts interested in import; Editor-in-Chief M. GÁBOR; circ. 5,000.

Magyar Jog és Külföldi Jogi Szemle (*Hungarian Law and International Law Review*): Budapest V, Szalay u. 16; law; Editor Dr. PÉTER BOÓR.

Magyar Közlöny (*Official Gazette*): Budapest; irregular.

Magyar Tudomány (*Hungarian Science*).

Marketing in Hungary: Budapest; f. 1970; market research journal published by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Market Research.

Méhészet (*Beekeeping*): Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; apiculture; Editor Z. ÖRÖSI PÁL.

Muzsika: Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; f. 1958; musical review; Editor MÁRIA FEUER.

Nagyvilág (*The Great World*): Budapest V, Alpári Gyula u. 22; f. 1956; review of world literature; Editor LÁSZLÓ KARDOS; circ. 24,000.

Nemzetközi Szemle (*International Review*): Budapest V, Stcindl u. 6.

Népfront (*People's Front*): Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; published by the People's Patriotic Front.

New Hungarian Quarterly: Budapest VIII, Rákóczi ut. 17; f. 1961; illustrated quarterly in English with articles on politics, economics, culture, short stories, etc.; Editor IVÁN BOLDIÁR.

Református Egyház: Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; f. 1949; official journal of the Hungarian Reformed Church; Editor JÁNOS BOTTYÁN.

Statistikai Szemle (*Statistical Review*): Budapest II, Keleti Károly u. 5-7; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ISTVÁN HUSZÁR.

Társadalmi Szemle (*Social Review*): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; political review; Editor VALÉRIA BENKE.

Technika (*Technology*): Budapest V, Néphadsereg u. 7; f. 1957; circ. 30,000.

Technikrovue: Budapest V, Bajcsy-Zsilinsky u. 22; f. 1967; popular industrial quarterly in German; circ. 35,000.

Vigilia (*Vigil*): Budapest 4, P.O.B. 111; f. 1935; monthly; Catholic; Editor GYÖRGY RÓNAV; circ. 12,000.

Villamosság (*Electricity*): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17, Electrotechnical Association; Gen. Editor F. KOVÁCS; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (*Hungarian Telegraph Agency*): Budapest I, Fém u. 5-9; f. 1881; 18 hrs. in Hungary; 16 bureaux abroad; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR BARCS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Budapest

BTA (*Bulgaria*): Flat 10, Lisznyai u. 15; Bureau Chief LYUBEN HRISTOV.

ČTK (*Czechoslovakia*): Zichy Géza u. 5.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): Március 15 tér 1.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): Budapest; Bureau Chief Mrs. ILONA GAZDAG.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (*National Association of Hungarian Journalists*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 101; 3,000 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR BARES; Gen. Sec. NORBERT SIKLÓSI; publ. *Magyar Sajtó* (*Hungarian Press*).

PUBLISHERS

The structure of the book trade in Hungary closely resembles that of the U.S.S.R. Books are regarded primarily as vehicles for education, culture and information rather than as commercial goods, and publishers and book-sellers are controlled by the state. The Board of Publishers in the Ministry for Culture is the directive organ of publishing and distribution. It controls financial matters and all publishing programmes must gain its approval. The Board expects to show a yearly overall profit but may instruct a publishing house to budget for a loss if the Board considers it socially desirable to publish certain uneconomic works. The Council of Publishers, an adjunct of the Board of Publishers, is an advisory board composed of experts, specialists, and representatives of state and social organs. It offers suggestions in connection with publishing policies and expresses opinions on annual and long-term plans of the publishing houses.

Export and import of books is handled by Kultura Hungarian Company for Books and Newspapers. Three million books a year, both Hungarian and foreign language publications, are exported by Kultura which maintains business relations with eighty countries. Five million books per year are imported, mainly from socialist countries, U.K., U.S.A., France and the German Federal Republic. Kultura also deals in periodicals, exporting about fifteen million copies and importing seven million.

Negotiations for the sale or purchase of translation rights between Hungarian authors and publishers, and foreign publishers are conducted by Artisjus. Payments to foreign authors for translation rights are usually in blocked forints which may be used in a number of ways inside Hungary but not to pay for publishing. Generally payments are subject to 20 per cent tax and 10 per cent agency commission to Artisjus.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Könyvkiadók és Könyvterjesztők Egyesülete (*Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association*): Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; all Hungarian publishers are members of the Association; Sec.-Gen. ENDRE PÁLOS.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHING HOUSES

Akadémiai Kiadó: (*Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 21; f. 1828; humanities, sciences, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals of the Academy and other institutions, issued partly in foreign languages; Manager GYÖRGY BERNÁT.

Corvina: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; Hungarian works translated into foreign languages, art and educational books, fiction and non-fiction, tourist guides, cookery books, sport, musicology, juvenile and children's literature; Man. LÍVIA B. PATKÓ.

Európa Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 13-15; world literature translated into Hungarian; Man. JÁNOS DOMOKOS.

Gondolat Könyvkiadó: Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 16; popular science and educational; Man. ERNŐ HAVAS.

Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; fine arts; Man. BÉLA NEMES.

Kossuth Könyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Steindl u. 6; f. 1944; political, historical, economic and philosophical publications; Manager ANDOR BEREL.

Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Nagy Sándor u. 6; f. 1955; economic, sociological and juridical; Man. TIBOR KERESZTES.

Magvető Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; literature; Manager GYÖRGY KARDOS.

Magyar Helikon Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Eötvös Loránd u. 8; department of *Európa Könyvkiadó*; editions de luxe; Dir. JÁNOS DOMOKOS; Art Dir. TIBOR SZÁNTÓ.

Medicina Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 8; f. 1957; books on medicine, sport, tourism.

Mezőgazdasági Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; agricultural; Man. Dr. PÁL SÁRKÁNY; Editor TAMÁS MURAKÖZY.

Móra Ferenc Ifjúsági Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin körút 9-11; f. 1950; children's books; Man. MIKLÓS KOVÁTS.

Műszaki Könyvkiadó: Budapest V, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 22; technical; Manager SÁNDOR SOLT.

Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó: Budapest VII, Lenin körút 9-11; modern and classical Magyar literature.

Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat: Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; f. 1949; school and university textbooks, pedagogical literature and language books; Manager TIBOR VÁGVÖLGYI.

Táncsics Szakszervezeti Könyv- és Folyóiratkiadó Vállalat: Budapest VIII, Mező Imre u. 19b; Hungarian Trades Union Council Press; Man. ISTVÁN KÁDÁR.

Zeneműkiadó Vállalat (Editio Musica Budapest): Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1950; music and music books; Man. Dir. LÁSZLÓ SÁRLÓS; Art Dir. L. EÖSZÉ.

Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó: Budapest XIII, Dózsa Gy. u. 49; military literature; Man. LÁSZLÓ BEDŐ.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal (*National Office of Lands and Mapping*): Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; f. 1954; Pres. PÉTER HALÁSZ. Head of Geodesy Dept. Dr. ISTVÁN JOÓ; Head of Cartography Dept. Prof. Dr. SÁNDOR RADÓ, F.R.G.S.; Head of Land Utilization Dept. LAJOS SZABÓ; publs. *Geodésia és Kartográfia*, *Cartactual* (bi-monthly), *Terra Press Service* (weekly).

Cartographia (*Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping*): Budapest 70, P.O.B. 132; surveying, photogrammetry, compilation, drawing, printing, mapping; produces and exports town, road, tourist, pocket, wall, planning and record maps and geographical and cartographical journals; Dir. J. HEGYI.

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Artisjus: Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 15; f. 1952; Hungarian Bureau for Copyright Protection; General Manager Dr. ISTVÁN TIMÁR; publ. *Artisjus bulletin*.

WRITERS' UNION

Magyar Írók Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Writers*): Budapest VI, Bajza u. 18; f. 1945; Pres. J. DARVAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Magyar Rádió és Televízió (Radio Section): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1924; Pres. ISTVÁN TÖMPE.

Stations: Radio Kossuth (Budapest); Radio Petőfi (Budapest).

Transmission: Medium-wave transmission on seven wavelengths.

Relay stations: Lakihegy, Miskolc, Pécs, Szombathely, Győr, Balatonszabadi, Magyaróvár, Nyíregyháza, Szolnok.

External broadcasts: in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian.

External transmission: six short-wave transmitters of varying powers from 3 to 100 kW.

Radio licences (mid-1970): 2,534,100.

TELEVISION

Magyar Rádió és Televízió (Television Section): Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; Pres. ISTVÁN TÖMPE; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. of Television FERENC PÉCSI.

Station: Budapest.

Relay stations: Pécs, Tokaj, Kékes, Miskolc, Sopron, Szentes, Kábhagy, Ózd, Komádi, Szekszárd, Salgótarján.

Programmes: four and a half hours on weekdays and 20½ hours over Saturday and Sunday; 625 lines.

A second television channel was put into operation in 1971, with experimental transmissions in colour.

Television licences (Dec. 1970): 1,768,600.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Magyar Nemzeti Bank (National Bank of Hungary): Budapest V., 8. Szabadság-tér; f. 1924; issue of bank notes, monetary settlements and supply of credits; transacts international payments business; Pres. DR. ANDOR LÁSZLÓ; First Vice-Pres. MIKLÓS PULAI; Vice-Presidents JÁNOS FEKETE, DR. GYULA PÁLES, DR. GYÖRGY TALLÓS; Man. Dirs. I. DANCs, A. JANCSEcz.

Állami Fejlesztési Bank (State Development Bank): Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 5; f. 1972; management and financial control of development projects financed from the state budget.

Általános Értékpapíri Bank Rt. (General Banking and Trust Company Ltd): Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets.

Magyar Külkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.): Budapest 5, P.O.B. 585; f. 1950; cap. 200m. Ft.; dep. 3,350m. Ft. (Dec. 1967); barter-business, export-import finance, guarantees, and documentary credits; banking facilities for tourists from all countries; Pres. J. BACZONI; Gen. Man. DR. I. SALUSINSZKY.

Országos Takarékpénztár (National Savings Bank): Budapest V, Münnich Ferenc u. 16; f. 1949; savings deposits, credits, foreign transactions; 538 brs.

Pénzüntézeti Központ (Central Corporation of Banking Companies): Budapest V.

INSURANCE

Állami Biztosító: Budapest IX, Üllői u. 1; f. 1949; Gen. Man. S. FEHÉR; Asst. Gen. Man. A. FODOR; general.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: Budapest V, Rosenberg u. 17; f. 1948; Pres. Ö. KALLÓS; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 300 industrial and foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Magyar Import* (bi-monthly), *Marketing in Hungary* (quarterly), *Hungarian Heavy Industries* (quarterly), *Külkereskedelem* (monthly), *Hungaropress Economic Information* (fortnightly), *Vildegazdaság* (daily).

Hungaropress: Budapest V, Lengyel u. 6; information service of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief Mrs. TERESA TAMÁSI.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agripex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 278; agricultural products.

Agrotröszt: Budapest VI, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 57; agricultural machinery, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and herbicides.

Artex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 167; furniture, carpets, porcelain, ceramics, gold and silver ware, applied arts, household and sports goods.

Budavox: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 267; telecommunication.

Chemokomplex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the Chemical Industry.

Chemolimpex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, paints, rubber.

Elektroimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Ferunion: Budapest V, Mérleg u. 4, P.O.B. 612; tools, glassware, building materials.

Ganz: Budapest V, Október 6 u. 7, Letters: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 577; all types of electrical measuring instruments.

Ganz-Mávag: Budapest VIII, Könyves Kálmán krt. 76; f. 1844; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment.

Hungagent: Budapest V, Petőfi Sándor u. 14; foreign representations agency.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (Győr): Budapest V, Guszev u. 25; rolling-stock.

Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Factory: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 280; f. 1835.

Hungarocamion: Budapest V, Haris köz 4; international road transport company.

Hungarocoop: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 34; Federation of Hungarian Co-operative Societies; import and export of consumer goods.

Hungarofilm: Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; films; Gen. Man. ISTVÁN DÓSAI.

Hungarofruct: Budapest VI, Munkácsy Mihály u. 19; f. 1953; fruit and vegetables.

Hungarotex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 100; textiles and garments.

Hungexpo (Hungarian Foreign Trade Office for Fairs and Publicity): Budapest 70, P.O.B. 44; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing, fairs, exhibitions.

Interag: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 184; negotiates trade agreements, undertakes market research, handles consignment stocks and operates service stations.

Komplex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 125; factory equipment.

Konsumox: Budapest 4, P.O.B. 367; barter trade company.

Kultura: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records, sheet music, museum replicas, objets d'art, didactic material.

Licencia: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 207; purchase and sale of patents and inventions.

Lignimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 323; timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

Masped: Budapest 4, P.O.B. 104; international forwarding and carriage.

Mavad: Budapest I, Uri u. 39; live game and shooting agency.

Medicor: Budapest XIII, Váci u. 48; medical instruments, X-ray apparatus and complete hospital installations.

Medimpex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 126; f. 1949; export and import of pharmaceutical and biological products, veterinary drugs, laboratory chemicals, radioactive products, medicinal plants, essential oils, aperient and medicinal waters.

Mert: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.

Metalimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 330; metals.

Metrimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 202; instruments, precision and surgical.

Migért: Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 2; instruments and business machines sales.

Mineralimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 130; mineral oil products.

Mogürt: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 249; f. 1949; motor vehicles; Gen. Dir. L. P. TÓTH; Deputy Gen. Dir. P. ARDÓ.

Monimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 268; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets.

Nikex: Budapest V, P.O.B. 128; heavy industry.

Ototért: Budapest V, Guszev u. 14 (P.O.B. 53-52); f. 1949; optical and photographic articles; Gen. Dir. Gy. SOMOGYI.

OMKDK Technoinform: Budapest VIII, Reviczky u. 6; technical and economic information services including translations, studies, conferences, periodicals and documentation.

Pannonia: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 354; metallurgical materials, welding electrodes, cast iron fittings, steel tubes

and cylinders, motorcycles, side-cars and bicycles, industrial sewing and pressing machinery and laundry equipment.

Philatelía Hungarica: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 600; stamps.

Tannimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods, and furs.

Technoimpex: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, combustion and agricultural engines.

Terimpex: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 251; cattle and agricultural products.

Tesco: Budapest 5, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.

Transeloktro: Budapest 62, P.O.B. 377; electrical equipment.

United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Co. Ltd.: Újpest 4; light sources, electron devices and vacuum technical machinery.

Villért: Budapest VII, Vörösmarty u. 16; electrical and installation material.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Fogyasztási Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; National Council of Hungarian Consumer Co-operative Societies.

SZÖVOSZ: Budapest V, Szabadságtér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; 2,500,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. FRIGYES MOLNÁR.

TRADE UNIONS

Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions): Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84B; f. 1898; 3,496,210 mems. (1971); Pres. ALADÁR FÖLDEVÁRI; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *The Hungarian Trade Union News* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Magyar Bányaiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Mineworkers): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 46-48; f. 1913; 154,000 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS ZGYERKA; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SIMON.

Magyar Bőriipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers): Budapest VI, Bajza u. 24; f. 1868; 44,000 mems.; Pres. ANDRÁS MOCZI; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ TURZÓ.

Magyar Élelmészeti Ipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 44; f. 1905; 142,000 mems.; Pres. ÁRPÁD NÖHRER; Gen. Sec. LAJOS CSUTORKA.

Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries): Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84A; f. 1906; 280,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI.

Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 43; f. 1962; 116,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GYULA VIRIZLAY.

Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers): Budapest VI, Jókai u. 6; f. 1900; 380,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ LIGETI; publ. *Mérleg* (monthly).

Magyar Közalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers): Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 4; f. 1945; 151,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. KÁROLY CSENDES; Gen. Sec. Dr. OLGA PRIESZOL.

HUNGARY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Transport and Communications Workers, excluding Railway Workers*): Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 130,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN TÓTH.

Magyar Mezőgazdasági, Erdészeti és Vízügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water-Supply Workers*): Budapest VI, Jókai u. 2-4; f. 1906; 270,000 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS publ. *Medosz Lapja* (fortnightly).

Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Art Workers' Unions*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 38; f. 1945; 30,229 mems.; Gen. Sec. IMRE VASS; Fine Artists' Pres. IVÁN SZABÓ; Film Workers' Pres. Dr. LÁSZLÓ RANÓDY; Radio-TV Workers' Pres. GYÖRGY SZEPESI; Actors' Pres. SÁNDOR DEÁK; Musicians' Pres. JÁNOS KERÉKES; Artists' Pres. REZSŐ GÁCS.

Magyar Nyomda- és Papíripar és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union*): Budapest VIII, Kölcsey u. 2; f. 1862; 40,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EMIL KIMMEL; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

Magyar Orvos Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Medical and Health Workers*): Budapest V, Münnich F. u. 32; f. 1945; 170,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. ANTON BABICS; Gen. Sec. PÁL DARABOS; publ. *Orvosi Hetilap, Egészségügyi Dolgozó*.

Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Teachers*): Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 10; f. 1945; 170,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN CSURÖS; Gen. Sec. ERNŐ PÉTER.

Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers*): Budapest XIV, Cházár András u. 13; f. 1945; 65,011 mems.; Pres. Dr. SZABOLCS ZSUFFA; Vice-Pres. ANDRÁS KOCZIÁN; Gen. Sec. MIKLÓS BESENYEI.

Magyar Ruházati Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers*): Budapest VII, Almásy tér 2; f. 1892; 21,000 mems.; Pres. ERNŐ KÖVES; Gen. Sec. JÓZSEF VARGA.

Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Textile Workers*): Budapest VI, Rippl Rónai u. 2; f. 1905; 127,000 mems.; Pres. ANNA RATKÓ; Gen. Sec. ANNA TÓTH.

Magyar Vas- és Fémipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): f. February 1960, being an amalgamation of the Union of Steel and Metal Workers and the Union of Foundry Workers; Budapest VIII, Koltói Anna u. 5-7; 400,000 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF HANER; Gen. Sec. JÁNOS POLYÁK.

Magyar Vasutasok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 41; f. 1945; 160,000 mems.; Pres. JENŐ GYÓCSI; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SZABÓ.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 45; f. 1897; 60,000 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ GÁL.

TRADE FAIR

Budapest International Fair: Hungexpo, Budapest 70, P.O.B. 44; twice yearly; capital goods (spring), consumer goods (autumn).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (*Hungarian State Railways*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; state-owned since 1868. Total length of lines 10,067 km, including 934 km. of electrified lines.

Gen. Man. KÁROLY RÖDÖNYI; Assistant Gen. Managers SÁNDOR HARMATI, JÓZSEF LINDNER, ZOLTÁN SZÜCS; Chief of the Secretariat Dr. JÓZSEF BÉK; Chief of the International Section DÉNES GAZDI.

ROADS

In 1971 there were 108,060 km. of roads in Hungary, 6,050 km. of which are main roads. Long-distance buses cover 24,200 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Magyar Autóklub—MAK (*Hungarian Automobile Club*): Budapest II, Rómer Flóris utca 4/A; f. 1900; Pres. LÁSZLÓ FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. VILMOS MATYKÓ; publ. *Autósélet* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

MAHART—Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Hungarian Shipping Co.*): Budapest V, Apáczai Csere János u. 11; carries goods on the Danube and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains cargo traffic between Budapest and the Levantine ports, between Adria and Mediterranean ports and between Rijeka and Spain.

SHIPPING

At present there is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons, but under the current Five-Year Plan (1971-75) a number of these are to be replaced with larger vessels. Three smaller ships have already been sold and replaced by three of 4,500 tons. Two Soviet-built ships of 12,700 d.w.t. are due to go into service in 1972 and 1973.

Mafracht: Budapest V, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hungarian Air Authority: Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. S. HÜVÖS.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALÉV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Head Office: Budapest V., Vörösmarty tér 5; Ticket Offices: Budapest V, Váci u. 1 and Dorottya u. 2 (Air Terminal); f. 1946; regular services from Budapest to 34 cities in Europe and the Middle East; fleet of seven Ilyushin IL-18 and four Tupolev TU-134; Gen. Dir. Dipl. Ing. GYÖRGY LÉNÁRT; First Deputy Gen. Dir. VLADIMIR ZAMEK.

Hungary is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Balkan, B.E.A., Č.S.A., Finnair, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair and Tarom.

TOURISM

IBUSZ (Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási, Rt.) (*Touring, Travelling, Transport and Purchase Co. Ltd.*): official tourist bureau of Hungarian State Railways; f. 1902; Budapest V, Felszabadulás tér 5; International Air and Shipping Office; Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; IBUSZ has 100 branches throughout Hungary.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Kärntnerstrasse 26, Vienna 1.
Belgium: 132 Avenue Adolf Max, Brussels 1
Czechoslovakia: Michalská 6, Prague.
France: 18 rue de Dr. Finlay, Paris 15e.
German Democratic Republic: Clara Zetkin Str. 97, Berlin 108.
German Federal Republic: Baseler Str. 46, Frankfurt; and Mauritiussteinweg 114, Cologne.
Italy: Via V. E. Orlando 75/2, Rome.
Sweden: Drottninggatan 28, Stockholm.
U.S.S.R.: Hotel National, Moscow.
United Kingdom: Danube Travel Agency Ltd., 6 Conduit St., London, W1R 9TG.

Budapesti Idegenforgalmi Igazgatóság (*Budapest Tourist Board*): Budapest V, Roosevelt tér 5, Budapest VI, Bajcsy Zsilinszky u. 55, and Budapest VIII, Baross tér 3; the office is at the disposal of foreign tourists from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.; Dir. FERENC BARANYAI.

Co-optourist: Budapest; f. 1969 to meet increased demand for travel to and from Hungary; services for business-

men include accommodation, car rental, programme organization, etc.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Művelődésügyi Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): Budapest V; Szalay u. 10-14; Minister PÁL ILKU.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nemzeti Színház (*National Theatre*): Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 75 artists; 303 mems.; Dir. ENDRE MARTON.

Nemzeti Színház: Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890.

Nemzeti Színház: Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 325 mems.; Dir. SALLÓS GÁBOR; General Secretary SIKLÓSI LÁSZLÓ; publ. *Színházi Esték* (monthly).

Nemzeti Színház: Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1880.

Magyar Állami Operaház (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.

Erkel Színház: Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1911 and under the auspices of the State Opera since 1952; the second opera house.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: Budapest V, Semmelweis u. 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.

Budapest Symphony Orchestra (*Orchestra of the Hungarian Radio*): Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 94 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHEL; Dir. ISTVÁN VERMES.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Hungary's first atomic power station is due to go into operation in 1980.

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): Budapest 5, P.O.B. 565.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. A. SZALAY; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények*, *Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): Budapest XII, Konkoly Thegic; f. 1950; Dir. Prof. LÉNÁRD PÁL.

REACTOR AND ACCELERATOR

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for

research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radio isotopes.

Training Reactor. In 1970 Hungarian universities inaugurated a low-power reactor of Hungarian design at the Technical University of Budapest for university and postgraduate training and research.

Accelerators. A 5 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (*Loránd Eötvös University*): Budapest; 834 teachers, 6,450 students.

Semmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Semmelweis Medical University*): Budapest; 1,117 teachers, 3,541 students.

Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem (*Karl Marx University of Economic Science*): Budapest; 267 teachers, 4,008 students.

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Budapest*): Budapest; 1,566 teachers, 12,167 students.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem (*Lajos Kossuth University*): Debrecen; 277 teachers, 2,032 students.

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Debrecen University of Medicine*): Debrecen; 423 teachers, 1,150 students.

Pécsi Tudományegyetem (*University of Pécs*): Pécs; 44 teachers, 796 students.

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Pécs*): Pécs; 355 teachers, 1,184 students.

József Attila Tudományegyetem (*Attila József University*): Szeged; 379 teachers, 2,851 students.

Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Szeged*): Szeged; 452 teachers, 1,620 students.

There are also six other technical universities.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iceland is a volcanic island situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. The island lies 155 miles south-east of Greenland, 645 west of Norway and 500 miles north of Scotland. The climate is cold with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 98 per cent of the population. The flag is blue with a red cross bordered with white. The capital is Reykjavík.

Recent History

Iceland became independent in 1944 when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949. In 1958, as a conservancy measure, Iceland extended her territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles off-shore. The United Kingdom challenged the decision and British vessels continued to fish inside the new limits under naval protection. In 1960 they withdrew pending the decision of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Icelandic Government agreed to a 6-mile limit for British fishing boats until March 1964, since when the 12-mile limit has been imposed.

Iceland was governed by a coalition of the Independence Party and the Social Democratic Party from 1959 to 1971. Following the death of Prime Minister Benediktsson, an interim government was formed in July 1970 by Mr. Jóhann Hafstein. However, there was a swing to the left in the general elections in June 1971 and Ólafur Jóhannesson, the leader of the Progressive Party, formed a coalition government with the People's Union and the Liberal Left Party.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President and the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers appointed by the President. The Althing (Parliament) is divided into an Upper and Lower House and is elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of her own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces based on the island as part of NATO defence strategy.

Economic Affairs

Fishing and industries based on fish-processing have long been almost the sole foundation for the Icelandic economy. However recently there has been a great effort to achieve a wider and more stable base. Fish products accounted for 95 per cent of the total exports in 1965 but by 1970 this had been reduced to 73 per cent. The nature of the land leaves little room for expansion of the agriculture—only one per cent of the land surface is cultivated

and less than a quarter is used for grazing. However 13 per cent of the labour force are engaged in farming, the same proportion as in the fishing industries. The development of aluminium smelting has been most marked and aluminium now accounts for 13.2 per cent of the total exports. Production of diatomite has also been greatly increased. The considerable water power resources have been used to increase the supply of electricity and to enable the development of the manufacturing industries, other than those based on fishing, and these now employ 16 per cent of the labour force.

Icelanders have enjoyed a post-war expansion in income and production which has kept their standard of living above that of many western European countries. However, *while wages and prices have risen when the fish catch has been high, they have not fallen in leaner years and the rate of inflation has been one of the highest in the world.* In 1967 and 1968 complete failure of the herring catch and a drop in the price of fish caused the gross national product to fall by 11 per cent and the national income to drop by 16 per cent. The Króna was devalued by 24.6 per cent in November 1967 and by a further 35.2 per cent one year later. These measures, and improvements in the fishing industry, have led to a steadily increasing recovery. In 1969 the gross national product rose by 2 per cent and the national income by 3 per cent and in 1970 the figures were 6 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively.

Although 30 per cent of the total exports go to the U.S.A., Iceland's principle trading partners are the U.K., West Germany and Denmark. Iceland became a member of EFTA in March 1970 but if the U.K., Denmark and Norway join the EEC then she will have to try to negotiate special terms or switch her trade to the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. The development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. Air transport is particularly important to Iceland and is used, for example, to transport agricultural produce from remotest districts. There are regular air services between Reykjavík and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits including old-age pensions, family allowances, maternity grants, widows' pensions, etc. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory. Pension and health insurance now apply to the whole population. Accident insurance applies to all wage and salary earners and self-employed persons—unless they request exemption—and unemployment insurance to the unions of skilled and unskilled workers and seamen in all towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, as well as to several unions in villages of less than 300 inhabitants.

ICELAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. There is one university and five colleges. In urban regions primary education is available in day schools. In the more remote country districts, where there is no state boarding-school, instruction is provided by the "Travelling Teacher" scheme, whereby the pupil receives education in his own home. Three to four years of ordinary secondary education are then available. A good certificate of education after three years at a middle or general secondary school entitles entry to a High School (*Menntaskóli*) or a teachers' training college. The matriculation examination at the end of four years at High School provides the qualification for University entrance.

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Mountaineering and pony trekking are increasingly popular as well as skiing and the study of bird life. In 1968 receipts from tourism amounted to \$3 million and expenditure to \$4 million.

Vísas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Fiji, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland,

Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national sport is wrestling; but football, athletics and winter sports are universally popular. All children must, by law, learn to swim.

Public Holidays

1972: March 30 (Maundy Thursday), March 31 (Good Friday), April 1 (Easter Saturday), April 3 (Easter Monday), April 20 (1st day of Summer), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 17 (National Day), August 7 (Bank Holiday), December 24, 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Króna (kr), which is divided into 100 Aurar.

Notes: Krónur 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1.

Coins: Krónur 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: 222.50 kr. = £1 sterling
87.25 kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970)	
	TOTAL	Reykjavík (capital)
102,846 sq. kilometres	204,344	81,561

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Kópavogur	11,165	Keflavík	5,663
Akureyri	10,755	Vestmannaeyjar	5,186
Hafnarfjörður	9,696		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1965	24.5	8.1	6.7
1966	24.0	7.9	7.1
1967	22.2	8.6	7.0
1968	21.0	8.4	6.6
1969	20.8	8.5	7.1
1970	19.5	7.8	7.1

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA WASTELAND
10,302	10,026	2,381	2,279	100	7,646

PRINCIPAL PRODUCE

	UNIT OF QUANTITY	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Hay for Fodder:						
From Home-fields .	cu. m.	} 3,037,359	} 2,806,312	2,642,790	2,877,488	2,417,268
" Meadows .	" "			93,052	62,261	38,839
Potatoes .	100 kg.	87,058	34,938	65,214	56,040	44,647
Turnips .	" "	5,828	2,034	5,582	4,974	4,530
Milk .	1,000 kg.	126,500	121,500	121,500	122,000	117,500
Butter .	" "	1,850	1,223	1,410	1,477	1,461
Mutton and Lamb .	" "	12,270	12,580	13,369	13,227	12,875
Wool .	" "	764	847	848	829	820
Sheep Skins .	thousand	809	889	903	886	847
Eggs (estimated) .	1,000 kg.	1,200	1,225	1,250	1,300	1,330

LIVESTOCK

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle .	59,542	54,535	52,245	52,274	53,401	51,753
Sheep .	846,705	848,042	827,759	820,166	780,462	737,806
Horses .	34,013	35,483	34,746	34,671	34,498	32,865
Goats .	158	163	218	232	249	n.a.
Pigs .	3,023	3,458	4,352	4,148	3,075	n.a.
Poultry .	93,822	120,262	108,386	153,735	136,110	98,000

FISHING

PRINCIPAL SPECIES

('000 kg.)

	1969	1970
Cod .	286,603	308,336
Haddock, whiting .	35,408	32,065
Saithe .	54,008	63,907
Norway pout .	886	2,890
Ling, blue ling .	9,027	8,738
Tusk .	4,250	4,413
Catfish .	7,675	5,717
Angler fish .	957	602
Redfish .	28,521	24,809
Greenland Halibut .	6,779	8,468
Plaice .	10,770	8,117
Other flat fish .	1,497	1,095
Herring .	56,588	50,736
Capelin .	171,009	191,763
Lobster .	3,511	4,026
Shrimp .	3,276	4,510
Iceland scallop .	402	2,475
Others .	4,732	6,587
TOTAL .	685,899	729,254

DISPOSITION

('000 kg.)

	1969	1970
Frozen .	282,797	302,387
Salted .	101,785	106,661
Dried .	44,819	31,176
On ice .	68,431	82,506
For reduction .	179,972	199,205
Canned, smoked .	1,746	2,000
For home consumption .	6,349	5,319
TOTAL .	685,899	729,254

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Króna (kr.) = 100 Aurar.

222.50 kr. = £1 sterling; 87.25 kr. = U.S. \$1.

100 kr. = £0.39 sterling = U.S. \$1.15.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 krónur)

	1968*	1969*	1970
<i>Revenue:</i>			
Direct Taxes	1,331,914	1,514,994	1,727,052
Indirect Taxes	5,325,855	5,818,979	7,833,610
Profits from Government Enterprises	23,056	51,486	62,831
Other Revenue Items	60,224	69,346	176,021
TOTAL	6,741,049	7,454,805	9,799,514
<i>Expenditure:</i>			
Presidency, Althing, etc.	51,316	61,037	79,585
Premier's Office	—	—	20,816
Ministry of Culture and Education	—	—	1,656,151
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	107,705	135,428	206,485
Ministry of Agriculture	—	—	676,265
Ministry of Fisheries	—	—	221,860
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	—	—	515,702
Ministry of Social Affairs	—	—	507,860
Ministry of Health and Social Security	—	—	2,807,208
Ministry of Finance	435,058	446,336	575,905
Ministry of Communications	—	—	1,226,130
Ministry of Manufacturing Industries and Power	—	—	243,888
Ministry of Commerce	563,073	501,510	590,129
Statistics and Auditing	17,231	18,710	23,513
TOTAL	6,906,750	7,589,629	9,351,497
Overall Balance	-165,701	-134,824	448,017

* Government departments were reorganized in 1969 and figures for 1968 and 1969 are available only for those departments not affected by this change.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million krónur)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	27,926	30,188	33,109	41,743
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	17,469	18,675	21,285	27,545
General government expenditure	2,505	2,800	3,300	4,050
Domestic capital formation	7,984	8,725	8,568	10,210
Increase in livestock	— 32	— 12	— 44	— 62
Change in stocks of export products	74	— 264	200	— 308
TOTAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	28,000	29,924	33,309	41,435
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-2,264	-2,545	391	725
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	25,736	27,379	33,700	42,160
<i>Less: Depreciation</i>	<i>3,044</i>	<i>3,975</i>	<i>5,450</i>	<i>6,050</i>
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	22,692	23,404	28,250	36,110
<i>Less: Indirect taxes</i>	<i>5,655</i>	<i>6,080</i>	<i>6,650</i>	<i>8,600</i>
<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,550</i>
NET NATIONAL INCOME	18,837	19,074	23,000	29,060
Net income from abroad	252	410	612	460
NET DOMESTIC INCOME	19,089	19,484	23,612	29,520

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND CURRENCY (at end of year in million krónur)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	57.9	89.3	89.3	89.3
Currency in Circulation	1,035.0	1,031.8	1,226.2	1,514.0

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (November) (January 1st, 1968=100)

	1969	1970	1971
<i>Goods and Services</i>	138	163	164
Food and beverages	142	169	159
Clothing, footwear	138	159	165
Miscellaneous	135	160	166
<i>Rent</i>	110	118	122
<i>Contributions to Social Security Fund, etc.</i>	124	155	161
ALL ITEMS	133	156	157

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1970 (million krónur)

	DEBIT	CREDIT
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Imports of ships and aircraft (f.o.b.)	855	—
Imports for Búrfell Power Project (f.o.b.)	104	—
Imports for Straumsvík Aluminium Smelter, investment goods (f.o.b.)	112	—
Imports for aluminium smelter, intermediary production goods (f.o.b.)	822	—
Other imports (f.o.b.)	10,554	—
Exports of aluminium ingots (f.o.b.)	—	1,708
Other exports (f.o.b.)	—	11,122
Defence	153	1,265
Tourism	580	440
Transportation	4,100	4,500
Insurance	1,300	1,100
Interest	770	310
Miscellaneous	1,120	750
Total current transactions	20,470	21,195
Surplus on current account	725	—
TOTAL	21,195	21,195
Transfer Payments, net	30	—
Special Drawing Rights	—	222
<i>Capital Account:</i>		
Private long-term liabilities	1,015	530
Official long-term liabilities	750	400
Direct investment	—	350
Other capital movements, net	—	670
Total capital transactions	1,765	1,950
Surplus on capital account	185	—
TOTAL	1,950	1,950
Errors and Omissions, net	—	98
<i>Overall Balance of Payments:</i>		
Changes in foreign exchange reserves	1,200	—

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 krónur)

	1969	1970	1971
Total Imports . . .	10,855,863	13,852,831	19,361,994
Total Exports . . .	9,466,368	12,915,042	13,175,341

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 krónur)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Cereals . . .	115,977	169,751	184,154	Salted Fish (dried) .	71,763	201,427	187,919
Animal Feed . . .	304,433	381,118	478,647	Salted Fish (uncured)	624,532	733,133	904,111
Coffee . . .	97,365	175,982	191,876	Stockfish . . .	172,247	412,624	240,231
Sugar . . .	60,935	91,386	104,580	Herring (fresh or			
Fruit . . .	118,735	186,653	206,763	on ice . . .	47,966	215,098	413,527
Tobacco . . .	n.a.	100,290	151,913	Other Fish (fresh			
Wood . . .	191,289	260,818	359,585	or on ice) . . .	226,707	513,316	719,228
Aluminium Oxide . .	n.a.	283,124	409,371	Herring (salted) . .	630,027	420,166	456,230
Petrol . . .	190,108	248,184	320,695	Frozen Fish (incl.			
Other Fuel Oils . .	623,565	680,045	804,765	fillets) . . .	1,554,267	3,132,649	4,544,591
Cars . . .	129,416	80,169	459,472	Shrimps . . .	n.a.	114,425	182,208
Spare Parts for				Lobster . . .	n.a.	230,636	333,381
Motor Vehicles . .	n.a.	125,607	163,047	Frozen Roes . . .	30,483	59,012	109,852
Ships . . .	235,582	46,975	851,052	Salted Roes . . .	75,744	179,440	271,368
Fishing Nets and				Cod Liver Oil . . .	47,262	85,778	110,560
Equipment . . .	146,656	224,913	451,062	Other Fish Oils . .	155,041	273,928	199,581
				Fish Meal . . .	449,696	891,456	1,087,594
				Mutton and Lamb			
				(frozen) . . .	148,267	293,911	188,224
				Sheep Skins (salted)	204,065	162,971	111,852
				Skins (tanned or			
				dressed) . . .	30,519	68,768	166,379
				Knitted Clothing . .	30,803	85,834	100,903
				Diatomite . . .	13,947	65,204	126,558
				Aluminium . . .	—	519,071	1,707,701

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 krónur)

	IMPORTS, C.I.F. VALUES			EXPORTS, F.O.B. VALUES		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Belgium	196,687	173,603	261,288	9,629	33,094	145,683
Czechoslovakia	107,512	132,280	224,276	42,325	55,678	90,690
Denmark	833,285	1,032,820	1,853,159	160,484	538,090	864,923
Faroe Islands	2,321	896	3,605	64,828	101,695	125,128
Finland	214,494	292,110	379,721	188,212	230,417	227,130
France	172,922	211,111	375,162	21,222	86,105	112,893
Germany (Democratic Republic)	40,418	55,113	66,614	10,473	7,615	58,717
Germany (Federal Republic)	1,309,903	1,818,718	2,083,585	416,147	813,780	1,392,512
Greece	564	783	874	66,946	99,946	96,282
Ireland	4,659	3,450	7,457	7,059	18,604	28,947
Italy	120,828	208,282	259,721	239,856	319,967	411,097
Netherlands	515,133	568,797	822,500	65,618	219,853	103,673
Norway	617,034	699,284	769,709	75,425	172,701	212,436
Poland	124,942	179,749	201,691	150,378	168,220	157,996
Portugal	12,338	35,822	46,873	270,926	412,501	523,995
Romania	5,054	3,529	4,186	12,313	—	260
Spain	57,084	66,267	86,429	136,691	105,709	187,129
Sweden	463,277	528,001	702,562	464,509	589,032	863,624
Switzerland	157,857	452,216	201,451	27,937	103,450	327,755
U.S.S.R.	653,906	870,129	978,410	520,462	839,986	883,969
United Kingdom	1,079,788	1,378,416	1,966,951	644,237	1,323,926	1,701,463
Brazil	94,824	168,986	173,875	68,243	171,908	109,039
Canada	13,852	26,588	28,873	1,190	2,648	8,970
United States of America	903,409	934,351	1,116,218	1,280,698	2,614,465	3,869,339
Nigeria	429	191	290	63,682	209,887	54,552
Japan	278,590	281,320	391,501	5,556	10,441	14,315

TRANSPORT

ROADS REGISTERED VEHICLES (At year end)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Trucks	6,126	6,038	5,717	5,658
Cars and buses	35,991	37,568	37,859	41,353
Motor-cycles	277	290	278	289

SHIPPING

Year	Motor Vessels	Gross Tons	Steam Vessels	Gross Tons
1968	812	128,084	26	17,137
1969	806	122,051	20	13,853
1970	832	130,065	17	10,301

CIVIL AVIATION (External Icelandic traffic only) ('000 km.)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES	CARGO, TON- KILOMETRES	MAIL, TON- KILOMETRES
1968	10,986	1,138,000	4,461	1,900
1969	10,771	1,216,335	7,885	2,032
1971	12,409	1,736,000	9,550	2,175

ICELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM (Foreign visitors to Iceland)

	1968	1969	1970
Denmark . . .	4,519	4,112	4,694
Norway . . .	1,662	1,641	2,277
Sweden . . .	2,855	2,697	2,681
United Kingdom . . .	3,986	4,637	5,295
Germany . . .	4,231	4,621	5,497
United States. . .	15,278	17,934	22,352
TOTAL (incl. others).	40,447	44,099	52,908

EDUCATION (1968-69)

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF STAFF	No. OF STUDENTS
Primary	187	1,534	29,000
Secondary	139	1,349	15,400
Technical and Special	107	1,035	13,700
Colleges	6	218	2,700
University	1	230	1,700

Sources: The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavik; *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), issued by the Statistical Bureau and the Central Bank of Iceland.

THE CONSTITUTION

From the year 930, when the Icelandic Free State was founded, settlement beginning in 874, until 1264 the land was an Independent Republic. In that year it lost its independence, falling under Norwegian rule and then in 1380, with Norway, under Danish rule. When in 1814 Norway came under Sweden, Iceland remained with Denmark, and this continued until 1918, when its sovereign status was recognised. Certain subjects were reserved for joint consideration. The Order of Succession of the Crown was the most important. There was a Joint Committee which reviewed important legislation of both States and promoted bills aiming at co-operation. Citizens of both States enjoyed equal rights in the other, but were exempt from military service in the other. The union with Denmark was dissolved and a new Republican Constitution established on June 17th, 1944.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage. All those qualified to vote who have reached the age of 35 are eligible for the Presidency.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The President summons the Althing every year and determines when the session shall close. He may adjourn meetings of the Althing but not for more than two weeks nor more than once a year. He appoints the Ministers and presides over the State Council. He may be dismissed only if a resolution supported by three-quarters of the Althing is approved by a plebiscite.

The President may dissolve the Althing. Elections must be held within two months and the Althing must reassemble within eight months.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituen-

cies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties for equalization, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60. Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *nedri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses work together as a United Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. Each House and the United Althing elects its own Speaker. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is twenty and all citizens domiciled in Iceland may vote, provided they are of unblemished character and financially responsible.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. They must, however, be given three readings in each house and be approved by two-thirds of the votes cast before they are submitted to the President. If he disapproves a bill it nevertheless becomes valid but must be submitted to a plebiscite. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by the Court of Impeachment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. KRISTJÁN ELDJARN.

THE CABINET

(February 1972)

(A coalition of the Progressive Party (Prog.), the People's Union (PU) and the Liberal Left (LL), formed in June 1971.)

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice: ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON (Prog.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EINAR ÁGUSTSSON (Prog.).

Minister of Finance and Agriculture: HALLDÓR E. SIGURDSSON (Prog.).

Minister of Social Affairs and Communications: HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON (LL).

Minister of Fisheries and Commerce: LÚDVÍK JÓSEFSSON (PU).

Minister of Industry and Health and Social Security: MAGNÚS KJARTANSSON (PU).

Minister of Education: MAGNÚS TORFI ÓLAFSSON (LL).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(In Reykjavik unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Oslo, Norway (E).
Austria: Austurstraeti 17 (E); Ambassador resident in Copenhagen, Denmark.
Belgium: Hverfisgötu 6 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Brazil: Hverfisgötu 4 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Bulgaria: Álþheimar 68 (L); Ambassador resident in Stockholm, Sweden.
Canada: Suðurlandsbraut 4 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Cuba: Oslo, Norway (L).
Czechoslovakia: Smáragata 16 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Denmark: Hverfisgata 29 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER O. KRONMANN.
Egypt: Oslo, Norway (E).
Finland: Hafnarstraeti 5 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
France: Túngata 22 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE BENOIST.
Germany (Federal Republic): Túngata 18 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL ROWOLD.
Greece: Aðalstraeti 6 (L); Ambassador resident in London, England.
Hungary: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Iran: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Ireland: Ármúla 3 (E); Ambassador resident in Copenhagen, Denmark.
Israel: Öðinsgata 4 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Italy: Bergstaðastræti 28 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Japan: Pósthússtraeti 9 (E); Ambassador resident in Stockholm, Sweden.

Korea, Republic of: Suðurlandsbraut 8 (L); Ambassador resident in Stockholm, Sweden.
Luxembourg: London, England (E).
Mexico: Laugavegur 18A (L); Ambassador resident in London, England.
Netherlands: Borgartúni (E); Ambassador resident in London, England.
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Hverfisgata 45 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST CHRISTIAN MOHR.
Peru: London, England (E).
Poland: Grenimel 7 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Portugal: Grófin 1 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Romania: London, England (E).
Spain: Austurstraeti 17 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Sweden: Fjólugata 9 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR GRANBERG.
Switzerland: Austurstraeti 6 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Turkey: Thverholt 17 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.
U.S.S.R.: Gárðastræti 33 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI T. ASTAVIN.
United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MCKENZIE.
U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LUTHER I. REPLOGLE.
Yugoslavia: Hávallagata 47 (E); Ambassador resident in Oslo, Norway.

Iceland also has diplomatic relations with Chile, People's Republic of China, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Uruguay.

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 30th, 1968)

CANDIDATES	VOTES (%)
Dr. KRISTJÁN ELDJARN	64.9
Dr. GUNNAR THORODDSEN	35.1

THE ALTHING

President of the United Althing: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON.
Speaker for both Houses: EYSTEINN JÓNSSON.
Speaker for the Upper House: BJÖRN JÓNSSON.

Speaker of the Lower House: GILS GUDMUNDSSON.

Secretary-General of the Althing: FRÍÐJON SIGURÐSSON.

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 13TH, 1971

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE
Independence Party	22	38,170	36.2
Progressive Party	18	26,645	25.3
People's Union	10	18,055	17.1
Social Democratic Party	6	11,020	10.5
Liberal Left Party	5	9,395	9.0
Others	0	2,110	1.9

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sjálfstaedisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Reykjavík; f. by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties in 1929; its programme is social reform within the framework of the capitalist system and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Leader: JOHANN HAFSTEIN.

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Hringbraut 30, Reykjavík; f. in 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Members of Parliament: 18; Chair. ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON; Parliamentary Leader THORARINN THORARINSSON; Sec. STEINGRÍMUR HERMANSSON; publs. *Tíminn* (daily), *Dagur* (twice a week).

Althýðubandalag (*People's Union*): Tjarnargata 20, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party; has a Marxist programme; Chair. RAFNAR ARNALDS; publ. *Útvin* (weekly).

Althýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Althýðubúsið Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme; Pres. EMIL JÓNSSON; Sec. GYLFI TH. GÍSLASON; publ. *Althýðublaðið* (daily).

Liberal Left Party: Reykjavík; f. 1970; Chair. HANNIBAL VLADIMARSSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: LOGI EINARSSON.

Justices: BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.
EINAR ARNALDS.
GIZUR BERGSTEINSSON.
MAGNÚS TH. TORFASON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of at least one year.

Secretary: SIGURDUR LÍNDAL.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of *Special Courts*. The Ordinary Courts include both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 90 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. There are 299 congregations and 115 pastors; publ. *Kirkjufélagið* (monthly); Bishop: SIGURBJÖRN EINARSSON.

Frikirkjan (*Free Church*): Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. THORSTEINN BJÖRNSSON.

Óháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (*Independent Congregation*): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Egilsgötu 18, Reykjavík; f. 1000; 1,076 mems.; Bishop of Reykjavík His Grace The Most Reverend HENRIK H. FREIHEN, S.M.M., D.D.; publ. *Merki krossins*.

THE PRESS

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

REYKJAVÍK

Althýðublaðið (*The Labour Journal*): f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (*Dawn*); daily; organ of the Labour Party; circ. 12,000.

Lesbók (*Reader*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1925; Sunday supplement to *Morgunblaðið* (see below); circ. 39,000; Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR KONRAD JÓNSSON.

Morgunblaðið (*Morning News*): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; daily; Independent; Editors SIGURDUR BJARNASON, MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, EYJÓLFUR K. JÓNSSON; circ. 38,000.

Thjóðviljinn (*Will of the People*): Skólavörðustíg 19; f. 1936; daily; circ. 11,000; independent organ for Socialism, the Labour Movement and National Liberation; Editors MAGNUS KJARTANSSON, IVAR H. JÓNSSON, SIGURDUR GUÐMUNDSSON.

Tíminn (*The Times*): Edduhús, Box 370; f. 1917; daily; organ of the Progressive Party; Editors LINDREDE G.

THORSTEINSSON, ANDRES KRISTIANSSON, JON HELGASON, THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 18,500.

Vikan (*The Week*): Skipholt 33; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; circulation 12,000; Editor GÍSLI SIGURDSSON.

Visir (*The Bud*): Laugaveg 178; f. 1910; daily; independent; Editor JÓNAS KRISTJANSSON; circ. 20,000.

AKUREYRI

Althýðumadurinn: f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; circ. 2,000.

Dagur (*The Day*): Hafnarstræti 88; f. 1918; weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; circ. 4,000.

Íslendingur-Ísafold: Gleragata 32, Akureyri; f. 1915; for West, North and East Iceland; Editor S. GUÐVINSSON; circ. 9,000.

ÍSAFJÖRDUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.
Vesturland: weekly; organ of Independence Party.

ICELAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

SIGLUFJÖRDUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.
Siglfirdingur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

PERIODICALS

Aegir (*The Sea*): c/o Fiskifjelag Íslands, Reykjavík; f. 1905; published by the Fisheries' Association, Reykjavík; fortnightly; circ. 2,400.
Eimreidin (*Progress*): Storcholt 17, Reykjavík; f. 1895; quarterly; literary and critical review.
Freyr: P.O.B. 390, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; fortnightly; Editor GÍSLI KRISTJÁNSSON.
Frjáls verzlun (*Free Trade*): Laugavegur 178, P.O.B. 1193, Reykjavík; f. 1939; monthly news and business magazine; Editor MARKÚS ÖRN ANTONSSON.
Hagtidindi: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík; monthly.

Heima Er Bezt: Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri; f. 1951; monthly; literary; circ. 6,000.
Helgafell: Reykjavík; quarterly; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUÐMUNDSSON.
Rjettur: left-wing political magazine.
Samtidin (*Contemporary*): P.O. Box 75, Reykjavík; f. 1934; monthly; literary; circ. 35,000.
Spegillinn: Box 594, Reykjavík; f. 1926; monthly; comic; circ. 5,000.
The Statistical Bulletin: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and the Central Bank of Iceland; contains extracts from *Hagtidindi*; quarterly.
Vinnan (*Work*): Reykjavík; published by the T.U. Association; f. 1943; circ. 5,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Bladamannafélag Íslands (*Press Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1897; 90 mems.; Chair. JÓNAS KRISTJÁNSSON.

PUBLISHERS

Akranesútgáfan: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.
Almenna Bókafélagid: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; runs largest book club in Iceland (8,000 mems.); Man. Dir. BALDVIN TRYGGVASON.
Bókaútgáfa Aeskunnar: Kirkjuhali, Reykjavík.
Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar: Hafnarstraeti 88, Akureyri, f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.
Bókaútgáfan Heimdallur: Reykjavík.
Bókaútgáfan Nordri: P.O.B. 101, Reykjavík; f. 1925; historical, educational, novels, music.
Bókaverzlun Jónasar Tómassonar: Hafnarstræti 2, Ísafjörður.
Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar: Austurstræti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general, import and export of books, maps of Iceland, oldest bookstore in Iceland.
Bókaverzlun Sigurðar Kristjánssonar: Bankastræti 3; Reykjavík; f. 1883; dictionaries and the Icelandic sagas.
Bókfellsútgáfan: Hafnarstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1943; general; Chair. BIRGIR KJARAN.
Bókaverzlun Þorsteins Johnson: Vestmannaeyjar.
Gunnar Einarsson: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
Finnur Einarsson, Bókaverzlun: Reykjavík; general.
Gudjón O. Gudjónsson: Hallveigarstíg 6A, Reykjavík; general.
Heimskringla: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O. Box 392; f. 1932.
Helgafell, Bókaútgáfa: Veghúsastlg, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.
Hlabóð HF: Skeggjagata 1, Reykjavík; f. 1944; mainly school books.
Ídunnarútgáfan: Skeggjagötu 1, Reykjavík; general.

Ísafoldarprentsmíðja, h.f.: Thingholtsstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chairman and General Manager P. ÓLAFSSON.
Íslonzka Bókmenntafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; f. 1816; Pres. SIGURDUR LÍNDAL.
Íslonzka Fornritafélag, Hid: Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. NORDAL.
Leiftur, h.f.: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík.
Litbra-offset: Höfdatún 12, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 999.
Mál og Menning (*Radical Book Club*): Laugaveg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. KRISTINN E. ANDRÉSSON; Publ. *Tímarit Míls og Menningar*.
Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagid: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. GÍLS GUÐMUNDSSON.
Menningar- og Fræðslusamband Althýðu (*Socialist Book Club*): Dir. BRAGI BRYNJÓLFSSON.
Nordri: Sambandshúsinu, Reykjavík.
Prentsmíðjan Oddi, h.f.: Grettisgötu 16, Reykjavík.
Setberg, h.f.: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík; publisher and printer.
Skuggsjá (*Oliver Stein*): Strandgötu 39, Hafnarfjörður.
Snaebjörn Jónsson & Co. h.f. (*The English Bookshop*): P.O. Box 1131, Reykjavík; f. 1927; general, specialising in English, American, French, German and Scandinavian books and periodicals.
Snaefell (*Thorhall Jóhannesson*): Tjarnarbraut 29, Hafnarfjörður.
Thorsteinn M. Jónsson: Eskihlíð 21, Reykjavík.
Víkingsútgáfan: Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Bóksalafélag Íslands: Reykjavík.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpið (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service*): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉS BJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Programme Board NJÖRDUR P. NJARDVIK; Dir. of Administration GUNNAR VAGNSSON; Dir. Radio GUÓMUNDUR JONSSON; Progr. Dir. HARALDUR OLAFSSON; News Editor MARGRÉT INDRIDADÓTTIR; Music Editor ARNI KRISTJÁNSSON.

RADIO

Ríkisútvarpið:

There are two Long Wave, eleven Medium Wave and seven VHF transmitters broadcasting 11½ hours per week. In 1971 there were 62,000 radio sets in use in Iceland.

American Forces Radio and Television Service: the U.S. Navy operates a radio station on the NATO base at Keflavík; radio operates 24 hours a day.

TELEVISION

Ríkisútvarpið-Sjónvarp (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service—Television*): Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 98 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 24 hours a week; 43,000 sets in use (1971); Dir. P. GUÐFINNSSON.

American Forces Radio and Television Service: the U.S. Navy operates a 72 hours a week television service from the NATO base, Keflavík.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Sedlabanki Íslands (*Central Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; f. 1961 as successor to Landsbanki Íslands, the Central Bank; cap. 100m. kr.; dep. 4,466.4 kr.; Chair. Board of Dirs. BIRGIR KJARAN; Gov. JOHANNES NORDAL; Dirs. SIGTRYGGUR KLEMENZSON, DAVID OLAFSSON; publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *Fjarmalatíðindi* (quarterly), *Iceland* 1966.

Landsbanki Íslands (*National Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, Reykjavík; dep. 3,278m. kr.; Gen. Mans. PÉTUR BENEDIKTSSON, SVANBJÖRN FRÍMANNSSON, JÓN AXEL PÉTURSSON.

Búnadarbanki Íslands (*Agricultural Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 5, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1428; f. 1929; independent state-owned bank; res. 1,901m. kr.; dep. 16,154m. kr.; five branches in Reykjavík, and eight provincial branches; Dirs. STEFAN HILMARSSON, MAGNUS JÓNSSON.

Ídnadarbanki Íslands (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

Útvegsbanki Íslands (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; cap. 7.3m. kr.; dep. 2,029m. kr. (1970); Chair. Prof. ÓLAFUR BJÖRNSSON; Gen. Managers FINNBOGI R. VALDIMARSSON, JÓNAS G. RAFNAR, JOHANNES ELÍASSON.

Verzlunarbanks Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Bank of Commerce Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Man. HÖSKULDUR OLAFSSON; Asst. Man. KRISTJÁN ODDSSON.

INSURANCE

Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. SIGURDUR INGIMUNDARSON; Chair. of Tryggingaráð (*Social Security Board*) GUNNAR MÖLLER; publ. *Felagsmal* (periodical).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Almennar Tryggingar Ltd. (*General Insurance*): Posthusstræti 9, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. sub. 5,625,000 kr.; Man. Dir. BALDVIN EINARSSON.

Brunabótafélag Íslands (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 58,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. A. OLAFSSON.

Íslenzk Endurtrygging (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Laugaveg 105, Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 6,300,000 kr.; Dir. K. G. GUÐMUNDSSON.

Liftryggingafélagið Andvaka: Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1949; cap. 300,000 kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON.

Samabyrgð Íslands á Fiskiskipum (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Lágmúli 9, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 2,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PÁLL SIGURDSSON.

Sjóvátryggingarfélag Íslands h.f. (*Iceland Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; cap. sub. 15,000,000 kr.; res. fund 192,247,192 kr.; Chair. SVEINN BENEDIKTSSON; Man. Dirs. AXEL KAABER, SIGURDUR JÓNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O.B. 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; runs an export-bureau; 180 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR J. FRÍDRIKSSON; Gen. Man. ULFUR SIGURMUNDSSON; publ. *Íslenzhur Ídnadur* (monthly).

Samband Íslenzkra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Iceland Co-operative Societies*): Sölvhólgata, Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 50; mems. 31,338; Chair. JAKOB FRÍMANNSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINARSSON; publ. *Samvinnian* (twice a month).

Verzlunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, Reykjavík; f. 1917; 600 mems.; Chair.

HJÖRTUR HJARTARSON; Gen. Sec. THORVARDUR J. JÚLISSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. B. GRÖNDAL; Man. Dir. BJÖRGVIN SIGURDSSON; publ. *Vinnuveitlandinn*.

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenzkra Botnvörpuskipaæigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Reykjavík; f. 1916; Sec.-Gen. SIGURDUR H. EGILSSON.

ICELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; prepares weekly and fortnightly reports on production in the fishing industry; Man. MÁR ELÍSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publ. *Aegir*.

Fiskimálanefnd (*Fish Industry Board*): Reykjavík; f. 1934.

Landssamband Íslenzkra Útvegsmanna (*Association of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O. Box 893, Reykjavík; Manager SÍGURÐUR EGILSSON.

Sölusamband Íslenzkra Fiskframleiðenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dir. HELGI THORARINSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Alþýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Laugavegur 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 34,940 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU; Gen. Sec. ÓSKAR SNORRI JONSSON; Chair. HANNIBAL VALDIMARSSON.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Bæja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Braedraborgarstíg 9, Reykjavík; f. 1942; 5,200 mems.; Chair. KRISTJÁN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgarður*.

Landssamband Idnadarmanna (*The Federation of Icelandic Master Craftsmen*): Laekjargata 12, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. VÍGFUS SÍGURDSSON; Gen. Sec. OTTO SCHOPKA; publ. *Tímarit Idnadarmanna* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Umferðarmáladeild pósts og síma (*Transport Department*): Dept. of the General Post Office, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises mail and passenger transport.

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. A. HAFBERG.

There are some 10,993 km. of roads in Iceland.

MOTORING ORGANISATION

Félag Íslenzkra Bífreidæigenda-FIB (*Icelandic Automobile Association*): Ármúli 27, Reykjavík.

SHIPPING

Elmskipafélag Íslands, h.f. (*Iceland S.S. Co., Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1914; maintains cargo, passenger and mail service Iceland-Great Britain, and cargo and mail service Iceland/Continent and Iceland/America; Man. Dir. OTTARR MÖLLER.

Skipautgerð Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐJON F. TEITSSON.

Gunnar Guðjónsson: P.O.B. 290, Reykjavík.

Skipafélagid Föld: Reykjavík.

Útgerðartélag KEA: Akureyri; f. 1935; Dir. BJARNI JOHANNESSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Flugfélag Íslands h.f. (*Icelandair*): Bændahöllin, Reykjavík; f. 1937, re-formed 1940; fleet of 2 Boeing 727C-100, 2 DC-6B, 2 DC-3, and 3 Fokker Friendships; internal network centred on Reykjavík to twelve different places in Iceland; external services to Scandinavia, United Kingdom and Germany; Chair. of Board B. KJARAN; Gen. Man. ÖRN O. JOHNSON.

Lofftleidir, h.f. (*Icelandic Airlines*): Reykjavík Airport; f. 1944; fleet of 2 DC-8 and a 50 per cent interest in 2 CL-44; no internal services; external services to Scandinavia, Western Europe and New York; Chair. KRISTJÁN GUÐLAUGSSON.

Six international airlines also serve Iceland.

TOURISM

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Reykjavík; Gen. Man. THORLEIFUR THORDARSON.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

German Federal Republic: Dänisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, 8 Munich 15, Schwauthaler Str. 2-6, and at Glockengieserwall 2-4, 2 Hamburg.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Münsterhof 14, Zurich.

United Kingdom: 73 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

Italy: Ufficio Scandinavo Informazioni Turistiche, Via Veneto 116, Rome.

THEATRE

Thjóðleikhusio (*National Theatre*): Reykjavík; f. 1950; Dir. GUÐLAUGUR RÓSINKRANZ.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóníuhljómsveit Íslands (*Symphony Orchestra of Iceland*): Reykjavík.

UNIVERSITY

Háskoli Íslands: Reykjavík; 230 teachers, 1,700 students.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland is an independent state comprising 26 of the 32 counties making up the island. The remaining six counties in the north come under the jurisdiction of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Northern Ireland. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, 50-100 miles west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. Ninety-five per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 5 per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The Republic remained neutral during the Second World War and has since joined no military alliances. The country has contributed to international affairs in many ways. It is a very active member of the United Nations and has sent military contingents to the Congo and to Cyprus as part of UN peace-keeping activities. Irish officers have also served with various UN missions.

In the Presidential election of June 1966, President Éamon de Valéra was re-elected. John Lynch became Prime Minister in November 1966 and he was re-elected to that office following the general election of June 1969. In a referendum held in October 1968 the Government's proposal to change from proportional to direct election of Representatives was defeated.

During 1970 allegations of gun-running attempts led to the dismissal of three Cabinet Ministers and the resignation of a fourth. All were cleared, but did not return to the Cabinet. In November Mr. Lynch received a vote of confidence in his government in the Dáil. Although opposed to the British Army's presence in Northern Ireland, Mr. Lynch has pledged his government to finding a peaceful solution there and has discussed the situation with the British government without insisting on the prior abolition of internment. In November 1971 he survived an opposition motion of censure over this policy. Serious measures have been taken against the illegal Irish Republican Army, which uses the Republic as a base for terrorist activities in Ulster.

Negotiations for the Republic's entry to the European Economic Community began in 1970; the Treaty of Accession was signed in January 1972 and Ireland will become a full member on January 1st, 1973, subject to the result of a national referendum.

Government

The President is elected by direct adult universal suffrage for a seven-year term. As Head of State he summons or dissolves Parliament which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term on the basis of proportional representation. Of the 60 members of the Senate, 49 are elected and 11 nominated by the Prime Minister. Executive functions are

exercised by the Government which is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

Establishments provide for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks including the Air Corps and the Naval Service, though at present forces are kept at approximately 60 per cent. In addition, the Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1972, provide for a Reserve Defence Force of approximately 23,700 all ranks and envisages total expenditure during this period of £19,165,000. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Since November 1971, the 335 mile-long border between the Republic and Northern Ireland has been patrolled with increasing care, and this has involved re-calling part of the Irish army's contingent in Cyprus, where, since 1964, it has formed part of the UN Force.

Economic Affairs

While the economy is based on agriculture, the decade from 1960 to 1970 was marked by a major industrial expansion. The principle industrial groups are food, drink and tobacco and metals and engineering. In the 1970s the Industrial Development Authority is promoting a shift of emphasis to more capital intensive industries with a high technological content and encouraging small industries through grants, a research centre and managerial and technical advice. Grants to agriculture continue to take up 20 per cent of the annual budget and Government policy is now to encourage new farming methods and changes to more profitable produce. Related education facilities are being provided. Economic growth dropped in 1970 to 2½ per cent, but rose in 1971 to 4 per cent, the average rate since the First Programme for Economic Expansion in 1958. A Fourth Development Plan from April 1972 involves expenditure of £40 million.

The main exports are processed food, live animals and machinery. The United Kingdom is the principal foreign customer, and free trade between Ireland and the United Kingdom in all commodities, except certain agricultural goods, was established in July 1966, with the immediate ending of British import duties and the gradual abolition of Irish duties by 1973. In 1970, Britain took 66 per cent of the total Irish exports and provided Ireland with 53 per cent of her imports. The Republic urgently needs new outlets and is increasing exports to EEC countries.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,932 miles of railways operated by the State with 212 diesel locomotives, which make this the first fully dieselized rail system in Europe. Roads extend for 53,859 miles, 9,889 miles of which are main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dun Laoghaire, Cork, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick, Foynes and Whiddy Island. Domestic and European air services use Dublin airport and there is an international airport on the trans-atlantic route at Shannon. Air transport is provided by the Irish airline Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare benefits in Ireland fall into two general categories: (1) those received under compulsory insurance schemes by contributors and their dependants and (2) those received on a non-contributory basis by people of inadequate means. Children's allowances are also paid to all households for each child without regard to family means.

Social Welfare Insurance is compulsory for non-manual workers whose annual earnings are not more than £1,600, and for all manual workers. Persons who cease to be compulsorily insured may be allowed to continue their title to pensions, on a voluntary basis. The social insurance scheme provides for widows', retirement and old age pensions, unemployment, disability and invalidity benefits and death grants. The cost is shared by the employer, the employee and the State. An occupational injuries benefit scheme is also in operation.

People of inadequate means who are not entitled to benefit under these contributory schemes may receive non-contributory pensions or other benefits from the State or other public funds. These benefits include widows' pensions, deserted wives' allowances, old age and blind pensions, home assistance and unemployment assistance.

The Health Service in Ireland operates according to income: all services are available free to lower income groups while upper income groups generally pay for their health services.

Education

Education in Ireland is compulsory from the age of 6 to 14. Most children attend a National School of their own religious denomination, although religious instruction is optional. The State entrusts the local management of primary schools as much as possible to the various religious denominations, but meets most of the cost, and maintains a large measure of control by prescribing the programme and subjecting the schools to regular inspection. Irish history, music and traditions are emphasized and the Irish language used as far as possible. There are a few private primary schools in urban areas.

Post-primary education takes place in three sorts of schools: *Secondary Schools* are private institutions run by boards of governors or religious communities. However, the Department of Education pays a grant in respect of each eligible pupil, and in effect all but a very small proportion of secondary schools offer free education. £400 of a teacher's salary is paid by his school authority and the balance by the Department. The programme is prescribed by the Department of Education and courses last five or six years starting at the age of 12. Pupils take the *Intermediate Certificate* at 15 or 16 after a balanced, general curriculum and then specialize in five recognized subjects in which they sit the *Leaving Certificate* at 17 or 18. *Vocational Schools* provide primary school leavers with a general and practical training for employment, as well as providing more specialized courses in technical training. In each county these schools come under the management of a Vocational Education Committee elected by the local authority. Two-thirds of the cost is borne by the Department of Education and the balance by the local authority. Where inadequate post-primary education facilities existed a number of *comprehensive schools* have been instituted, which take all pupils from

within approximately a ten mile radius. The three-year curriculum includes a variety of compulsory and optional subjects, both academic and practical, and may lead to the *Intermediate Certificate*. After this some pupils continue at a technical school, which may be part of the same school or a separate college.

Regional technical colleges have been established in six provincial centres: Athlone, Carlow, Dundalk, Letchkenny, Sligo and Waterford. A seventh is expected to open in Galway in September 1972. The colleges provide senior, post-primary apprenticeship, technical, professional and other courses.

The gaining of certain prescribed successes in the *Leaving Certificate* examination qualifies for entrance to the two universities, which are both self governing, though they receive annual state grants. The National University of Ireland is made up of University College Dublin, University College Cork and University College Galway. St. Patrick's, Maynooth, is also a recognized College of the University. The University of Dublin consists of Trinity College Dublin.

The Department of Education provides university and other higher-education grants to students.

The total education budget is at present over £83 million. In addition the Government has been granted a loan from 1971 by the World Bank of \$13 million, with which to carry out its new policy of placing more emphasis on vocational and technical education as well as consolidating general education. The loan will help finance a \$33 million project for 24 new comprehensive schools, 30 agricultural colleges and 3 technical colleges.

Tourism

Tourism continues to be Ireland's second industry. In 1970 tourist expenditure amounted to over £77 million. There were approximately 1.25 million visitors, three fifths of whom were from the U.K. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K. (including Commonwealth countries), U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sport

Gaelic football and hurling (a form of hockey) are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), June 5 (fixed holiday to replace Whit Monday), August 7 (August Bank Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

IRELAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Irish Pound = 100 new pence.

Notes: £100, £50, £20, £10, £5, £1.

Coins: 50p, 10p, 5p, 2p, 1p, ½p.

Exchange rate: £1 Irish = £1 Sterling

38p Irish = \$1 U.S.

Decimal Currency was introduced on February 15th, 1971.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				1971* Census
Leinster . . .	4,891,144	39,741	4,851,403	1,494,544
Munster . . .	6,100,506	138,700	5,961,806	880,018
Connaught . . .	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	389,763
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	206,905
TOTAL . . .	17,367,247	343,550	17,023,697	2,971,230

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971*)

Dublin (capital) . . .	568,772	Waterford . . .	29,842
Cork . . .	122,146	Galway . . .	24,597
Limerick . . .	55,912		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(per 1,000 of population)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Birth Rate . . .	22.1	21.6	21.1	21.0	21.5	21.0
Marriage Rate . . .	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.1
Death Rate . . .	11.5	12.2	10.7	11.4	11.6	11.6

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET EMIGRATION

(1966-71*)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
5,627	6,557	12,184

*Provisional figures

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1970)

	('000)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	291
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production . . .	10
Manufacturing . . .	220
Construction . . .	74
Electricity, Gas and Water . . .	13
Commerce, Insurance and Finance . . .	172
Transport and Communication . . .	60
Public Administration and Defence . . .	47
Other Economic Activity . . .	179
TOTAL AT WORK . . .	1,066

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (acres)

YEAR	CORN CROPS	ROOT AND GREEN CROPS	FRUIT	HAY	PASTURE
1965 . . .	939,138	444,974	10,701	1,971,447	8,270,130
1966 . . .	841,100	412,400	8,400	2,020,100	8,464,700
1967 . . .	884,200	409,700	8,300	2,058,600	8,458,200
1968 . . .	904,400	393,600	7,900	2,095,300	8,467,100
1969 . . .	893,500	370,300	7,800	2,202,900*	8,427,800*
1970 . . .	942,376	364,085	8,321	2,269,942*	8,263,119

* Includes grass for silage.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (‘000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	229	182	293	406	357	375
Oats	319	279	289	281	247	203
Barley	606	628	666	740	776	769
Potatoes	1,622	1,652	1,720	1,599	1,430	1,445
Turnips	2,235	2,378	2,366	2,409	1,976	1,908
Mangels	886	780	747	769	661	562
Sugar Beet	747	693	941	1,076	902	967

DAIRY PRODUCE (‘000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . . (metric tons)	3,232	3,461	3,671	3,684	3,629
Cheese . . { " " }	18.2	25.9	29.5	28.3	28.8
Butter . . { " " }	67.5	73.0	78.1	77.5	73.2
Eggs . . (dozens)	65,534	62,495	59,871	59,086	57,300

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK*

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses and Ponies	158	143	134	125	124
Cattle	5,590	5,586	5,572	5,688	5,956
Sheep	4,664	4,239	4,077	4,006	4,082
Pigs	1,013	985	1,063	1,116	1,192
Poultry	10,793	10,593	10,492	10,335	11,231

* Figures for 1965 and 1970 are the results of complete enumerations; figures for the intervening years have been estimated from sample enumerations linked to the 1965 figures.

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY ('000 cwt.)					VALUE (£'000)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Brill	1	2	2	2	3	14	17	17	22	29
Sole	3	3	3	3	3	71	71	67	80	90
Turbot	1	2	2	2	2	16	18	16	16	24
Cod	39	58	63	53	54	153	208	210	230	268
Haddock	29	24	21	41	61	106	89	78	146	231
Hake	2	3	1	1	1	16	23	10	10	6
Herring	293	466	452	682	865	399	499	497	784	1,275
Mackerel	30	44	43	32	21	46	51	49	45	40
Plaice	28	29	43	38	33	223	225	308	304	305
Ray	22	23	27	29	29	90	96	118	131	165
Whiting	99	121	107	97	78	216	237	199	212	198
Other	79	59	72	95	146	104	102	100	125	179
TOTAL	626	834	836	1,075	1,295	1,454	1,636	1,669	2,105	2,809

INLAND FISH

YEAR	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
1965	2,869,251	712,495	113,630	18,342	387,848	66,580	797,417
1966	2,326,422	684,825	86,350	16,522	185,050	35,980	737,327
1967	2,720,930	665,242	128,980	21,075	296,405	64,647	750,964
1968	2,702,248	699,428	124,679	22,982	314,501	67,144	789,554
1969	3,403,849	1,107,788	127,272	23,864	269,568	57,552	1,189,204
1970	3,510,748	1,228,762	106,951	26,738	258,373	79,273	1,334,773

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1968	1969
Tobacco	62,588	68,532
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Chocolate Crumb, Ice Cream and other edible milk products	79,844	86,910
Grain Milling and Animal Feeding Stuffs	49,445	54,380
Bacon Factories	45,564	51,682
Slaughtering, and preparation and preserving of Meat other than by Bacon Factories	54,854	62,770
Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery	30,164	32,343
Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	31,452	33,456
Brewing (excluding Excise Duty)	23,160	25,649
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Mechanically-propelled Road and Land Vehicles	44,977	49,683
Metal Trades (excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment)	39,992	51,320
Woollen and Worsted (excluding Clothing)	23,621	26,318
Clothing (wholesale)	31,061	34,847
Mining, Quarrying, Turf Production and Bog Development	31,879	38,595
Building and Construction	108,669	119,899
Gas, Water and Electricity	52,917	58,471
Hosiery	22,045	26,253
Footwear (wholesale)	12,194	15,128
Printing and Publishing	24,607	29,469
Paper and Paper Products	21,191	24,043
Electrical Machinery	36,653	41,526
Structural Clay Products, Concrete Products, Cement, etc.	22,807	27,076
Chemicals and Drugs	20,221	24,421
Fertilizers	18,308	23,067
Jute, Canvas, Rayon, Nylon, Cordage and Miscellaneous Textile Manufactures	13,916	15,519
Canning of Fruit and Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, etc.	13,580	15,715
Linen and Cotton, Spinning, Weaving, etc.	11,445	11,480
All Other Industries	198,213	226,286
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,125,371	1,274,830

FINANCE

£1=100 pence.

38p=U.S. \$1.

£100=U.S. \$260.

BUDGET

(1971-72 Estimates)

REVENUE	£million	EXPENDITURE	£million
Customs	93.4	Debt Service	113.4
Excise	99.6	Agriculture etc.	94.1
Estate Duties, etc.	8.0	Defence	19.2
Income Tax and Surtax	144.4	Justice (including Police)	17.4
Corporation Profits Tax, etc.	21.7	Education	72.3
Motor Vehicle Duties	17.9	Social Welfare	78.9
Stamp Duties	7.0	Health	45.3
Post Office Services	36.6	Postal Services	26.8
Turnover Tax	48.5	Superannuation	17.6
Wholesale Tax	30.7	Transport	16.8
TOTAL (incl. other items)	551.0	TOTAL (incl. other items)	551.0

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	1,080.9	1,205	1,334
Income from abroad	60.8	61	64
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	1,141.7	1,266	1,398
Less depreciation allowances	95.5	107	118
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,046.2	1,159	1,280
of which:			
Compensation of employees	615.8	701	791
Other domestic income	386.0	411	439
Indirect taxes less subsidies	176.9	215	250
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	1,223.1	1,374	1,530
Depreciation allowances	95.5	107	118
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE .	1,318.6	1,481	1,648
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	16.3	69	62
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,302.3	1,412	1,586
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	902.0	1,010	1,109
Government consumption expenditure	165.1	192	228
Gross fixed capital formation	251.0	329	353
Increase in stocks	16.8	19	20

* Provisional figures.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

1968: £133,800,000.

1969: £143,100,000.

1970: £159,100,000.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(August 1953=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	DRINK AND TOBACCO	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	ALL ITEMS
1966 . . .	141.7	123.2	134.4	166.3	181.7	126.9	160.9	148.2
1967 . . .	144.4	125.0	139.1	176.4	191.3	132.4	166.4	152.9
1968 . . .	152.7	127.1	144.0	188.6	199.3	135.0	174.4	160.1
1969 . . .	161.9	131.5	151.5	209.0	221.8	144.8	187.9	172.0
1970 . . .	174.3	142.6	165.1	228.5	236.5	156.5	205.7	186.1
1971* . . .	185.0	154.4	182.2	245.9	247.7	167.7	228.3	200.6

* Jan. to mid-August.

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Current Receipts:</i>				
Merchandise exports (f.o.b.)*	846.0	854.0	950.1	1,092.8
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	46.1	50.9	52.1	57.4
Tourism and travel	191.3	181.7	187.4	185.8
Income from capital	127.1	122.4	122.2	136.6
Total (incl. other items)	1,375.3	1,387.5	1,513.1	1,699.2
<i>Current Expenditure:</i>				
Merchandise imports (c.i.f.)*	1,122.9	1,221.6	1,452.6	1,603.4
Emigrants' remittances and legacies	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Tourism and travel	83.6	87.1	90.7	99.8
Outgo from capital	76.2	65.8	77.8	90.5
Total (incl. other items)	1,332.9	1,426.7	1,679.3	1,856.0
BALANCE	42.4	-39.2	-166.2	-156.8

* Adjusted for Balance of Payments purposes.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (£'000)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
World Bank (IBRD)	1,023	1,440	n.a.
International Development Association (IDA)	—	—	n.a.
United Nations Agencies	340	338	408
Other	86	14	20
TOTAL	1,449	1,792	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
1967	392,260	276,459
1968	496,093	323,411
1969	589,753	358,531
1970	653,607	416,422
1971 (Jan.-June*)	396,925	254,601

*Includes trade of Shannon Free Airport

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(£'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Animals	15,175	16,571	20,552
Cereals	15,293	11,414	13,793
Fruit and Vegetables	13,344	14,701	15,025
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa	10,873	10,566	11,248
Feeding Stuffs	8,009	8,244	10,380
Drink	4,094	4,163	4,661
Tobacco	8,540	9,757	5,276
Rubber	1,722	1,578	2,379
Wood	10,516	11,117	10,784
Pulp and Waste Paper	2,597	2,724	3,377
Textile Fibres	11,133	11,454	11,795
Fertilisers and Minerals	7,165	7,260	7,134
Coal and Coke	8,350	8,480	9,717
Petroleum	32,185	35,610	43,051
Oils and Fats	2,568	2,750	4,053
Chemicals and Plastics	47,926	53,011	61,328
Leather Goods	3,000	4,146	4,136
Rubber Goods	3,479	4,341	5,357
Wood Products	3,249	4,155	3,968
Paper Manufactures	13,590	16,249	18,201
Textiles	32,239	38,513	43,340
Non-metallic Manufactures	6,238	8,514	10,569
Iron and Steel	14,857	19,686	22,286
Non-ferrous Metals	10,302	11,670	12,120
Metal Manufactures	16,851	19,822	23,739
Machinery (non-electric)	60,077	82,193	89,336
Electrical Machinery	24,755	31,033	38,363
Transport Equipment	34,950	58,072	52,877

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Animals	57,986	54,718	56,890
Meat	59,201	66,501	75,111
Dairy Products and Eggs	21,807	21,663	26,302
Fish and Fish Preparations	2,609	3,568	4,601
Fruit and Vegetables	4,424	5,697	6,120
Cocoa and Chocolate	9,869	9,226	11,154
Feeding Stuffs	3,335	4,205	5,841
Drink and Tobacco	11,726	11,947	13,828
Raw Fibres	4,674	4,794	4,030
Metal Ores and Scrap	10,957	19,659	20,991
Petroleum Products	2,426	3,645	4,246
Chemicals	12,568	17,346	18,383
Leather Goods	4,682	5,173	6,090
Rubber Goods	684	1,261	4,367
Paper and Paperboard	3,891	4,206	4,784
Textiles	16,580	18,234	23,474
Non-metallic Manufactures	6,335	6,176	7,165
Metal Manufactures	5,914	5,998	6,187
Machinery and Transport Equipment	19,494	20,474	28,590
Parcel Post and Special Transactions	13,955	13,917	17,028

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES
(£'000)

	IMPORTS			DOMESTIC EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	2,440	2,661	3,948	354	314	290
Australia	4,094	3,712	3,708	1,554	2,197	2,590
Belgium	6,718	7,562	9,615	5,147	5,096	7,034
Canada	9,429	9,000	10,476	4,063	4,437	5,982
Denmark	4,312	5,098	8,113	517	435	660
Finland	6,938	7,969	8,119	182	241	325
France	15,079	16,774	21,106	9,902	13,177	13,482
German Federal Republic	36,284	43,367	46,048	7,942	10,569	12,265
Ghana	2,116	3,173	2,299	84	145	53
Great Britain	233,186	285,455	319,755	185,317	189,643	220,550
India	3,885	3,893	3,700	66	38	32
Iran	2,834	5,382	4,744	70	114	113
Iraq	7,667	2,999	1,832	52	45	47
Israel	2,066	1,810	2,440	157	168	395
Italy	7,636	9,952	12,945	1,657	4,680	6,801
Japan	4,834	6,124	6,397	2,068	2,295	4,020
Mexico	182	77	130	977	598	929
Morocco	3,037	2,454	2,734	800	695	481
Netherlands	14,690	14,207	17,533	4,432	7,105	9,381
Northern Ireland	20,096	24,583	29,831	41,129	46,690	53,492
Norway	2,986	2,520	3,169	459	613	1,841
Poland	4,968	5,457	7,591	549	1,131	2,134
Saudi Arabia	3,213	4,892	6,876	165	120	104
South Africa	2,424	2,379	2,044	755	997	1,420
Spain	2,715	3,880	4,108	1,847	3,426	2,274
Sweden	8,950	10,397	11,146	1,559	2,423	1,150
Switzerland	3,829	5,799	4,676	908	1,810	1,966
U.S.S.R.	2,754	1,785	1,572	308	224	21
United States of America	36,621	52,509	45,988	31,878	38,060	41,589
Venezuela	—	0	2	1,170	1,587	839

TOURISM

ROUTE	No. of Visits ('000)		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (Days)				ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (£ million)		
	1969	1970		1968	1969	1970		1969	1970
Travelling via U.K. or N. Ireland	15,299	16,386	Visitors coming via U.K. or N. Ireland	1.4	1.5	1.4	Cross-channel and Cross-border Visitors*	64.4	62.1
Direct from other countries	185	191					Overseas Visitors	13.7	15.3
TOTAL	15,484	14,577					TOTAL	78.1	77.4

* Includes day trippers.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
('000)

	YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
Passengers Conveyed	8,890	9,549	9,957	10,332
Passenger Train Mileage	4,341	4,509	4,701	4,778
Freight Tonnage	2,861	3,154	3,055	3,308
Freight Train Mileage	3,197	3,184	3,163	3,302

IRELAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1968*	1969*	1970
Private Cars	348,278	375,265	389,338
Goods Vehicles	47,598	49,005	48,751
Public Service Vehicles	6,308	6,330	6,133
Motor Cycles	46,399	43,900	40,951

*Estimates.

SHIPPING*

	1968		1969		1970	
	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)
Foreign Trade	13,344	13,869	14,613	20,255	13,738	25,543
Coastal Trade	1,483	908	1,315	878	1,290	1,026

* Number and net registered tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast.

CIVIL AVIATION

(*Aer Lingus*)
('000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Passengers conveyed	1,120.5	1,204.4	1,392.4	1,372.8
Cargo (tons)	19.99	23.99	30.28	32.2
Mail (tons)	n.a.	n.a.	2.74	2.39

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970
Telephones	274,134	307,500
Radio Licences	171,791	149,821
Television Licences	394,349	415,918
Books Published (No. of titles)	n.a.	615
Daily Newspapers	7	7

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS		STUDENTS (Whole-time)
		Whole-time	Part-time	
Primary Schools	4,142	15,000†	—	496,426
Secondary Schools	627	7,507	2,096	146,823
Vocational Schools:				
Continuation Education	289	3,488	2,879	44,089
Technical Education				
Comprehensive Schools	4	97	8	3,286
Teacher Training College	12	n.a.	n.a.	1,400
Preparatory Colleges	1	n.a.	n.a.	1,759
University Colleges	5*	n.a.	n.a.	20
				18,570

* Comprising two universities.

† Approximate.

Source: Central Statistics Office; Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament (Dáil Éireann) on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937.

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is Éire or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government; to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges, and, on the nomination of Dáil Éireann, appoints the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and, on the nomination of the Taoiseach and with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann, the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of the Oireachtas, to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a Referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The Oireachtas or National Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called Dáil Éireann, and a Senate, called Seanad Éireann. The Dáil consists of 144 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Taoiseach (Prime Minister), six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing: (1) National Language and Culture, Literature, Art, Education, and such professional interests

as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

POWERS OF THE SENATE

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the Dáil, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to Dáil Éireann and consists of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Taoiseach (Prime Minister).

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. The special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the majority of the citizens is recognised by the State. The other religious denominations existing in the country at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution are also recognised.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of the Oireachtas, but not cognisable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a Referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ÉAMON DE VALÉRA.

THE CABINET

(Fianna Fáil, formed May 1970)

(February 1972)

Taoiseach (Prime Minister): JOHN LYNCH.
Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Health:
ERSKINE H. CHILDERS.
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries: JAMES GIBBONS.
Minister for Local Government: ROBERT MOLLOY.
Minister for Justice: DES O'MALLEY.
Minister for External Affairs: Dr. PATRICK HILLERY.
Minister for Finance and Minister for the Gaeltacht:
GEORGE COLLEY.
Minister for Transport and Power: BRIAN LENIHAN.
Minister for Labour and Minister for Social Welfare:
JOSEPH BRENNAN.

Minister for Industry and Commerce: PATRICK LALOR.
Minister for Lands: SEAN FLANAGAN.
Minister for Education: PÁDRAIG FAULKNER.
Minister for Defence: GERRY CRONIN.
Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: GERARD COLLINS.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. THOMAS L. O'CARROLL.
Officer Commanding the Air Corps: Col. PADDY SWAN.
Commanding Officer, Naval Service: Captain T. McKENNA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRELAND

(Dublin unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive (E); *Ambassador:* SANTOS GONI DEMARCHI.
Australia: Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* RALPH HONNER.
Austria: 5 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *ambassador:* Dr. EDITH RABL.
Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES SMETS.
Canada: 10 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES J. MCCARDLE.
Denmark: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Finland: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
France: 36 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL D'HARCOURT.
Germany (Federal Republic): 43 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* KARL KUNO OVERBECK.
Iceland: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).
India: 58 Upper Leeson St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHANTILAH VITHALBHAI PATEL.
Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square (E); *Ambassador:* GOFFREDO BIONDI MORRA DI SAN MARTINO.
Japan: 8 Wellington Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NISSI SATO.
Malaysia: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Netherlands: 160 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD FRANÇOIS BENTINCK VAN SCHOONHETEN.
New Zealand: Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England (E).
Nigeria: 15 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SULE DEDE KOLO.
Norway: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Pakistan: London, S.W.1, England (E).
Portugal: 14 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO ALEXANDRE DA ROCHA FONTES.
Spain: Ailesbury House, Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARIA SARO POSADO.
Sweden: 31 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* BJÖRN AXEL EJVIND BRATT.
Switzerland: 6 Ailesbury Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE KELLER.
Turkey: Paris 16e, France (E).
United Kingdom: 39 Merrion Square (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN HOWARD PECK, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. J. MOORE.
Vatican: Apostolic Nunciature, Phoenix Park; *Papal Nuncio:* Most Rev. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

IRELAND—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 1966)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
ÉAMON DE VALÉRA (Fianna Fáil)	558,635
T. F. O'HIGGINS (Fine Gael)	548,243

PARLIAMENT

(OIREACHTAS)

Two Houses—Dáil Éireann (*House of Representatives*), with 144 members, and Seanad Éireann (*The Senate*), with 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

Speaker of Dáil Éireann: CORMAC BRESLIN, T.D.

GENERAL ELECTION

(June 1969)

PARTY	SEATS IN THE DÁIL	NO OF VOTES
Fianna Fáil	75	602,234
Fine Gael	50	449,749
Labour	18	224,498
Independents	1	42,472

STATE OF PARTIES

(February 1972)

PARTY	SEATS IN THE DÁIL
Fianna Fáil	72
Fine Gael	51
Labour	17
Independents	3
Aontacht Éireann	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (*The Republican Party*): was formed in 1926 and provided the Government of Ireland from 1932 to 1948, from 1951 to 1954, and 1957 to date, with ÉAMON DE VALÉRA, President of the organization, as Taoiseach (Prime Minister) until his election as President of Ireland in June 1959, when he was succeeded in both posts by SEÁN F. LEMASS. JOHN LYNCH, T.D., became Taoiseach and President of Fianna Fáil on the resignation of SEÁN LEMASS in November 1966. It has 2,000 branches and 72 members in the Dáil. Gen. Sec. Senator THOMAS MULLINS. Offices: 13 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): Formed in September 1933 by the amalgamation of Cumann na nGaedheal (the Cosgrave Party), the Centre Party (formerly the Farmers' Party), and the National Guard (formerly the Army Comrades Association). It has 51 members in the Dáil. Leader LIAM COSGRAVE, T.D.; Gen. Sec. Comdt. J. W. SANFEY; Hon. Secs. GERRY L'ESTRANGE, T.D., PATRICK J. LINDSAY, S.C. Offices: 16 Hume St., Dublin 2.

The Labour Party originated with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. Chair. of the Party R. J. CONNOLLY; Vice-Chair. NIAL GREENE; Leader of Parliamentary Labour Party BRENDAN CORISH, T.D.; Gen. Sec. BRENDAN HALLIGAN. Offices: 20 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin; Publ. *Labour News* (Monthly).

Sinn Féin (*Ourselves Alone*): 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1905; aims: to end British occupation of Irish Territory, to end partition rule in Ireland and to establish a Democratic Socialist Republic of all Ireland. Since January 1970 split from the Northern Ireland party, on adopting a Marxist programme. Pres. TOMAS MAC GÍOLLA Publ. *United Irishman*: circ. 58,000.

Aontacht Éireann (*Republican Unity Party*): 53 Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1971; has one member in the Dáil; Leader KEVIN BOLAND.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their functions. The jurisdiction and organization of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act, 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1968.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of Ireland may, before signing any Bill, refer it to the Supreme Court, to decide whether it is constitutional.

IRELAND—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the Court or the Attorney-General certifies that a point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and six other Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £600 in contract and tort, £1,000 in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements, £2,000 in equity, and £5,000 in probate and administration, but where the parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. A Circuit Judge is assigned to each circuit and two to the Dublin circuit. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in

contract and tort (except slander, libel, criminal conversation, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £50. In actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements the jurisdiction extends to £100.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

Legislation is in train to increase the civil jurisdiction of the District Court and the Circuit Court and to abolish the use of judges in civil cases in the Circuit Court.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

An tOónórach CEARBHALL Ó DÁLAIGH, Chief Justice.
Hon. BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. F. GARDNER BUDD.
Hon. WILLIAM O'B. FITZGERALD.
Hon. RICHARD F. X. McLoughlin.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

An tOónórach AINDRIAS Ó CAOIMH, President.
Hon. JOHN KENNY.
Hon. GEORGE D. MURNAGHAN.
Hon. SEAMUS HENCHY.
An tOónórach SEÁN DE BUTTLÉIR.
Hon. DENIS PRINGLE.
Hon. FRANK GRIFFIN.

RELIGION

The religious professions of the population are approximately as follows: Roman Catholics 2,700,000; the Church of Ireland (Anglicans) 100,000; Presbyterians 20,000; Methodists 8,000; all others 10,000.

The organization of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All-Ireland and the Protestant Episcopalian Primate of All-Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. DERMOT RYAN, M.A., S.T.L., L.S.S., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. JOSEPH CUNNANE, St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of secondary education.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. JAMES McCANN, D.D., The Palace, Armagh, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D.

17 Temple Road, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. F. RUPERT GIBSON, B.A., D.D.

Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., B.D.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

90 Osborne Park, Belfast, BT9 6JQ.

President: Rev. GEORGE E. GOOD, M.A.

THE PRESS

The Constitution of Ireland provides for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizens including free expression of opinion. However, the powerful position of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland tends to moderate editorial policy and discourages discussion on certain controversial issues such as birth control. The right of a journalist's professional secrecy is not recognized by the Irish courts.

The Irish newspapers, with the exception of the *Times* of Dublin, contain little foreign news when compared with those of other countries, and little news of crime and none of crimes of violence. Instead they tend to concentrate on sport, business and finance, society and news of interest to women, literature and education, religion, Irish history and antiquities. Discontent with Irish newspapers is seen in the large number of subscriptions to British newspapers sold in Ireland.

Ireland has three daily newspapers, the *Irish Times*, the *Irish Independent* and the *Irish Press*. The *Irish Independent* and the *Irish Press* are distributed nationally and each have evening editions, the *Evening Herald* and the *Evening Press*. The *Irish Times* is liberal in tone, attracting young readers who have increased its circulation by over 8,000 since 1966.

NEWSPAPERS

DUBLIN

DAILIES

Evening Herald: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1891; independent; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; circ. 139,327.

Evening Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1954; Editor CONOR O'BRIEN; circ. 150,470.

Irish Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; London Editor JAMES NICOLL; circ. 170,720.

Irish Press: Burgh Quay; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1931; independent; Editor T. P. COOGAN.

Irish Times, The: 31 Westmoreland St.; London Office: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent; daily; Editor DOUGLAS GAGEBY; Man. Dir. Major T. B. McDOWELL; circ. 57,443.

WEEKLIES

Business and Finance, Creation Group Ltd.: P.O.B. 320, Botanic Rd., Dublin 9; f. 1964; Editor: JAMES MILTON; circ. 8,000.

Catholic Standard, The: 11 Talbot St., Dublin 1; London Office: 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1938; Editor DONAL MOONEY; Gen. Man. MICHAEL T. DENNEHY; circ. 22,449.

Inniu: 29 Lower O'Connell St.; f. 1943; Friday; national weekly; in Irish; Editor CIARAN O'NUALLAIN.

Iris Oifigiúil: Stationery Office; f. 1922 (as *Dublin Gazette* 1905); Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under Govt. authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.

Irish Law Times: Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER.

Irish Weekly Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; Thursday; non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE.

Sunday Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1905; non-party; Editor HECTOR G. C. LEGGE; circ. 349,348.

Sunday Press, The: Irish Press House, O'Connell St., Dublin 1; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1949; independent; Editor VINCENT JENNINGS; circ. 422,114.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Cork Examiner: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor T. CRAMER; circ. 59,206.

Evening Echo: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1892; Editor C. S. HENRY; circ. 34,353.

OTHERS

Anglo-Celt: Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; London Office: 30 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1846; nationalist weekly, Friday; Editor E. T. O'HANLON.

Argus, The: Argus (1952) Ltd., 6 Peter St., Drogheda, Co. Louth; Church Square, Monaghan; London Office: 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1835; National Agricultural Republican weekly; Editor F. F. FAULKNER; circ. 14,395.

Clare Champion: O'Connell Street, Ennis, Co. Clare; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; Independent; weekly; circ. 20,307.

Connacht Tribune and Connacht Sentinel: Market St., Galway; London Office: 134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; nationalist; weekly; Friday; Editor J. FITZGERALD.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosbie and Co. Ltd., 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1850; National weekly (Thursday); Editor J. A. CULLEN; circ. 29,000.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop St., Drogheda, Co. Louth; f. 1884; weekly (Thursday); Editor B. CONYNHAM; circ. 15,300.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl Street, Dundalk; f. 1849; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor T. P. ROE.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park Road, Enniscorthy; f. 1902; independent weekly, Friday.

Enniscorthy Guardian: Props. The People Newspapers Ltd. Wexford; f. 1881; weekly (Saturday); Editor G. BRENN; circ. 5,831.

Kerryman, The: 5 Rock Street, Tralee, Co. Kerry; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1904; Independent weekly (Saturday); Editor CORNELIUS CASEY; circ. 43,124.

Kilkenny People: High Street, Kilkenny; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1892; Independent Nationalist weekly; Editor and Managing Dir. JOHN E. KERRY KEANE; circ. 18,850.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote Street, Portlaoighise; London Office 177-178 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1831; independent weekly (Saturday); circ. 8,200.

Leinster Leader: 19 South Main St., Naas, Co. Kildare; London Office: 173 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1880; Nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor W. BRITTON; circ. 13,150.

IRELAND—(THE PRESS)

- Limerick Chronicle:** 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN.
- Limerick Leader:** 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN; circ.: Monday and Wednesday 3,911, Friday c. 28,000.
- Limerick Weekly Echo:** Glentworth St., Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor T. P. MORRIS; circ. 9,742.
- Longford Leader:** Market Square, Longford; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1897; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor L. J. FARRELL; circ. 11,000.
- Mayo News:** Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Wednesday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.
- Midland Tribune, Tipperary Sentinel and Offaly County Vindicator:** J. I. Fanning, Emmet St., Birr, Offaly, f. 1881; weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.
- Munster Express:** 37-38 Quay, Waterford; London Representative: J. T. Robson & Co., 5-7 Eldon Chambers, 30 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1859; Independent; thrice weekly; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,571.
- Nationalist and Leinster Times:** 42 Tullow St., Carlow, Co. Carlow; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1888 (as *Carlow Nationalist* 1883); Independent; Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 19,558.
- Nationalist and Munster Advertiser:** Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Market Street, Clonmel, Tipperary; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C. 1; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday and Saturday; Editor WILLIAM DARMODY; circ. 14,500.
- New Ross Standard:** Wexford; f. 1880; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd; Editor G. BREEN; circ. 5,438.
- People, The:** Wexford; f. 1850; weekly (Saturday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd; Editor G. BREEN; circ. 8,586.
- Roscommon Herald:** Herald Works, Boyle; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C. 2; f. 1859; nationalist weekly (Friday); circ. 13,000.
- Sligo Champion:** Wine St., Sligo; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor T. PALMER.
- Southern Star:** Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,722.
- Tipperary Star:** Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Friday); Editor WILLIAM MYLES; circ. 12,265.
- Waterford News and Star:** O'Connell St., Waterford; London Office: Fleet House, Fleet St., E.C. 4; f. 1848; Tuesday and Friday; Editor P. O'NEILL; circ. 10,254.
- Western People:** Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C. 1; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Thursday Country Edition); Man. Editor JAMES MCGUIRE; circ. 31,091.
- Westmeath Independent:** Independent Office, Athlone; London Office: Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4; f. 1884; weekly, Sat.; Editor J. GLENNON.
- Wicklow People:** Wexford; f. 1882; weekly (Saturday); Editor G. BREEN; circ. 11,058.

POPULAR PERIODICALS (DUBLIN)

- Amarach (Tomorrow):** 51 Mountjoy St., Dublin 7; f. 1956; news and articles: in Irish; Editor P. O'CEALLAIGH; weekly.

- Catholic Digest:** 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1946; monthly; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON.
- Creation:** Creation House, Grafton Street; f. 1956; fashion and decor; monthly; Editors NUALA McLAUGHLIN, S. O'SULLIVAN, UNSEANN MACBOIN; circ. 9,458.
- Dublin Opinion:** 67 Middle Abbey Street; f. 1916; humorous monthly; Editors T. J. COLLINS, C. E. KELLY.
- Ireland of the Welcomes:** Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; f. 1952; every two months; Editor ELIZABETH HEALEY; circ. 50,000.
- Ireland's Own:** Wexford; f. 1902; weekly; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading; Editor JOHN McDONNELL; circ. 41,367.
- Irish Catholic:** 55 Lower Gardiner Street; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 45,000.
- Irish Field:** 31 Westmorland St.; f. 1894 (as *Irish Sportsman* 1870); weekly; horse-racing and breeding; Proprs. The Irish Times Ltd; Editor V. LAMB; circ. 10,891.
- Irish Tatler & Sketch:** 30 Molesworth St., Dublin 2; f. 1890; monthly; Man. Dir. DESMOND O'NEILL; Editor MARY A. ANDERSON.
- Junior Digest:** 5 Ailesbury Gardens, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1937; an international teenage magazine of a high literary and cultural standard; monthly; Editor PETER J. O'DONNELL.
- Social and Personal:** 29-30 Fleet Street; f. 1949; social, travel, fashion and theatre and cinema; monthly; Editor W. J. MURRAN.
- Stream and Field in Ireland:** 30 Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1; f. 1952; monthly; Exec. M. M. EATON.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS (DUBLIN)

- Farmers' Gazette:** 179 Pearse Street; f. 1842; weekly; Editor C. S. MILLINGTON; circ. 7,000.
- Futura:** 38 Merrion Square; f. 1962; drapery trade; Exec. J. L. WOOTTON.
- Hibernia:** National Review, 179 Pearse St.; f. 1937; fortnightly; political, economic, cultural, literary review, also financial section; international; Man. Editor JOHN MULCAHY; circ. 8,229.
- Irish Farmers' Journal:** The Irish Farm Centre Blucbell, Dublin 12; f. 1950; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 70,391.
- Irish Industry:** 58 Middle Abbey St.; f. 1932; monthly; also *Irish Industrial Year Book* (annually).
- Irish Radio & Electrical Journal:** 38 Merrion Square; f. 1943; covers all aspects of the electrical industry; Exec. Editor J. L. WOOTTON.
- Irish Statistical Bulletin:** Stationery Office; f. 1925; quarterly.
- Leader, The:** 20 Fairview; f. 1900; monthly; an independent advocate of a strong nationalist policy; Man. Dir. D. MORAN; Editor Miss N. MORAN.
- Motoring Life:** 39 Lower Ormond Quay; f. 1948; monthly; circ. 8,741.
- Music World:** 12 Merrion Square; monthly; Editor TOM MERRY.
- Nonplus:** 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.
- Pioneer, The:** 27 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. DARGAN; circ. 41,000.
- Rosc:** 6 St. Fhearchair, Baile Átha Cliath 2; f. 1953; current affairs; monthly; Gen. Man. DONNCHADH Ó HAODHA; Editor PADRAIG Ó FEARGHAIL; circ. 6,000.

IRELAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Studies: 35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religion and science.

Timire an Chroí Naofa (*Gaelic Messenger*): 28 Upper Sherrard Street; f. 1911; Irish literary; quarterly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Provincial Newspapers Association of Ireland: 24 Damo St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; 47 mems. association of Irish Provincial newspapers; Prcs. W. P. O'HANLON; Sec. UNA SHERIDAN.

Guild of Irish Journalists: Pres. J. MACSWEENEY; Sec. R. A. BRANHAM, A.I.S., "Dingley Dell", Bird Avenue, Clonskeagh, Dublin; 50 mems.

Institute of Journalists: Headquarters: London; Chair. of Dublin branch DESMOND HICKEY; Sec. PAUL KAVANAGH, c/o *Dundalk Democrat*, Co. Louth; Irish mems. about 50.

Irish Printing Federation: 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; Dir. R. R. YATES HALE.

National Union of Journalists (Irish Council): Headquarters: London; Liberty Hall, Dublin; the Irish Council includes Northern Ireland; 1,400 mems.; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Sec. MAURICE HICKEY; National Executive Members PATRICK NOLAN (Republic of Ireland), IVAN PEEBLES (Northern Ireland); Irish Organizer JAMES EADIE.

PUBLISHERS

DUBLIN

Anvil Books Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2.

Brunswick Press Ltd.: 179 Pearso St.; f. 1842; Dirs. C. T. ALLMAN (Chair. and Managing), P. ALLMAN, Miss L. ALLMAN, B. ALLMAN.

Guala Press, The: 116 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; f. 1903; publishes books formerly selected by W. B. Yeats; Dirs. M. B. YEATS, ANNE YEATS, LIAM MILLER, THOMAS KINSELLA.

Dolmen Press Ltd., The: 8 Herbert Place; poetry, literary; Dir. LIAM MILLER.

Duffy, James & Co. Ltd.: 21 Shaw St., Dublin 2; f. 1830; official Catholic publications, religious books, works of Irish interest, and plays; Man. Dir. EOIN O'KEEFFE.

Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd.: Talbot St.; f. 1877, inc. 1910; incorporates Longman Brown & Nolan Ltd; school textbooks; Chair. R. H. LYON; Man. Dir. A. TARBETT; Sec. J. HARRISON.

Fallon, G. J., Ltd.: 43 Parkgate St.; f. 1927; educational publishers; Dirs. J. J. O'LEARY (Chair.), J. H. G. McMAHON (Deputy Chair.), T. R. HART (Man. Dir.), W. J. O'LEARY, B. A. SLOWEY, E. WHITE.

Allen Figgis and Co. Ltd.: 7 Dawson St.; Dir. S. E. ALLEN FIGGIS.

General Publications Ltd.: 59 Merrion Square; f. 1967; general.

Gill, M. H., & Son, Ltd.: 50 Upper O'Connell Street; f. 1856; Roman-Catholic and Irish literature and general educational text-books; Man. Dir. W. J. GILL.

Golden Eagle Books Ltd.: 28 Westland Row; f. 1947; fiction, biography, travel, religious; Man. Dir. General SEÁN McEOIN, T.D.

Harpers Publications Ltd.: 29-30 Fleet Street; magazines, etc.

Irish & Overseas Publishing Co. Ltd.: 90 Lower Baggot St.

Irish Annuals Press Ltd.: Dublin; magazines, annuals, etc.

Irish Art Publications: 2 Capel Street; magazines, annuals, etc.

Irish University Press: Shannon, County Clare; f. 1967; history, music, art, philosophy, reference, religion, social science, university textbooks; Chair. J. J. O'LEARY; Treas. B. A. SLOWEY; Deputy Chair. T. M. McMANUS.

Irish Wheelman Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 11-13 Findlater Place, Upper O'Connell Street; magazines, etc.

McEvoy Press Ltd.: 58 Middle Abbey St., Dublin 1; f. 1932; magazines, annuals, etc.

Morris & Co.: 1-2 Rutland Place, Cavendish Row; f. 1935; novels, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. G. I. MORRIS.

Mount Salus Press Ltd.: Tritonville Rd., Sandymount; printers and publishers; magazines, calendars, cards, etc.; Chair. N. F. JUDD.

Moynihan Publishing Co.: 2 Capel Street; magazines.

National Press, The: 2 Wellington Road, Ballsbridge; f. 1935; fiction, educational and periodicals; Dir. P. F. G. CANNON; Sec. M. A. WALSH.

Phoenix Publishing Co. Ltd.: 58 Upper O'Connell St.; f. 1922; subscription publishers of standard works and special editions; Dirs. F. P. MURPHY (Chair.), J. P. WESTBY, C. GORE-GRIMES.

Runa Press: Monkstown, Dublin; book publishers.

Sáirséal agus Dill: 37 Br na hArdpháirce, Dublin 6; f. 1955; general literature and textbooks in Irish; Sec. Eibhlín ní MhaolÉóin.

Scepter Publishers Ltd.: 11 Ely Place; f. 1959; Principal Officers MICHAEL ADAMS, OLIVE COTTER; general books.

Talbot Press, Ltd.: Talbot St.; f. 1917; books on Ireland; Dirs. A. TARBETT, J. HARRISON.

Three Candles, Ltd., The: Aston Place, Fleet Street; f. 1926; biography, history, Gaelic, juvenile, archaeology, topography, bibliography, songs, verse; Man. Dir. OWEN P. WARD, M.A., B.Sc.

CORK

Mercier Press Ltd., The: 4 Bridge Street; f. 1944; Irish and religious; Dirs. Capt. J. M. FEEHAN, JOHN O'CONNOR, M. P. FEEHAN, P. DUGGAN, P. McGRATH.

DUNDALK

Dundalgan Press (W. Tempest) Ltd.: Crowe St.; f. 1859; historical and biographical works; Man. Dir. W. C. TEMPEST; Sec. MONICA V. CARROLL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Autonomous statutory corporation, f. under the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, controls and operates radio and television in the Republic. The capital is financed by repayable State loans to a permitted limit of £3m. and surpluses earned on the operating account, and the current expenditure by net licence revenue and sale of advertising time. Governed by Authority of nine, appointed by Govt.; Chair. D. O. MORÁIN; Dir.-Gen. T. P. HARDIMAN.

RADIO

Radio Telefís Éireann: Henry St., Dublin 1; Controller of Programmes: R. Ó FARACHÁIN.

Radio service began January 1, 1926: Now broadcasts on three medium wave transmitters (Athlone, 530m., Dublin and Cork, 240m.) and 5 VHF-FM transmitters. Hours of broadcasting, approx. 102 hours weekly. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time.

Number of radio licences (1970): 583,000.

TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Donnybrook, Dublin 4; Controller of Programmes M. GARVEY; Head of News J. P. McGUINNESS.

Transmission commenced with one 405 line transmitter at Kippure, December 31, 1961. Reception now available to 98 per cent of population from 5 main transmitters (Kippure, Co. Dublin, 405/625; Truskmore, Co. Sligo, 405/625; Mount Leinster, Co. Carlow; Mullaghinish, Co. Cork and Maghera, Co. Clare—all 625) and 15 low-power transmitters. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time. Regular transmissions: approx. 44 hrs. weekly. Additionally, educational programmes for schools, amounting to 6½-7 hours a week, are broadcast for about 33 weeks in the year.

Estimated number of television sets (1970): 509,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

Central Bank of Ireland (*Banc Ceannais na hÉireann*): Fitzwilliam House, Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; est. by the Central Bank Act, 1942, to be the principal currency authority in the State and to supersede the Currency Commission: commenced to operate 1943; cap., auth. £40,000, p.u. £24,000; all held by the Minister for Finance; Gov. THOMAS K. WHITTAKER; publs *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: P.O.B. 452, 8 Burlington Rd., Dublin 4; inc. 1972 following the merger of Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd. and Royal Bank of Ireland Ltd.; Chair. E. M. R. O'DRISCOLL; Chief Executive NIALL J. EBRILL.

Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 85 Merrion Square, Dublin 2; inc. 1950; cap., auth. £150,000, issued £125,000; Dirs. GEORGE ANSLEY (Chair.), Vicomte DE RIBES, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, DERRICK MORLEY.

Bank of Ireland: College Green, P.O.B. 9A, Dublin 2; f. 1783; during 1970 the National Bank of Ireland Ltd., and the Hibernian Bank Ltd. were fully merged with the Bank of Ireland; cap. auth. £11.5m., issued £11m. (year ended Dec. 31st, 1969); Gov. JOHN A. RYAN; Deputy Gov. ROBERT C. LEWIS-CROSBY; Group Man. Dir. ROBERT I. MORRISON.

Chase and Bank of Ireland Ltd. (International) Ltd.: College Green, Dublin 2; f. 1968; cap. £1m., 50 per cent Bank of Ireland, Dublin, 50 per cent Chase Manhattan Bank, New York; Chair. D. S. A. CARROLL; Vice-Chair. L. G. MURPHY; Pres. KING LOWE.

Commercial Banking Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 55 Aungier St., Dublin 2; f. 1893; 4 brs; cap. p.u. £15,000; Man. Dir. D. C. CULLY; Gen. Man. J. A. LANE.

Guinness and Mahon: 17 College Green, Dublin 2; affiliated to Guinness, Mahon and Co. Ltd., London; reg. in Ireland 1942; cap. auth. and issued £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £250,000; Chair. HENRY EUSTACE GUINNESS; Manager H. B. HARRISON.

Investment Bank of Ireland Ltd.: 91 Pembroke Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1966; cap. p.u. £500,000; Chair. W. D. FINLAY.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: G.P.O., Dublin 1; No. of Accounts 1,770,000 (804,000 active, 966,000 inactive) worth £139m. (Dec. 1970).

Association of Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland: c/o Cork Savings Bank, 1 Lapps Quay, Cork; No. of Accounts, 122,000, worth £22.2m.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Institute of Bankers in Ireland, The: Nassau House, Dublin 2; f. 1898; Pres. A. G. QUIRKE; Sec. BASIL GREER.

Irish Bank Officials' Association: 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. J. TITTERINGTON.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Irish Stock Exchange: 24-28 Anglesea St.; f. 1799; 105 mems.; Pres. W. C. GOODBODY; Sec. WILLIAM A. E. CAMPBELL.

INSURANCE

Argosy Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Anglesea Street, Dublin; f. 1932; cap. auth. £25,000; livestock, marine.

Hibernian Insurance Company Limited: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1908; previously Hibernian Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire and general; cap. p.u. £300,000; Chair. PATRICK A. DUGGAN, F.C.A.; Dir., Gen. Man. D. WESTON.

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: 33-36 Dame Street, Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £300,000; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, employers' liability, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.; Chair. JOHN LEYDON, LL.D.; Man. Dir. D. HERLIHY; Sec. B. O'NEILL, LL.B., A.C.I.I.

IRELAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9 College Green, Dublin; f. 1902; fire and accident; Sec. G. R. RYAN.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Mespil Road, Dublin; f. 1939; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes; Chair. G. P. S. HOGAN; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. McGUANE.

Irish Marine Pool Ltd.: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1946; are marine, aviation and transit managers for the Hibernian Insurance Co. Ltd., and the Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.; Underwriter F. B. MORRIS.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5/9 South Frederick St., Dublin 2; f. 1919; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor, accident, burglary, aviation and marine, etc.; Chair. M. L. O'RAGHALLAIGH; Vice-

Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. J. LANNIN; Asst. Gen. Man. B. P. CADWELL.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; fire and accident; Gen. Man. C. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; Joint Man. Dirs. B. E. O'REILLY and P. O. NUALLAIN; Sec. J. C. BRESLIN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork (Regd. Office); Hume House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 (Admin.); f. 1950; cap. auth. £235,000; general, excluding life; Gen. Man. I. F. M. MILNE.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1971; 1,300 mems.; Pres. J. A. O'CONNOR, M.Sc., F.S.S.; Sec. A. J. BYRNE, A.C.I.I.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; 35 affiliated chambers of commerce; Pres. F. J. DWAN; Vice-Pres. O. M. LOCHRIN; Sec. J. G. YOUNG; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: 88 Patrick St.; f. 1819; Pres. DENIS J. MURPHY; Vice-Pres. P. C. HICKEY; Chief Executive C. J. LENNON, A.I.I.S., A.I.A.C.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; J. A. WALMSLEY; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Galway: Hynes Building; f. 1923; Hon. Sec. G. H. WARNER.

Limerick: O'Connell Street; f. 1815; Sec. F. P. HERRIOTT.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. J. R. E. WATERS.

Westport: James St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. PATRICK O'CONNELL; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.; publs. *Westport Progress Report*.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Irish Industry: 28 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2; c. 1,100 mems.; Pres. C. A. SMITH; Dir.-Gen. E. J. GRAY.

Federated Union of Employers: 8 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Industrial Development Authority—Ireland: Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1915; Divisions: Administration, New Industries "A" and "B", Home Industry, Small Industries, Industrial Estates, Regions, Planning & Research, Overseas Promotions; 6 overseas offices; Man. Dir. M. J. KILLEEN; publ. *Directory of Users of Irish Trade Mark*.

Irish Agricultural Organization Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1894 to organize agriculture on co-operative lines; Pres. W. CARROLL; Sec. P. KELLY, F.C.A.; mems.: 341 societies, approx. 127,000 farmers; publs. *Irish Co-operative Review* (quarterly).

Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association: 627 North Circular Rd., Dublin; f. 1915; Chair. THOMAS COLEMAN; Sec. PATRICK O'DONOHUE.

National Development Association: 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1967 on merger of National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association with the National Buy Irish Campaign; Chair. D. A. RYAN; Gen. Man. VIVIAN MURRAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about half a million workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland Cttee.: Congress House, 236 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AN); Gen. Sec. RUAIDHRI ROBERTS; publs. *Trade Union Information, Viewpoint*.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

In July 1971 there were 92 Unions affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions. Most of those with a membership of over 1,000 are listed below.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers—Engineering Section: C. D. HULL, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; 33,895 mems.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical and Supervisory Section:** B. GRAHAM, 47 Botanic Ave., Belfast, BT7 1JL; 2,896 mems.

Assurance Representatives' Organization: 195 Pearce St., Dublin 2; f. 1940; Gen. Sec. Senator P. CROWLEY; 1,212 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives' Union: 22 North Frederick St., Dublin 1; Sec. BERNARD LEONARD; 3,000 mems.

Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Union, Irish: Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1889; Pres. PATRICK NOLAN; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 5,000 mems.

***Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Amalgamated Society of:** W. HARRIS, 5 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 4,153 mems.

Building Workers' Trade Union, The: 49 Cuffe St., Dublin 2; Sec. FRANK O'CONNOR; 1,700 mems.

Civil Servants, Institute of Professional: 18 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. R. B. PARES; 3,300 mems.

Civil Service Alliance: 4 North Gate, George's St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. McLAUGHLIN; 1,620 mems.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

***Civil Service Association, Northern Ireland:** 54 Wellington Park, Belfast, BT9 6DZ; Gen. Sec. B. HARKIN; 8,298 mems.

Civil Service Clerical Association: 39 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1911; 3,690 mems.; publ. *The Civil Servant* (monthly); circ. 5,000.

Civil Service Executive and Higher Officers' Association: 12 Ely Place, Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. D. MURPHY; 1,671 mems.

***Civil Service Professional Officers' Association:** 54 Wellington Park, Belfast, BT9 6DZ; Gen. Sec. B. HARKIN; 3,267 mems.

***Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union:** J. H. BINKS, Candaw House, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast; 3,910 mems.

Commercial Travellers' Federation, Irish: Gillabbcy House, Connaught Ave., Cork; f. 1919; Pres. MARTIN PILKINGTON; Sec. L. O'REGAN; 1,683 mems.; publ. *The Irish Commercial Traveller*.

***Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of Shop:** D. WYLIE, Leicester Permanent House, 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; 7,500 mems.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1904; Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; 16,000 mems.

Electrical Trades Union (Ireland): 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. HEERY; 5,000 mems.

***Electrical, Electronics and Telecommunication Union—Plumbing Trades Union:** J. McKERNAN, 270 Antrim Rd., Belfast; 12,319 mems.

***Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades, National Union of:** M. MURRAY, 18 Dromore St., Banbridge, Co. Down; 1,872 mems.

***Furniture Trade Operatives, National Union of:** W. ROBINSON, 52 Peter's Hill, Belfast; 1,975 mems.

***General and Municipal Workers Union:** J. H. CURLIS, 40 North St., Belfast 1; 5,000 mems.

***Graphical and Allied Trades, Society of:** W. H. TURNER, Cathedral Bldgs., 64 Donegal St., Belfast, BT1 2GT; 1,473 mems.

***Insurance Workers, National Union of:** S. MAWHINNEY, 32 Beechlaw Park, Dunmurry, N. Ireland; 1,001 mems.

Irish Graphical Society: 35 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1809; Gen. Treas. B. O'CEARBHAILL, B.A., LL.B.; Gen. Sec. N. McGRATH; 1,650 mems.

***Journalists, National Union of:** J. EADIE, Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; 1,317 mems.

Local Government and Public Services Union: 9 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. H. O'SULLIVAN; 5,000 mems.

Marine, Port and General Workers' Union: 14 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1933; Gen. Sec. and Treas. Senator JAMES DUNNE; 6,000 mems.

Medical Union, The: 72 Northumberland Rd., Dublin 4; Gen. Sec. J. G. McLAUGHLIN; 1,650.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 49 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. B. COLGAN; 1,500 mems.

Musicians and Associated Professions, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. P. MALONE; 1,700 mems.

National Engineering and Electrical Trade Union: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1966 as result of merger between National Engineering Union and Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union; Sec. J. CASSIDY; 9,000 mems.

National Graphical Association: E. J. FORRISTAL, 2 Kevin Barry St., Wexford; f. 1964; 3,471 mems.; publ. *Print* (monthly).

Painters and Decorators' Trade Union, Irish National: 76 Aungier St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. J. MULHALL; 1,387 mems.

Plasterers' and Allied Trades Society of Ireland, Operative: 32 Essex St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. G. DOYLE; 1,500 mems.

***Post Office Engineering Union:** G. K. LOGUE, 65 Glenburn Park, Magherafelt, Derry; 1,872 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: Áras Ghabrcil, 4 North Great Georges St., Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS DEPAOR; 4,000 mems.

***Post Office Workers, Union of:** P. GRACE, 18 Leenan Gdns., Derry; 3,601 mems.

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. M. P. COSGRAVE; 6,500 mems.

Rural Workers, Federation of: 6 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1946; 12,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. JAMES TULLY, T.D., M.C.C.

***Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Association of:** H. H. CAVAN, Asset House, Kinnairst St., Belfast 14; 8,078 mems.

Seamen, National Union of: B. CROSSAN, 112 Marlborough St., Dublin; 2,000 mems.

Secondary Teachers (Ireland), Association of: 11 Hume St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. MAIRE McDONAGH; 3,500 mems.

***Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union of:** A. BARR, 14 Kinnairst St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 1,991 mems.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, Irish: St. Crispin Hall, Seatown, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Gen. Sec. M. BELL; 4,000 mems.

***Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of:** W. PATTERSON, 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast, BT2 7HZ; 15,174 mems.

Teachers' Organization, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1868; Pres. THOMAS WARDE; Sec. Miss A. BRENNAN; 14,010 mems.

Teachers' Association, Vocational: 73 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. C. McCARTHY; 3,151 mems.

***Transport and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated:** Senator N. KENNEDY, Transport House, 102 High St., Belfast 1; 50,000 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL MULLEN; 150,000 mems.; publ. *Liberty Magazine* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin; Gen. Sec. F. H. SMYTH; 5,200 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: W. E. ETHERINGTON, 8 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,157 mems.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of: F. STEWART, 44 Parnell Square, Dublin; 3,500 mems. in Ireland.

Vinters', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL CLEARY; 5,087 mems.; publ. *Banba Review* (monthly magazine).

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet St., Dublin; f. 1917; Sec. MARY BRESLIN; 4,000 mems.

***Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of:** J. M. COX, 35 Lower Seán McDermott St., Dublin 1; 18,954 mems.

IRELAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Woodworkers, Irish National Union of: Arus Hibernia, Blessington St., Dublin; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. P. F. McGRATH; 2,000 mems.; publ. *Bulletin*, circ. 4,000.

Workers' Union of Ireland: 29 Parnell Sq., Dublin; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. D. LARKIN; 30,000 mems.

*These Unions have their Head Office in the United Kingdom and the membership figure given is for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland together.

COUNCILS OF IRISH UNIONS

Dublin Council of Trade Unions: 44 Lowor Gardiner St., Dublin 1; f. 1881; Sec. TOM BRADY.

Dundalk Council of Irish Unions: 4 St. Malachy's Villas, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Sec. J. CORRIGAN.

Limerick Council of Irish Trade Unions: 34 Prospect Villas, Rosbrien, Limerick; Sec. JOHN SCIASCIA.

Waterford Council of Trade Unions: 48 Morgan Street, Waterford; Sec. DESMOND KELLY.

UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Ancient Guild of Incorporated Brick and Stone Layers: 49 Cuffe Street, Dublin; f. 1670; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DELANEY; 1,742 mems.

Irish National Painters' and Decorators' Trade Union: 76 Aungier St., Dublin; f. 1670; Sec. JOHN MULHALL; 1,400 mems.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann: Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways and road transport services; Chair. T. P. HOGAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. F. LEMASS.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): controls railways in the Republic of Ireland (single-track mileage 1,332).

ROADS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): there are 9,850 miles of main roads, 39,992 miles of County roads and 1,085 miles of County Borough and Urban roads, totalling 50,927 miles.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 23 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2; Sub-Office 5 South Mall, Cork.

Royal Irish Automobile Club (R.I.A.C.): 34 Dawson Street, Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. Major R. D. GREER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (see above): The canals services of C.I.E. have been discontinued.

The River Shannon is navigable for 150 miles. Other inland waterways are estimated at 117 miles.

SHIPPING

B+I Line (British & Irish Steampacket Co. Ltd.): 12 North Wall, Dublin 1; drive on/drive off Car Ferry Services between Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Swansea; unit-load, groupage and roll-on/roll-off from all parts of Britain to Ireland; general agents in Ireland for A.C.T., Sealord Inc. and European Container Service; Operations of IROPA Transport, unit load and groupage service between Dublin and Cork, Le Havre and Rotterdam; Chair. LIAM ST. JOHN DEVLIN; Gen. Man. W. B. MULLIGAN; Sec. J. J. KENNEDY, A.C.A.

British Railways: North Wall Station, Dublin; "Sealink" services between Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead, Rosslare and Fishguard, passengers, mail, drive-on/drive-off car ferry, roll-on/roll-off service. Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead containers, freight and livestock; Waterford and Fishguard containers and freight.

Irish and Continental Shipping Co. Ltd.: 9 Eden Quay, Dublin; Chair. H. PRINSTER; tramp services; 7 vessels (3 refrigerated) totalling 2,875 gross registered tons.

Irish Motorships Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; Man. Dir. W. V. STAFFORD; tramp service.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: 19-21 Aston Quay, Dublin; f. 1941; Chair. P. H. GREER; Dirs. LIAM ST. J. DEVLIN, FRANK ROBBINS, NOEL GRIFFIN, DERMOT BARNES, G. JONES; Gen. Man. L. S. FURLONG; Asst. Gen. Man. W. A. O'NEILL; Sec. P. P. ENGLISH; services: Ireland to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, N.B.; passenger/car ferry service: Rosslare-Le Havre (twice weekly, May to October, as joint partners of Normandy Ferries). 12 vessels.

Limerick Steamship Co. Ltd.: Limerick; Chair. D. MORLEY; Man. Dir. W. F. SOUTHERN; services: Liverpool and Limerick, Galway, Tralee, Westport, Ballina, Sligo; Rotterdam and Antwerp to Limerick-Galway-Tralee; 3 vessels.

Palgrave Murphy: 17 Eden Quay, Dublin 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. M. GORDON; Dirs. D. MORLEY, W. F. SOUTHERN, P. D. YOUNG, L. CHANCE, H. R. HOFER; Sec. G. O'DOWD; services: Dublin, Cork, Waterford, to and from Antwerp, Le Havre and Rotterdam.

Wexford Steamship Co. Ltd.: Paul Quay, Wexford; Chair. J. J. STAFFORD; tramp services.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus—Irish: Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; regular services from Dublin to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Boston (via Shannon), Bristol, Brussels, Cardiff, Chicago (via Shannon), Copenhagen, Cork, Dusseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Jersey, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, London, Lourdes, Madrid, Manchester, Montreal (via Shannon), Munich, New York (via Shannon), Paris, Rome, Shannon, Zurich; from Cork: Birmingham, Dublin, London, Manchester, Paris; from Shannon to Belfast, Boston, Chicago, Dublin, Dusseldorf, London, Montreal, New York. Cross-Channel, European and domestic services undertaken by Aer Lingus; transatlantic services by Aerlinte; fleet of 2 Boeing 747, 6 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 720, 8 Boeing 737, 4 BAC One-Eleven; Chair. PATRICK LYNCH; Gen. Man. MICHAEL J. DARGAN.

The following foreign airlines serve Dublin: Alitalia, B.E.A., British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways (U.K.), Iberia (Spain), and S.A.S. The following foreign airlines serve Shannon: Air Canada, B.E.A., Pan Am Northeast.

TOURISM

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. B. O'REGAN; Dir.-Gen. EAMONN CEANNT; Sec. M. A. PURCELL; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly), *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

France: 1 rue Auber, place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e.

Germany: Münchenerstrasse 8, Frankfurt.

Northern Ireland: 53 Castle St., Belfast, BT1 1DQ.

Great Britain: 150-151 New Bond St., London, W.1;

11 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; 35 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow; 28 Cross St., Manchester, 2WH 3MN.

There are also offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal and Toronto.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organization Ltd.: 51 Dawson St., Dublin 2; Man. MATT McNULTY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

An Chomhairle Ealaíon (*The Arts Council*): 70 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1951; functions: to stimulate public interest in the Arts; to promote the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts; to assist in improving the standards of the arts; to organize or assist in the organizing of exhibitions (at home or abroad) of works of art and artistic craftsmanship; to advise the Government on any matter on which their advice is requested; to co-operate with and assist other persons concerned directly or indirectly with matters relating to the arts; in 1971-72 the State Endowment was £80,000; Dir. Rev. D. O'SULLIVAN, S.J.; Sec. MERVYN WALL.

The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations: Dublin; a voluntary body of not less than nine and not more than eighteen members appointed annually by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; its function is to advise the Minister on the administration of the annual grant-in-aid voted by parliament for the development of cultural relations with other countries; in 1971-72 this grant-in-aid totalled £20,000.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Marlborough St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966; The National Theatre Society.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; studio concerts September to July, public subscription concerts October to April, concerts for school children September to March, opéra seasons (Spring and Winter) at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opéra, 7 provincial concerts in Cork and Limerick; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH.

Radio Telefís Éireann Light Orchestra: Henry St., Dublin 1; f. 1948; frequent regular broadcasts and weekly concert of Irish music; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

OPERA FESTIVAL

Wexford Festival Opera: Theatre Royal, Wexford; f. 1951; an annual festival of grand opéra, especially little-performed works, recitals, concerts, drama and associated events, financed by An Chomhairle Ealaíon, Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., *Bord Fáilte* and the South East Tourism; Pres. Sir COMPTON MACKENZIE; Artistic Dir. BRIAN DICKIE.

Brochure, annually early June; *Festival Programme*, mid-October.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dublin, Trinity College: Dublin; 386 teachers (including part-time), 4,470 students.

National University of Ireland: Three constituent colleges—Dublin, Cork, Galway; with a total of 1,095 teachers and 16,005 students.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Italy is a peninsula extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula is about 730 miles long and 150 miles at its widest point. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The flag has three vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In 1946, as the result of a plebiscite, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic officially declared in 1948. In 1952 Italy joined the European Coal and Steel Community and in 1958 was one of the founder-members of the European Economic Community (the Common Market). Since the war the Christian Democratic Party has dominated government coalitions but in the General Election of April, 1963, it lost ground to the Right and to the Communists. Since then there has been a rapid succession of mainly coalition governments, still dominated by the Christian Democrats. In July 1970 Emilio Colombo succeeded in reviving a Centre-Left coalition which had previously been dissolved in 1968. This government passed two controversial measures—the Divorce Bill and the Finance Bill—but failed to produce confidence in adverse economic conditions, and resigned in January 1972 after the Republicans had left the coalition. In February 1972 Giulio Andreotti formed a Christian Democratic government which was immediately defeated. Parliament was dissolved, and general elections will be held in May 1972. A new President, Giovanni Leone (Christian Democrat) was elected in December 1971 after twenty-three ballots.

Throughout 1968 students organized strikes and demonstrations in favour of university reform, and nationwide strikes by workers in November and December supported demands for higher pensions and the abolition of zonal wage differentials.

Strikes and labour unrest have continued since 1968, mainly in support of social reforms. Violence instigated by the extreme Right and Left continued in 1970 and 1971, notably in Milan and in Reggio di Calabria, where riots were sparked off by a decision to make another town, Catanzaro, the regional capital of Calabria.

The labour unrest of Autumn 1969 brought to light the increased strength of the trade union movement at a time when the influence of political parties was waning. The large labour confederations have become less politicised and increasingly concerned with social issues.

In December 1970 a Bill legalizing divorce became law; since the Vatican subsequently urged a referendum on

divorce it has become a politically divisive issue. After a Constitutional Court ruling a referendum will be held in 1973.

The dispute between Italy and Austria over the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) region was settled by a new statute of October 1971, giving the region a special degree of autonomy.

Government

Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Both jointly exercise legislative functions. Deputies serve a five-year term and are elected by direct adult suffrage. Senators are elected for a six-year term on a regional basis. The President of the Republic, who is the Head of the State, is elected jointly by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for a period of seven years. The President nominates the Council of Ministers which forms the executive.

In five regions of Italy (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentin-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) there is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a Regional council and a *Giunta regionale* which holds executive power. The fifteen remaining regions have Regional Councils, first elected in 1970, and due to take effect from 1972.

Defence

Italy, a NATO member, maintains an Army of 375,000 (including *Carabinieri*), a Navy of 45,000 and 90 Air Force of 74,000. Military service lasts 15 months in the Army and Air Force and two years in the Navy. The 1971 defence budget totalled 1,657,000 million lire (including *Carabinieri*).

Economic Affairs

Although agriculture in the past represented an important part of the Italian economy, a substantial advance has taken place since the end of the war in the proportion of the gross national product contributed by the industrial sector, particularly engineering and other manufacturing industries. State-owned industries account for approximately half the total national industrial investment. A Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, envisaged an annual growth rate of 5 per cent in real terms. In 1969 the growth rate of GNP at factor cost reached 4.7 per cent.

The industrialized northern part of the country employs thousands of Italians from the less developed regions south of Rome. These regions, including Sicily, are being strenuously developed by the *Cassa per il Mezzogiorno* (the state fund to develop Southern Italy).

Tourism and agriculture still have considerable importance. Net income from tourism in 1968 was about 1,112 million dollars. The proportion of the gross national product at market prices contributed by the agricultural sector was 9.8 per cent (11.1 per cent at factor cost). The chief crops are wheat, rice, maize, grapes and olives and much wine is produced. The second *Piano Verde*, a five-year plan to streamline the country's agricultural sector,

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

was approved in 1966; 893,250 million lire were allocated for this purpose.

Many Italians work abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income; in 1968 they totalled 741 million dollars.

As a reflection of the political and social instability in 1969 and the first half of 1970, Italy was faced with severe inflation and stagnation; initial confidence in the stability of the Colombo government did not halt this. Wage increases in 1969 totalling approximately 20 per cent were not offset by improved productivity, and as a result more than a million Italians were unemployed in autumn 1971, while forecasts of growth in the economy became open to question. Many of Italy's largest industrial firms were seriously affected by increased labour costs and by industrial action. The government's measures to increase industrial activity included renewed public investment in building, improved credit facilities and tax relief for expansion. The 10 per cent American import surcharge of September 1971 was expected to affect Italy's textile and footwear industries severely.

Italy's long-term economic problem remains that of the integration of Southern Italy with the more industrially-developed North. The income per capita of the Southern population is just over half that of the country as a whole, while employment and production lag far behind, despite the efforts of the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno.

Transport and Communications

There are 16,218 km. of railways, nearly half of them electrified. Italy has an advanced system of motorways, which are being extended. The most important completed undertaking is the *Autostrada del Sole* (the Sun Highway) between Milan and Salerno. The Mont Blanc Tunnel, opened in 1965, shortens the road journey from Paris to Rome by 130 miles. The Great St. Bernard Tunnel linking Italy with Switzerland was opened in March 1964. By 1975, a complete network of motorways, 6,146 km., will cover Italy; in 1970, 3,496 km. were open. Alitalia, the Italian airline, operates internally and throughout the world and there are four other airlines with scheduled services. The merchant fleet has a gross tonnage of about 7 million tons and is the world's eighth largest.

Social Welfare

The *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale* (INPS) administers the following benefits to employees in the private sector and to farmers and craftsmen: *Old Age Pensions*, paid to employees who have been insured for at least 15 years. The minimum monthly amount is 23,500 lire. More than 3 million people draw old age pensions; *Unemployment*: workers who are unemployed because of slack periods and who have paid compulsory contributions for at least one year, receive for a maximum period of six months daily compensation amounting to 300 lire per day plus 120 lire for each dependent. The INPS also administers *Disability Benefits* and an *insurance scheme against tuberculosis* for workers and families. These benefits are financed by contributions from workers and employers, who pay half each, and by a state subsidy.

INPS administers *Family Allowances* which are paid to all employed persons for wife, children and any other dependants. These allowances, which are paid to about

7 million workers and vary in amount according to type of employment, are paid by the employer, who then recuperates the amount on the contributions which he pays to the INPS.

Medical Insurance for most employed persons in the private sector and for certain self-employed persons is administered by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro le Malattie* (INAM). Payment for medical treatment and prescriptions is normally made directly by the patient who then obtains total or partial reimbursement. *Industrial Injuries Benefits* are paid by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro* (INAIL). The *Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia* (ONMI) provides every child from birth to six years with free welfare and medical care at special clinics.

State employees and their families contribute to a compulsory insurance scheme covering medical treatment, prescriptions and maternity benefits as well as loans and scholarships, administered by the *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza per i Dipendenti dello Stato* (ENPAS). About 2 million employees are insured under the scheme. The *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza per i Dipendenti da Enti di Diritto Pubblico* (ENPDEP) administers a similar scheme for employees of public bodies, such as the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

The foundations of a national health service were laid in a Finance Bill in December 1970, covering the next five years.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14. Books, equipment and meals are provided for a large number of needy pupils. There is a shortage of classrooms and many schools operate on double shifts. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. There are 19,508 private and state nursery schools (*scuole materne*) with places for nearly 1,400,000 children. After primary school, which is from 6 to 11 years, the pupil enters the lower secondary school (*scuola media unificata*) where the compulsory subjects are: Italian, History, Religion, Civics, Geography, Mathematics, Natural Science, Art, P.T. and a foreign language. Music and handwork are compulsory only in the first year. Latin, which is optional, is first taught in the third year. An examination at the end of three years leads to a lower secondary school certificate, which gives access to all higher secondary schools. Pupils wishing to enter a classical lycée (*liceo classico*) must also pass in Latin.

Higher secondary education is provided by Classical, Artistic and Scientific Lycées, Training Schools for Elementary Teachers and Technical and Vocational Institutes (industrial, commercial, nautical, etc.). After five years at a lycée the student sits an examination for the higher secondary school certificate (*maturità*) which qualifies him for automatic entry into any university faculty, except the Faculty of Humanities, which requires the *maturità classica* from the Classical Lycée. Special four-year courses are provided at the Teachers' Training Schools and the diploma obtained permits entry to a special university faculty of education, the *magistero*, and a few other faculties. The *istituti tecnici* provide practical courses which prepare students for a specialized university faculty.

ITALY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

University courses last for a minimum of four years. Examinations, which are mainly oral, are held three times a year. There are 59 universities and other Institutes of Higher Education. In 1970-71 there were 678,845 students enrolled in higher education in Italy. Study allowances of up to 500,000 lire are awarded to students according to their means and merit.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture, and famous opera houses, Italy attracts great numbers of tourists. During 1969 about 31 million foreign visitors went to Italy. There are about 1,500,000 hotel beds.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport; Italy reached the final of the 1970 World Cup. Volleyball, handball, bicycle and motor racing are also important.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Liberation Day), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), June 2 (National Day), June 10 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 4 (National Unity Day), December 8 (The Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (St. Stephen).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Lira.

Notes: 100,000, 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000.

Coins: 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 1,515 Lire = £1 sterling

581.5 Lire = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 1970)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Total	Sicily	Sardinia	Total	Sicily	Sardinia
301,253	25,708	24,090	54,683	4,883	1,502

REGIONS

REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (Dec. 1970)	REGION	AREA ('000 hectares)	POPULATION (Dec. 1970)
Abruzzi . . .	1,079	1,201,498	Molise . . .	444	331,257
Basilicata . . .	999	620,731	Piemonte . . .	2,540	4,433,593
Calabria . . .	1,508	2,048,655	Puglia . . .	1,935	3,642,464
Campania . . .	1,360	5,191,450	Sardegna . . .	2,409	1,501,749
Emilia-Romagna . . .	2,212	3,858,756	Sicilia . . .	2,571	4,882,718
Friuli-Venezia Giulia . . .	784	1,232,399	Trentino-Alto Adige . . .	1,361	844,743
Lazio . . .	1,720	4,705,121	Toscana . . .	2,299	3,479,585
Liguria . . .	541	1,881,952	Umbria . . .	846	782,621
Lombardia . . .	2,383	8,442,914	Valle d'Aosta . . .	326	109,963
Marche . . .	969	1,368,765	Veneto . . .	1,838	4,122,202

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Rome (capital)	2,778,872	Messina	274,740	Salerno	152,780
Milan	1,713,539	Verona	262,014	Prato	142,463
Naples	1,278,051	Padua	228,854	Foggia	141,400
Turin	1,190,688	Cagliari	225,812	Ravenna	132,172
Genoa	842,114	Taranto	223,392	Reggio nell' Emilia	128,717
Palermo	663,776	Brescia	209,659	Perugia	128,343
Bologna	493,970	Leghorn	175,280	La Spezia	128,255
Florence	460,944	Parma	174,553	Bergamo	126,504
Catania	414,619	Modena	170,450	Pescara	120,473
Venice	367,528	Reggio di Calabria	167,087	Rimini	118,938
Bari	356,250	Ferrara	155,793	Vicenza	114,349
Trieste	277,133			Ancona	110,438

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1966	1967	1968	1969
Belgium	3,885	3,939	3,749	3,517
France	18,370	15,517	13,100	10,741
United Kingdom	7,346	4,392	3,777	2,971
Federal Germany	78,343	47,178	51,152	47,563
Switzerland	104,899	89,407	81,206	69,655
Other European Countries	6,510	6,264	5,478	4,693
Argentina	592	794	723	1,389
Australasia	12,548	13,680	14,505	8,910
Brazil	384	554	419	749
Canada	28,541	26,102	16,745	9,441
U.S.A.	31,238	17,896	21,693	15,470
Venezuela	1,347	1,276	673	1,959
Other Countries	2,491	2,265	2,493	5,141
TOTAL	296,494	229,264	215,713	182,199

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	979,940	18.4	384,802	7.2	496,281	9.3
1967	948,772	17.7	380,178	7.1	510,122	9.5
1968	930,641	17.3	375,074	7.0	530,176	9.9
1969	934,278	17.3	385,044	7.1	536,924	9.9
1970	900,070	16.5	395,321	7.3	519,338	9.5

EMPLOYMENT

(Annual average 1970—'000)

Agriculture	3,683
Industry	8,209
of which:	
Mining and Quarrying	108
Manufacturing	5,929
Electricity, Gas and Water	188
Construction	1,984
Other occupations	7,293
of which:	
Commerce and Public Services	2,561
Transport and Communications	1,304
Finance and Insurance	276
Miscellaneous Private Services	1,528
Public Administration	1,924
	19,185

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1968 . . .	122,266	51,692	28,486	61,475	19,907	27,443
1969 . . .	122,207	52,256	27,798	61,518	9,972	27,499
1970 . . .	119,840	52,498	29,464	61,621	10,146	27,684

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTS	AREA (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970†	1967	1968	1969	1970†
Wheat	4,012	4,280	4,218	4,138	9,595	9,655	9,585	9,689
Rye	46	42	38	35	81	75	71	69
Barley	181	175	175	179	295	258	292	315
Oats	358	323	312	303	556	390	491	486
Rice	144	156	169	173	745	648	862	819
Maize	1,017	967	999	1,026	3,860	3,991	4,519	4,754
Potatoes	339	319	306	286	4,010	3,960	3,970	3,668
Peas and Beans	120	119	119	117	654	631	658	650
Tomatoes	130	129	131	130	3,459	3,258	3,670	3,618
Cabbages	45	44	42	41	816	804	838	821
Cauliflowers	39	40	41	40	716	751	756	745
Onions and Garlic	33	32	31	32	563	532	541	554
Melons	40	42	41	42	967	994	1,007	1,039
Sugar Beet	345	306	291	281	13,507	11,457	10,571	9,518
Fodder	10,406	10,328	10,325	10,327	38,484	37,333	39,695	36,120
Grapes	1,145	1,159	1,142	—	11,692	10,320	11,163	10,724
Olives	932	942	942	947	2,712	1,933	2,413	2,137
Oranges	87	88	97	98	1,251	1,407	1,423	1,362
Lemons	33	36	35	35	670	805	779	770
Apples	73	69	69	68	1,932	1,932	2,010	2,062
Pears	71	70	71	69	1,317	1,395	1,635	1,906
Peaches	87	79	80	81	1,125	1,280	883	1,128
Fresh Figs	10	9	7	6	237	220	222	198
Dried Figs	—	—	—	—	29	25	26	23
Almonds, unshelled	160	160	158	158	245	297	192	231
Mulberry Leaves	1	1	1	n.a.	311	312	270	n.a.
Wine*	—	—	—	—	74,725	65,323	71,658	68,874

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

† Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK (^{'000})

	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1968 . . .	9,575	8,285	1,124	6,186	867
1969 . . .	10,070	8,206	1,045	7,298	820
1970 . . .	9,612	8,138	1,031	9,224	777
1971 . . .	8,776	7,948	1,019	8,980	768

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY (^{000 cubic metres})

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1967 . . .	1,430	190	134	123	456	346
1968 . . .	1,760	237	110	136	490	521
1969 . . .	1,651	556	100	130	478	439
1970 . . .	1,409	435	71	99	506	378

FISHING (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Molluscs . .	49,857	47,449	48,751	44,792
Crustaceans .	10,038	10,566	10,799	10,743
Other Fish .	190,293	186,191	181,652	185,951

MINING (^{000 metric tons})

COMMODITIES	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bauxite	244.4	255.5	241.4	216.2	228.1	224.7
Iron Ores	784.7	827.9	736.9	708.3	763.6	756.7
Mercury Ores	322.2	306.0	313.1	350.3	355.1	305.9
Lead Ores	54.5	58.3	60.9	58.6	60.6	55.3
Zinc Ores	225.1	228.7	259.5	313.7	294.2	244.1
Barytes	143.2	158.8	156.6	204.0	241.9	223.1
Fluorspar	153.3	176.0	205.2	224.9	258.1	289.3
Pyrites	1,401.4	1,304.9	1,410.3	1,406.4	1,474.7	1,518.4
Petroleum	2,209.9	1,755.7	1,605.7	1,506.8	1,519.9	1,408.1
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	268.4	297.8	306.8	278.4	212.9	204.7
Coal	383.4	417.8	410.4	365.1	302.7	295.5
Lignite	1,088.2	1,227.6	2,501.2	1,728.4	1,933.2	1,393.3
Crude Sulphur	649.1	590.8	501.0	541.1	413.5	354.2
Marble	832.0	886.9	932.9	1,084.8	1,152.8	n.a.

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	6,257.0	7,292.7	7,825.7	7,780.5	8,331.6
Steel	"	13,638.6	15,889.9	16,963.5	16,428.1	17,277.3
Rolled Iron	"	10,329.3	12,155.7	13,247.9	13,353.5	13,928.8
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	229.5	298.7	319.5	333.4	360.9
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	157.9	169.9	167.6	167.0	197.0
Fuel Oil	"	48,298.8	43,253.3	45,086.8	49,571.4	54,203.7
Synthetic Ammonia	"	1,325.9	1,471.9	1,635.9	1,542.7	1,550.7
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	5,390.7	5,638.0	5,581.8	5,544.4	5,328.8
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	16.2	13.9	13.4	13.9	14.1
Tanning Materials	"	60.8	46.4	57.8	67.1	59.6
Caustic Soda	"	712.6	800.9	832.0	837.3	1,012.5
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	87.2	90.4	91.5	93.0	84.7
Staple Fibre	"	93.1	91.2	94.9	105.9	92.4
Cotton Yarn	"	251.4	246.8	233.2	254.4	246.7
Natural Methane Gas	'000 cu. metres	8,766.6	9,300.1	10,407.9	11,959.4	13,170.9
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	'000 hectolitres	436.3	501.6	640.7	680.9	537.3
Methyl and Propyl Alcohol	"	2,287.1	2,456.2	3,181.3	3,440.7	3,567.3
Sewing Machines	'000	650.4	807.0	843.9	862.0	1,004.9
Typewriters	"	754.1	845.1	585.7	419.0	521.2
Calculating Machines	"	597.3	675.1	685.0	707.5	966.4
Motor Cars	"	1,282.4	1,439.2	1,544.9	1,477.4	1,719.7
Other Vehicles	"	83.5	103.5	118.7	118.6	134.5
Hydro-electric Power	million kWh.	4,432.1	4,294.9	4,347.7	4,200.1	4,130.0
Thermo-electric Power	"	4,567.2	5,388.0	6,053.4	6,844.6	7,612.3

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

(Southern Italy Development Fund)
(1950-1970, extended to 1980)

	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST ('000 million lire)
Land Reclamation and Mountain Reservoirs	12,564	1,159
Drains and Water Supply	2,956	634
Communications	2,775	490
Tourism	2,081	104
Railways and Ports	318	215
Hospitals	70	58

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1,515 lire=£1 sterling; 581.5 lire=U.S. \$1.

1,000 lire= £0.66 sterling=U.S. \$1.72

STATE BUDGET

(Lire million—1970)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes . . .	2,994,107	Ministry of Treasury	4,346,316
Business Taxation and Duties . . .	3,674,896	Ministry of Finances	1,917,476
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption	2,040,074	Ministry of Justice	165,416
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes . . .	197,782	Ministry of Public Instruction . . .	1,953,767
Customs and Frontier Charges . . .	568,001	Ministry of Interior	1,489,257
State Monopolies	576,430	Ministry of Public Works	1,577,480
Other Ordinary Revenue	514,638	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry . .	1,265,600
		Ministry of Defence	1,510,704
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare . .	964,475
		Other Ministries	655,643
Total Real Revenue	10,865,928		
Capital Movements	57,965		
GENERAL TOTAL	10,923,893	GENERAL TOTAL	12,346,134

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	38,739	41,940	46,362	51,849
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries . . .	4,905	4,650	5,171	5,330
Industry	14,682	16,190	18,133	20,983
Other revenue	14,619	16,190	17,802	19,886
Public administration	4,533	4,910	5,256	5,650
Income from abroad	249	301	391	307
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	38,988	42,241	46,753	52,156
Less depreciation allowances	-3,615	-3,849	-4,271	-4,996
NET NATIONAL INCOME	35,373	38,392	42,482	47,160
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4,816	5,039	5,396	6,088
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	40,189	43,431	47,878	53,248
Depreciation allowances	3,615	3,849	4,271	4,996
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	43,804	47,230	52,149	58,244
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-772	-1,430	-1,225	-388
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	43,032	45,850	50,924	57,856
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure . . .	28,214	30,066	32,879	37,220
Government consumption expenditure . .	5,861	6,382	6,910	7,404
Gross fixed capital formation	8,957	9,402	11,135	13,232

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION (at end of year)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves . . . (million dollars)	2,400	2,923	2,965	2,887
Currency in Circulation . ('000 million lire)	5,305	5,583	6,304	6,836
Foreign Exchange . . (" " ")	1,388	953	746	1,287

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1966=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1968 . . .	105.1	102.0	102.7	104.3	109.5	107.2
1969 . . .	107.9	104.9	105.1	102.0	112.4	112.0
1970 . . .	113.2	109.4	112.2	105.6	118.3	118.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ('000 million lire)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services . . .	10,565	9,340	1,225	11,787	11,399	388
Transfer Payments . . .	423	126	297	430	288	142
TOTAL . . .	10,988	9,466	1,522	12,217	11,687	530
Capital Loans . . .	6	45	-39	9	31	-22
GLOBAL BALANCE . . .	10,994	9,511	1,483	12,226	11,718	508

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES ('000 million lire)

YEAR	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1967 . . .	460.1	246.4	213.7
1968 . . .	530.3	279.3	251.0
1969 . . .	746.8	486.8	260.0
1970 . . .	742.4	348.6	393.8

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million lire)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	4,611,432	5,367,949	6,141,642	6,428,712	7,791,755	9,335,946
Exports	4,499,754	5,024,020	5,440,855	6,365,969	7,330,493	8,253,889

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food	1,161,922	1,322,086	1,497,315	478,082	549,676	578,510
Beverages and Tobacco	45,055	64,078	62,764	65,726	79,096	107,871
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,199,491	1,387,176	1,508,121	162,100	173,896	182,509
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,046,371	1,134,684	1,309,359	379,917	374,793	418,282
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	61,052	84,153	102,301	11,139	12,414	17,733
Chemicals	481,456	609,541	740,285	487,604	512,444	566,654
Manufactured Goods	990,491	1,341,922	1,817,899	1,418,136	1,583,963	1,703,153
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,168,753	1,489,555	1,918,532	2,192,195	2,563,982	3,039,864
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	247,599	313,724	377,318	1,145,131	1,449,204	1,615,629
Other Items, n.e.s.	26,522	44,836	22,052	25,939	31,025	22,684
TOTAL	6,428,712	7,791,755	9,355,946	6,365,969	7,330,493	8,253,889

COUNTRIES ('000 million lire)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	140.5	168.8	184.6	47.7	69.8	75.2
Australia	73.3	86.1	80.0	52.0	47.3	56.5
Austria	121.8	144.5	167.3	108.6	117.1	142.9
Benelux	450.0	586.3	758.0	559.8	612.7	703.6
Brazil	85.2	101.4	128.5	50.1	43.9	52.2
Canada	93.2	94.4	134.2	66.9	77.0	80.1
Egypt	21.4	32.2	33.9	21.9	27.0	40.5
France	728.2	968.4	1,235.4	801.2	1,060.7	1,065.2
Germany	1,148.4	1,462.4	1,861.4	1,189.3	1,440.2	1,779.5
India, Ceylon and Indonesia	26.6	35.2	34.5	64.0	45.4	38.3
Iraq	163.2	191.7	222.0	14.6	23.5	9.7
Malaya	29.5	38.8	46.6	6.6	6.6	8.5
Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay	58.7	77.1	73.0	81.0	74.6	89.9
Saudi Arabia	128.1	142.4	182.6	21.4	22.2	21.7
South Africa	50.1	42.8	48.5	70.8	77.6	100.7
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	191.2	216.1	240.6	197.2	211.3	234.3
Switzerland	155.9	185.5	209.0	285.9	327.8	390.1
U.S.S.R.	179.8	154.2	176.5	109.8	179.8	192.2
United Kingdom	272.8	313.0	352.9	281.1	263.9	313.3
U.S.A.	748.4	886.0	967.1	681.2	795.3	846.1

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Visitors	27,620,400	28,814,900	31,201,700	32,962,700
Amount spent (million lire)	889,800	922,300	1,020,200	1,024,100

Number of hotel beds: (December 31st, 1968) 1,228,000.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Austria	2,532,800	2,824,900	3,017,000	3,329,300
Belgium	1,033,200	1,032,900	910,500	892,500
France	4,707,200	4,456,800	4,256,400	4,307,300
German Federal Republic	4,775,900	5,575,800	6,079,700	6,566,500
United Kingdom	1,669,700	1,514,100	1,596,300	1,842,800
Netherlands	1,363,400	1,492,100	1,401,400	1,378,900
Switzerland	4,019,500	4,009,900	4,447,600	4,182,300
United States	1,302,700	1,338,600	1,653,200	1,760,100
Other Countries	6,216,000	6,569,800	7,839,600	8,703,000
TOTAL	27,620,400	28,814,900	31,201,700	32,962,700

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Number of Passengers ('000)	446,443	446,063	444,047	328,966
Passenger-km. (million)	30,385	31,350	31,946	32,357
Freight ton-km. (")	17,096	17,280	17,282	18,069

* State railways only.

ROADS (number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1966	6,356,545	3,626,230	24,886	666,314	66,411
1967	7,311,385	3,620,830	25,219	701,147	72,806
1968	8,178,505	3,655,912	28,071	760,900	81,801
1969	9,028,400	3,711,965	29,135	796,670	88,095
1970	10,209,045	3,711,900	33,140	890,507	104,470

ITALY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	5,822.4	6,863.6	7,139.6	7,636.6
Vessels Entered (net register)	197,973	217,298	225,904	244,178
Vessels Cleared (net register)	200,467	216,254	224,711	242,100
Goods Loaded	60,110	66,823	71,850	79,601
Goods Unloaded	174,889	204,536	222,271	245,872

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers ('000)	9,663.7	11,248.0	13,457.1	15,963.3
Passenger-km. (million)	5,247.0	5,957.8	7,123.7	8,400.1
Freight ton-km. (million)	148.5	174.8	250.7	275.1

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO RECEIVERS	TELEVISION LICENCES
1967	7,057,187	11,403,634	7,665,959
1968	7,752,042	11,686,385	8,346,641
1969	8,528,354	12,416,061	9,016,236
1970	9,368,732	11,452,386	9,716,639

EDUCATION

(1970-71)*

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-school	22,832	42,516	1,467,464
Primary	38,083	228,998	4,891,454
Secondary: <i>Scuola Media</i>	8,939	197,627	2,167,661
Secondary: <i>Secondaria Superiore</i>	6,290	134,468	1,654,264
of which:			
Technical	1,941	54,678	675,377
Vocational	1,916	24,714	260,222
Teacher Training	807	18,009	221,623
Art	181	5,140	39,036
Classical and Scientific <i>Licei</i>	1,445	31,927	458,006
Higher	272	11,788	678,845
Fine Arts Academies	13	n.a.	5,348

* Provisional figures.

Note: In 1969-70 there were 12,305 foreign students attending courses at universities.

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica; Via Cesare Balbo 16, 00100 Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Republic of Italy was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognises and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognises the right of all citizens to work, and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognise and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralisation in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralised and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognised practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organisations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsi-

bilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organisations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individual as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Institutions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organisations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

ITALY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organise in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organised on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the social well-being nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognises the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house, purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organisation of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II AND III (Articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and

thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census, by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as for the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Molise
Lombardy	Campania
Veneto	Puglia
Liguria	Basilicata
Emilia-Romagna	Calabria
Tuscany	Sicily
Umbria	Sardinia
Marche	Trentino-Alto Adige
Lazio	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Abruzzi	Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: GIOVANNI LEONE (elected December 1971).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Christian Democratic Party; formed February 1972. Caretaker government until elections in May 1972.)

Prime Minister: GIULIO ANDREOTTI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALDO MORO.
Minister of the Interior: MARIANO RUMOR.
Minister of Justice: GUIDO GONELLA.
Minister of Budget and Economic Planning: PAULO EMILIO TAVIANI.
Minister of Finance: GIUSEPPE PELLA.
Minister of the Treasury: EMILIO COLOMBO.
Minister of Defence: FRANCO RESTIVO.
Minister of Education: RICARDO MISASI.
Minister of Public Works: MARIO FERRARI AGRADI.
Minister of Agriculture: LORENZO NATALI.
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: OSCAR LUIGI SCALFARO.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: GIACINTO BOSCO.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: SILVIO GAVA.
Minister of Labour: CARLO DONAT CATTIN.

Minister of Foreign Trade: CAMILLO RIPAMONTI.
Minister of the Merchant Marine: GENNARO CASSIANI.
Minister of State-Subsidized Industries: FLAMINIO PICCOLI.
Minister of Health: ATHOS VALSECCHI.
Minister of Tourism and Entertainment: GIOVANNI BATISTA SCAGLIO.

Ministers without Portfolio: *Parliamentary Relations and President of the Italian Delegation to the UN* CARLOS RUSSO; *Implementation of the Regions* EUGENIO GATTO; *Southern Development* GIULIO CIATI; *Scientific and Technological Research:* FIORENTINO SULLO.

DEFENCE

Combined Chief of Staffs: Gen. ENZO MARCHESI.
Chief of Army Staff: Gen. FRANCESCO MAREU.
Chief of Air Staff: Gen. DUILIO FANALI.
Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral VIRGILIO SPIGAI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ITALY (In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Nomentana 120 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant); (also accredited to Greece and Spain).
Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* KSENOPHON NUSHI (also accredited to Switzerland).
Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELGHANI AKBI.
Argentina: Piazza dell'Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINO AZGUELLES (also accredited to Cyprus).
Australia: Via Sallustiana 26 (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM R. BOOKER.
Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX LOEWENTHAL-CHLUMECKY (also accredited to Libya).
Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS VAN DER STRATEN-WAILLET.
Bolivia: Via Po 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARTINS THOMPSON FLORES.
Bulgaria: Via Sassoferatto 11 (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBO TEOLOV (also accredited to Malta).

Burma: Via Bruno Buozzi 109/A-1 (E); *Ambassador:* U WIN PE.
Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Paris 16e, France (E).
Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 17 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN ROGERS (also accredited to Malta).
Central African Republic: Via della Mercede 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE KOMBET (also accredited to Greece and Switzerland).
Ceylon: Via Giuseppe Cuboni 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* LORANEE SENARATNE (also accredited to Greece).
Chad: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VANELLO ROJAS.
China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN PING.
Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO ALVAREZ RESTREPO.
Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Via Tagliamento 39 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVE ONDZIEL ONNA.

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Costa Rica: Via Vittorio Veneto 56 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS JULIO CORVETTI SAENZ.

Cuba: Via Antonio Gramsci 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNÉ.

Cyprus: Via Meropia 78 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANI-DIOTIS.

Czechoslovakia: Via Luisa di Savoia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BERGER (also accred. to Malta).

Dahomey: Paris 6e, France (E).

Denmark: Viale del Policlinico 129/A (E); *Ambassador:* HANS RASMUSSEN TABOR (also accred. to Malta).

Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 120 (E); *Ambassador:* CADIAS DOMININI (also accred. to Greece).

Ecuador: Via Scarpellini 9 (E); *Ambassador:* F. EGUIGURIN.

Egypt: Via Salaria 265-267 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSSAFA KAMAL MORTAGUI (also accred. to Malta).

El Salvador: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ADALBERTO ALFARO (also accred. to Israel).

Ethiopia: Via di Villa Grazioli 23 (E); *Ambassador:* BELAI MERSHA.

Finland: Piazzale delle Belle Arti 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JORMA YANAMO (also accred. to Malta and Cyprus).

France: Piazza Farnese 67 (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE BURIN DES ROZIERES.

Gabon: Via XX Settembre 40 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Federal Republic of Germany: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF LAHR.

Ghana: Via Ostiana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* H. VAN HIEN SEKVI (also accred. to Turkey).

Greece: Viale Gioacchino Rossini 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE POUMPOURAS (also accred. to Malta and Turkey).

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* A. RIVIERA GARCIA.

Guinea: Via Luciani I (E); *Ambassador:* KEITA SEYOLOU (also accred. to Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Haiti: Via Bolzano (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME (also accred. to Australia).

Honduras: Via Veneto 7 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO MATUTE CANIZALES.

Hungary: Via dei Villini 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF BENYI (also to accred. Malta).

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Via Francesco Denza 36 (E); *Ambassador:* RAJAH JAI KUMAR ATAL (also accred. to Malta).

Indonesia: Via Campania 55 (E); *Ambassador:* SOEMARJO SOSZOWAZDOJO.

Iran: Via Nomentana 57 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DJALAL ABDOH.

Iraq: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* IAHA M. MA'ROUF.

Ireland: Via del Circo Massimo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS RONALD McDONALD (also accred. to Turkey).

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIEL E. NAJAR.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.

Japan: Via Virgino Orsini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* TOKICHI TAKANO (also accred. to Malta).

Jordan: Via Po 24 (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASNI; (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Khmer Republic: Paris, France (E).

Korea, Republic of: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* DUK CHOO MOON. (also accred. to Greece, Israel and Malta).

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ZEID AL-HERBISH.

Laos: Paris 16c, France (E).

Lebanon: Piazzale delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Hungary and Portugal).

Liberia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 64 (E); *Ambassador:* WILMOR ADOLPHUS DAVID (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MAJERUS (also accred. to Switzerland).

Madagascar: Via Riccardo Zandonai 84A (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED BOTRALAHY.

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Ambassador:* TAN SRI WONG POW KEE.

Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* CAZMELL J. MALLIA (also accred. to Austria, Greece, Israel and Switzerland).

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* F. MEDINA (also accred. to Tunisia).

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JOSEPH FISSORE.

Morocco: Via degli Scialoia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Princess LALLA AICHA (also accred. to Greece).

Nepal: London, W.8, England (E).

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* H. N. BOON (also accred. to Malta).

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* I. L. GORDON STEWART.

Nicaragua: Via Nicolò Porpora 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ERNESTO MATAMOROS (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Via di Villa Sacchetti 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MAMMAN GARBA (also accred. to Cyprus, Greece and Spain).

Norway: Largo dei Lombardi 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN GEORG ALEXIUS RAEDER; (also accred. to Malta).

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HAMID NAWAZ KHAN; (also accred. to Malta).

Panama: Via Po 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARTINEZ HAURADON (also accred. to Switzerland and Yugoslavia).

Paraguay: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 12 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MARTINEZ MILLOS.

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DEUSTICA.

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ALEJANDRINO; (also accred. to Greece and Turkey).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* WOJCIECH CHABASINSKI.

Portugal: Via Salaria 298A (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO HALL THEMIDO (also accred. to Malta).

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* IACOB IONASCU (also accred. to Malta).

Rwanda: Paris 16c, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Viale Regina Margherita 260 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL-JABBAR.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento, 45 (E); *Ambassador:* H. P. AZPHANG SENGHOR.

ITALY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SAID SAMANTAZ.

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLEM DIRKSE VAN SCHALWYK.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontenella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* DON JUAN PABLO DE LOJENDIO E IRURE (also accredited to Malta).

Sudan: Via dei Monti Parioli 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AHMED SALAH BUKHARI (also accredited to Albania and Austria).

Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BRYNOLF ENG (also accredited to Malta).

Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE RHAM.

Syria: Via Barnaba Oriani 91 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL CHAYA.

Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* THUAI-THEP DEVAKULA (also accredited to Greece and Israel).

Trinidad and Tobago: London S.W.1, England (E).

Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSIB BEN AMMAR (also accredited to Greece).

Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA RYDZHOV.

United Kingdom: Via Conte Rosso 25 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR PATRICK F. HANCOCK.

U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* GRAHAM ANDERSON MARTIN.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: Via Ticino 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GALBIATI.

Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ROMOLO CARBONI.

Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO GIUGNI MISELLI.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Via Po 24 (L); *Minister:* NGUYEN VAN HIËU; (also accredited to Greece and Spain).

Yemen: Via Francesco Siaci 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MAKKI.

Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* SRDYA PRIČA (also accredited to Malta).

Zaire: Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zambia: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

PARLIAMENT

President of the Senate: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democrat).

President of the Chamber of Deputies: SANDRO PERTINI (Socialist).

(General Election of May 19th-20th, 1968)

PARTIES	SENATE		CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Number of Votes	% of Votes
Christian Democrats	10,955,458	38.4	12,428,663	39.1
United Socialists	4,349,668	15.2	4,604,329	14.5
Republicans	626,604	2.2	626,074	2.0
Liberals	1,934,061	6.8	1,850,249	5.8
Communists	8,580,476	30.0	8,555,131	26.9
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity			1,414,043	4.5
Social Movement	1,304,478	4.6	1,415,307	4.5
Monarchist Unity	311,973	1.0	414,143	1.3
Others	520,045	1.8	477,450	1.4

SEATS IN THE CHAMBER AND SENATE

(As dissolved in February 1972)

	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	SENATE
Christian Democrats	264	136
Communists	166	76
Socialists	62	37
Democratic Socialists	29	11
Liberals	31	16
Socialist Movement	25	13
Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity	21	13
Republicans	9	2
Democratic Monarchist Unity	5	2
Independent Left	—	12
Others	18	7

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Cristiana (D.C.) (*Christian Democrats*): Central Office: 00144 Rome, E.U.R. Piazzale Luigi Sturzo 15; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist. The party has 264 Deputies and 136 mems. of the Senate.

Political Sec. ARNALDO FORLANI; Asst. Secs. NINO GULLOTTI, CIRIACO DE MITA; Admin. Sec. FILIPPO MICHELI.

Partito Comunista Italiano (P.C.I.) (*Communist Party*): Central Office: 00186 Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4; f. 1921; number of members, 1,518,415, the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates labour and social reforms, enforcement of anti-monopoly legislation, land redistribution and many other policies leading along a national path towards socialism, peace and democracy. Its general electoral appeal is to the working classes. The party has 166 Deputies and 76 Senators.

Leaders: LUIGI LONGO (Gen.-Sec.); ENRICO BERLINGUER (Vice-Gen. Sec.). Political Bureau: GIORGIO AMENDOLA, PIETRO INGRAO (Leader in Chamber of Deputies) EMANUELE MACALUSO, GIORGIO NAPOLITANO, ALESSANDRO NATTA, AGOSTINO NOVELLA, GIANCARLO PAJETTA, ALDO TORTORELLA.

Publs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista* (fortnightly), *Politica ed Economica* (fortnightly), *Foreign Bulletin* (fortnightly in English, French and Spanish).

Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.) (*Italian Socialist Party*): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 476; f. 1966 as the Partito Socialista Unificato by a merger of the Partito Socialista Italiano and the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano; in 1969 the Social Democrats broke away. A centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the country; it adheres to the Socialist International. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom. The party has 62 Deputies and 37 Senators.

Sec.-Gen. FRANCESCO DE MARTINO; Asst. Sec. GIACOMO MANCINI; publ. *Avanti!* (daily), *Mondo Operaio* (monthly).

Partito Socialista Democratico (P.S.D.I.) (*Democratic Socialist Party*): 00187 Rome, Via Sante Maria in Via 12; f. 1969 after breaking away from the former Unified Italian Socialist, of which it had been part since 1966. It is composed of former Social Democrats and stands to the right of the P.S.I. The party has 29 Deputies and 11 Senators.

Pres. MARIO TANASSI; Pol. Sec. MAURO FERRI; Asst. Pol. Sec. ANTONIO CARIGLIA; publ. *Umanità* (daily).

Partito Liberale Italiano (P.L.I.) (*Liberal Party of Italy*): 00187 Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour; its chief aim is the realization of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 180,000 mems.; 31 Deputies and 16 Senators.

Pres. VITTORIO BADINI-CONFALONIERI; Vice-Pres. EUGENIO ARTOM, ALBERTO FERIOLI; Sec. Gen. GIOVANNI MALAGODI; publ. *La Nuova Tribuna* (monthly).

Movimento Sociale Italiano (M.S.I.) (*Italian Social Movement*): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 650,000 mems.; extreme right-wing party; 25 Deputies and 13 Senators.

Pres. AUGUSTO DE MARSANICH; Sec. GIORGIO ALMIRANTE; Asst. Secs. GIORGIO BACCHI, PINO ROMUALDI; publ. *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria (P.S.I.U.P.) (*Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity*): Via della Vite 13, 00187 Rome; f. January 1964 as left-wing breakaway from Socialist Party; 200,000 mems.; 21 Deputies and 13 Senators.

Sec. DARIO VALORI; Asst. Sec. VICENZO GATTO; publ. *Mondo Nuovo* (weekly).

Partito Democratico Italiano di Unità Monarchica (P.D.I.U.M.) (*Italian Democratic Party of Monarchical Unity*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 173, 00186 Rome; f. 1959, by fusion of Partito Nazionale Monarchico and Partito Popolare Monarchico; 5 Deputies and 2 Senators.

Pres. BENEDETTO MAJORANA DELLA NICCHIARA; Nat. Sec. Prof. ALFREDO COVELLI; publ. *Il Regno d'Italia* (weekly).

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (P.R.I.) (*Republican Party of Italy*): Rome, Piazza dei Caprettari 70; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society); 80,000 mems.; 9 Deputies and 2 Senators.

Pol. Sec. UGO LA MALFA; Asst. Pol. Secs. ADOLFO BATTAGLIA, EMANUELE TERRANA; daily paper, *La Voce Repubblicana*; weekly papers: *La Voce de Romagna*, *Il Pensiero Romagnolo*, *Trapani Nuova*.

There are also the following small parties and political movements: Radical Party; Südtiroler Volkspartei; Union Valdôtaine; Movement for National Reconstruction, Committee for Public Defence, National Front, Europe Civilization (all belonging to the extreme right); Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists, Lotta Continua, Potere Operaio (all belonging to the extreme left).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third nominated by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. MICHELE FRAGALI (acting); Sec.-Gen. Dott. ALDO MONACO.

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. AVV. ALFREDO AMATUCCI.

Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. GAETANO VETRANO.

Corte dei Conti: Via Baiamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public accounts; Pres. Dott. EDUARDO GRECO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARCELLO VALENTINI.

Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. Dott. GAETANO SCARFELLO; Vice-Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZETTA.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous constitutional body, standing apart from

the judicial system. Its most important function is to pronounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers.

At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a sentence of up to three years imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where the graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d'Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d'Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione*.

Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali*, according to the economic value of the case. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture*, from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali*, from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d'Appello*, and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons may be attached to civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by the *Consiglio di Stato*.

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognised as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. Furthermore, the person of the Pope was declared sacred and inviolable, and Cardinals were granted honours formerly only accorded to princes of the blood royal. In this way the dispute between the Papacy and the Italian Government, which had begun in 1870 with the creation of a united Italy, was terminated.

The question of relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Italian State arose in a sharpened form during the debates on the Constitution in the post-war Constituent Assembly. Article 5 of the draft Constitution, which formally accepted the Lateran Pact of 1929 in its entirety, occasioned a prolonged and heated debate, but was finally accepted on March 26th, 1947, by 350 votes to 149.

In October 1968 the Holy See agreed to pay taxes on its Italian shareholdings amounting to over 100,000 million lire, thus ending a five-year old controversy between Church and State.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness POPE PAUL VI.

The Patriarch of Venice: Most Rev. ALBINO LUCIANI

ARCHBISHOPS

Acerenza	.	.	(vacant).
Amalfi	.	.	(vacant).
Ancona	.	.	Most Rev. CARLO MACCARI.
Bari	.	.	Most Rev. ENRICO NICODEMO.
Benevento	.	.	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna	.	.	Most Rev. ANTONIO POMA.
Brindisi	.	.	Most Rev. NICOLA MARGIOTTA.
Cagliari	.	.	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.
Camerino	.	.	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua	.	.	Most Rev. TOMMASO LEONETTI.
Catania	.	.	Most Rev. GUIDO LUIGI BENTIVOGLIO.
Catanzaro	.	.	Most Rev. ARMANDO FARES.
Chieti and Vasto	.	.	Most Rev. LORIS F. CAPOVILLA.
Conza	.	.	(vacant).
Cosenza	.	.	Most Rev. DOMENICO PICCHINENNA.
Fermo	.	.	Most Rev. NORBERTO PERINI.
Ferrara	.	.	Most Rev. NATALE MOSCONI.

ITALY—(RELIGION)

Florence	H.E. Cardinal ERMENEGILDO FLORIT.
Gaeta	Most Rev. LORENZO CARGIULO.
Genoa	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca	Most Rev. PIETRO COCOLIN.
Lanciano and Ortona	Most Rev. PACIFICO L. M. PERANTONI.
L'Aquila	Most Rev. CONSTANTINO STELLA.
Lucca	Most Rev. ANTONIO TORRINI.
Manfredonia	Most Rev. ANDREA CESARANO.
Matera	Most Rev. GIACOMO PALOMBELLA.
Messina	Most Rev. FRANCESCO FASOLA.
Milan	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI COLOMBO.
Modena	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AMICI.
Monreale	Most Rev. CORRADO MINGO.
Naples	H.E. Cardinal CORRADO URSI.
Oristano	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO FRAGHI.
Otranto	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Palermo	H.E. Cardinal FRANCESCO CARPINO.
Perugia	Most Rev. FERDINANDO LAMBRUSCHINI.
Pisa	Most Rev. UGO CAMOZZO.
Ravenna and Cervia	Most Rev. SALVATORE BALDASSARRI.
Reggio-Calabria	Most Rev. GIOVANNI FERRO.
Rossano	Most Rev. GIOVANNI RIZZO.
Salerno	(vacant).
Santa Severina	Most Rev. MICHELE FEDERICI.
Sassari	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena	Most Rev. ISMAELE M. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento	Most Rev. CARLO SERENA.
Spoletto	Most Rev. UGO POLETTI.
Syracuse	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE BONFIGLIOLI.
Taranto	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta	Most Rev. REGINALDO GIUSEPPE MARIA ADDAZI.
Trent	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin	H.E. Cardinal MICHELE PELLEGRINO.
Udine	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE ZAFFONATO.
Urbino	Most Rev. ANACLETO CAZZANIGA.
Vercelli	Most Rev. ALBINO MIENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): Rome, Via della Conciliazione 1.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organizations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which has a total membership of one and a half million and is organized in the following divisions:

Settore Adulti (Adult Section).

Settore Giovani (Youth Section).

Azione Cattolica Ragazzi (Children's Catholic Action).

Federazione Universitaria—FUCI (University Federation).

Movimento Laureati (Graduates' Movement).

Movimento Maestri (Teachers' Movement).

The Presidency-General is the supreme executive body and co-ordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action.

President: Prof. VITTORIO BACHELET.

Chaplain: S. E. Mons. FRANCO COSTA.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federation of the Evangelical Churches in Italy: 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; the Federation was formed in 1967; total mems. 50,000 approx.; Pres. Pastor MARIO SBAFFI; Sec. Pastor ALDO COMBA; there are six constituent organizations including the following:

Chiesa Evangelica Valdese (*Evangelical Waldensian Church*): Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 107; Moderator Pastor NERI GIAMPICCOLI; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Genoa, Via Assarotti 21A; Decanato: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dean ADOLF LUEDEMANN.

Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia (*Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1861; Pres. Pastor MARIO SBAFFI; 4,000 mems.

Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia (*Italian Baptist Union*): Rome, Piazza in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor Dr. CARMELO INGUANTI; Sec. Pastor NANDO CAMELLINI.

The following are adherents to the Federation:

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Col. F. S. FIVAZ; Gen. Sec. Brig. U. D'ANGELO; other centres in Catania, Florence, Lentini, Milan, Naples, Turin, Ariano Irpino, Atena Lucana, Brianza, Campobello di Mazara, Faeto, Mazara del Vallo, Pietragnola, Torre Pellice, Bobbio Pellice, Forio d'Ischia, Rome: publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Apostolic Church.

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. SILO AGNELLO; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

An estimated 35,000 Italian Jews survived the war. They live scattered in many communities, the most numerous of which are in Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Florence, Venice and Leghorn.

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: Rome 9, Lungotevere Sanzio; f. 1930; representing 22 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Dr. SERGIO PIPERNO BEER; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israele* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 12, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via del Tempio 3, Livorno), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers at 81 is rather small, with the bulk of them (46, of which 10 in Milan) appearing in the industrial north, 23 in central Italy (including 20 in Rome), six in the south and the remainder on the islands. Between 1944 and 1967 no less than 161 newspapers ceased publication. The total daily circulation is 4.7 million, less than 10 per 100 people but the northern third of the population takes two-thirds of this circulation. Of the 17 dailies with over 100,000 copies each, only three exceed 200,000 each and two exceed 400,000. Eleven of these appear in the north, five in central and one in southern Italy. There are also 15 medium-sized dailies selling 50-100,000 copies and 61 small dailies with less than 50,000 copies each.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres with 20 and 10 dailies each respectively. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, both in Milan, followed by Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *l'Ora* Palermo. Such papers make up for a general lack of smaller dailies; there are, however, many weekly papers.

Political controversy receives great emphasis in the press as most papers reflect some shade of the political spectrum. Foreign news is well covered—frequently, owing to the availability of agency reports, better than local news. Dailies are generally characterized by a conservatism of printing and layout except for *Il Giorno*, one of the newer dailies. Most papers have a traditional literary page or "terza pagina" devoted to short stories, travelogues and articles by essayists and critics. All dailies have a weekly page devoted to book reviews.

Most newspapers are independent of political parties, only about 20 per cent of the total circulation of dailies having political affiliations. Furthermore the number of official party organs has declined to very few; among them *Avanti* and *Unità*, the chief organs of the Socialist and Communist parties respectively, each produce editions in Milan and Rome; *Il Popolo* belongs to the Christian Democrat party.

The daily press is experiencing economic difficulties at the present time and a few evening papers have been forced to close. A consequent tendency to concentration of ownership is beginning to be detectable. In November 1971 a 5-billion-lire preferential aid bill was voted for the press, to be received mainly in the form of cheaper newsprint, smaller-circulation newspapers paying lower prices than the larger ones. Large industrial groups own over half of the total circulation of dailies; Catholic organizations own about 9 per cent. A further 10 per cent is independently owned. Most of the important dailies, including nine of the seventeen papers with over 100,000 copies each, are owned by groups of industrial enterprises or by the owners of such enterprises. Thus *Corriere della Sera* is associated with F.lli Crespi, *La Stampa* and *Stampa Sera* with Fiat, *Il Messaggero* and *Il Secolo XIX* with F.lli Perrone, *La Nazione* and *Il Resto del Carlino* with Eridiana, *La Notte* with Italcementi, etc. The Confederation of Italian Industries has a controlling interest in some fourteen smaller papers including the important *Il Sole/24 Ore* and *Il Globo*.

Another category of papers comprises those supported by official organizations such as E.N.I. or I.R.I. or by financial institutions. Examples are: *Il Giorno* (E.N.I.)

and *Il Mattino* and *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* (both by Banco di Napoli). Finally the Catholic and Christian Democrat organizations have a controlling interest in about a dozen papers; *Avvenire* (formerly *L'Italia*; Milan) is owned totally by the Church.

The most popular dailies in order of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (600,000) Turin's *La Stampa* (404,000), *L'Unità* (Milan edition 450,000; Rome edition 150,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (226,000), and *Il Messaggero* (225,000), Milan's *Il Giorno* (230,000), Florence's *La Nazione* (200,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (186,000) and Rome's *Paese Sera* (181,000). The three dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa* and *Il Giorno*, although the latter includes light features and cartoons. The most serious Rome daily is *Il Tempo*, and the Vatican daily *L'Osservatore Romano* has a world-wide Catholic readership. The leading financial paper is Milan's *Il Sole/24 Ore* closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000 periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan, five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of over one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Tempo*, *Epoca*, *Settimana Incom* and *Europeo*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *Il Borghese*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Socialist *L'Espresso* and the Communist *Vie Nuove* and *Rinascita*.

DAILIES

ROME

Avanti!: Via della Guardiola 22; f. 1896; organ of Unified Socialist Party; Editors FRANCO GERARDI, GAETANO ARFÈ.

Corriere dello Sport: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Dir. ANTONIO GHIRELLI; Editor GIORGIO TOSATTI; circ. 176,000.

Daily American: Due Maccoli 23; independent; English language; Exec. Ed. DOUGLAS R. FLEMING; circ. 20,000.

Fiorino, II: f. 1969; business; Editor L. D'AMATO.

Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana: Ministero Grazia e Giustizia, Ufficio Pubblicazione Leggi e Decreti; Dir. ANTONIO SESSA.

Giornale d'Italia, II: Via Tiburtina 1099; f. 1901; independent; evenings; Dir. DINO BIONDI; Chief Editor PIER LUIGI BORGO.

Gionale Radio, II: Rome, Via del Babuino 9; daily; Dir. VITTORIO CHESI.

Globo, II: Via dei Mille 1; f. 1945; right wing; political, financial, economic; Dir. REMIGIO RISPO; circ. 30,000.

Listino Ufficiale Borsa di Roma: c/o Camera Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura, Tipografia Olivieri, Via dei Crociferi 42.

Messaggero, II: Via del Tritone 152; f. 1879; independent; Editor ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 224,577.

Momento Sera: Via Dua Macelli 23, Galleria; Editor LUCIO DE CARO.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Ore 12: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1961; financial; independent; Editor GINO LANZARA.

Paese Sera: Rome, Via dei Taurini 19; left wing; Dir. GIORGIO CINGOLI; Editor GIULIO GORIA; circ. 180,580.

Popolo, II: Corso Rinascimento 113; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party; Editor FRANCO AMADINI; circ. 106,000.

Secolo d'Italia, II: Via Milano 70; right-wing; Dirs. NINO TRIPOLI, CESCO GIULIO BAGHINO.

Tempo, II: Piazza Colonna 366; f. 1944; right-wing; Editor RENATO ANGIOLILLO; circ. 226,545.

Tribuna Politica: Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1958; parliamentary bulletin; Gen. Man. CHANTAL DUBOIS; Editor GIAN PIERO LEPORE.

Umanita: Via Parigi 11; f. 1969; afternoon; organ of Democratic Socialist Party; Editor ALDO GAROSCI.

L'Unità: Via dei Taurini 19; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. GIAN CARLO SAJETTA; circ. 150,000.

Voce Repubblicana, La: Via Tomacelli 146; f. 1919; organ of the Republican Party; Editor PASQUALE BANDIERA.

ANCONA

Voco Adriatica: Via Menicucci 5; f. 1944; independent; Editor FRANCO PICCINELLI.

BARI

Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno: Piazza Roma 48; f. 1885; independent; Dir. ORONZO VALENTINI; Chief Editor PAOLO DE PALMA; circ. 85,000.

BERGAMO

L'Eco di Bergamo: Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII 118; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 21,500.

Giornale di Bergamo: Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8; f. 1812; Editor ALESSANDRO MINARDI.

BOLOGNA

L'Avvenire d'Italia: Via C. Boldrini 11; Editor GIAMPIERO DORE.

Carlino Sera: Via Milazzo 6; evening; Editor DOMENICO BARTOLI.

Resto del Carlino, II: Via Milazzo 6; f. 1885; independent; Editor DOMENICO BARTOLI; circ. 185,646.

Stadio: Via Milazzo 6; sport; Dir. LUIGI CHIERICI; circ. 50,000.

BOZZANO

Alto Adige: Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26; f. 1945; independent; Dir. ALBINO CAVAZZANI; Editor GUIDO TRIVELLI; circ. 32,697.

Dolomiten: Weinbergweg 7; f. 1923; Catholic; German language; Editor TONI EBNER.

BRESCIA

Giornale di Brescia: Via Saffi 1A; Dir. VINCENZO CECCHINI; circ. 32,000.

CAGLIARI

L'Unione Sarda: Viale Regina Elena 12; f. 1889; independent; Dir. FABIO MARIA CRIVELLI; circ. 50,000.

CATANIA

Espresso Sera: Via S. Maria del Rosario 16; independent; evening; Dir. GIROLAMO DAMIGELLA.

Sicilia, La: Viale Odorico da Pordenone; f. 1945; independent; Dir. MARIO CIANCIO; Editor AVV. DOMENICO SANFILIPPO; circ. 75,000.

COMO

L'Ordine: Via Diaz 93A; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRUSADELLI; Chief Editor ANGELO SALDONO.

Provincia, La: Viale Varese 87; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONI.

CREMONA

Provincia, La: Via delle Industrie 2; f. 1947; independent; Editor VITTORIO PALOSCHI; circ. 11,000.

FLORENCE

Nazione, La: Via Ferdinando Paolieri 2; f. 1859; independent; Dir. ENRICO MATTEI; Editor MARCELLO TADDEI; circ. 200,000.

GENOA

L'Avvisatore Marittimo: Via San Vincenzo 42; f. 1919; shipping and financial; Dir. CARLO BELLIO; circ. 15,000.

Cittadino, II: Via Serra 6B; f. 1929; Catholic; Dir. LUIGI VASSALLO; circ. 40,000.

Corriere Mercantile: Via Varese 2; f. 1824; political and financial; independent; Dir. UMBERTO BASSI; circ. 30,000.

Lavoro Nuovo, II: Salita Dinegro 7; f. 1945; Socialist; Editor UMBERTO MERANI; circ. 36,000.

Secolo XIX Nuovo, II: Via Varce 2; f. 1887; independent; Editor PIERO OTTONE; circ. 92,000.

LEGHORN

Il Telegrafo: Viale Alfieri 9; f. 1877; independent; Editor CARLO LULLI.

MANTUA

Gazzetta di Mantova: Via Fratelli Bandiera 32; f. 1664; Dir. GIAN CARLO ERANO; circ. 15,000.

MESSINA

Gazzetta del Sud: Via Taormina; independent; Editor NINO CALARCO; Man. Editor ALFREDO LETO; circ. 65,000.

MILAN

Avanti! Piazza Cavour 2; f. 1896; organ of the socialist parties; Dirs. GAETANO ARFÈ, FRANCO GERARDI; circ. 60,000.

Avvenire: Piazza Duca d'Aosta 8B; f. 1968; Catholic; Dir. LEONARDO VALENTE.

Corriere della Sera: Via Solferino 28; f. 1876; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 600,666.

Corriere d'Informazione: Via Solferino 28; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 124,441.

Gazzetta dello Sport, La: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; sport; Dir. CESARE BONACOSSA; Editor GUALTIERO ZANETTI; circ. 198,156 daily; 368,290 Monday edition.

Giorno, II: Via A. Fava 20; Rome office: Via Nomentana 92; f. 1956; Editor ITALO PIETRA; circ. 230,379.

La Notte: Piazza Cavour 2; evening; Editor NINO NUTRI-210; circ. 144,812.

Il Sole-24 Ore: Via Monviso 26; f. 1865; financial; independent; Editor ALBERTO MUCCI; circ. 70,000.

L'Unità: Viale Fulvio Testi 75; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor GIAN CARLO PAJETTA; circ. 450,000.

MODENA

Gazzetta di Modena: Piazza Mazzini 10; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

NAPLES

Corriere di Napoli: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1799; independent; Editor LUIGI MAZZACCA; circ. 22,000.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Mattino, II: Via Chiatamone 65; f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Editor GIACOMO GHIRARDO; circ. 93,000.

Napoli Notte: Via C. Colombo 45; evening; Dir. A. GIOVANNINI; Editor A. LAURO.

Roma: Palazzo Lauro, Via Cristoforo Colombo; f. 1862; independent; Editor ACHILLE LAURO; Dir. ALBERTO GIOVANNINI; circ. 58,000.

PALERMO

Giornale di Sicilia: Via Lincoln 21; f. 1860; independent; Dir. PIERO PIRRI ARDIZZONE.

L'Ora: Via Mariano Stabile; f. 1900; independent; Dir. VITTORIO NISTICÒ; Editor ETRIO FIDORA.

PARMA

Gazzetta di Parma: Via Emilio Casa 5; f. 1735; Editor BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; circ. 36,305.

PAVIA

Giornale di Pavia, II: Piazza del Carmine 2; f. 1960; independent; Editor GIUSEPPE ROSSETTI.

Provincia Pavese, La: Via Bordonì 26; independent; Dir. GIULIANA BOERCHIO; Editor ANTONIO BALDINI-RUALIS.

PIACENZA

Libertà: Via Benedettine 68; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

REGGIO EMILIA

Gazzetta di Reggio: Via C. Zatti 10; independent; Dir. DANILO CANOVI.

SASSARI

Nuova Sardegna, La: Via Murrone 12; f. 1890; independent; Editor ALDO CESARACCIO; circ. 29,000.

TARANTO

Corriere del Giorno: Via D. Palma 1; Editor GIOVANNI ACQUAVIVA.

TRENTO

L'Adige: Via Rosmini 27; f. 1945; Christian Democrat; Dir. FLAMINIO PICCOLI; Editor RINO PEREGO.

TRIESTE

Piccolo, II (Giornale di Trieste): Via Silvio Pellico 8; f. 1881; independent; circ. 60,900; Editor CHINO ALESSI.

Primorski dnevnik: Via dei Montecchi 6; f. 1945; Dir. STANISLAV RENKO; Slovene.

TURIN

Gazzetta del Popolo: Corso Valdocco 2; f. 1848; independent; Editor GIORGIO VECCHIATO; circ. 92,000.

La Stampa and Stampa Sera: Via Roma 80, Galleria S. Federico 16; f. 1868; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 403,892 (morning), 141,800 (evening); Editor ALBERTO RONCHE.

Tuttosport: Via Villar 2; sport; Dir. GIGLIO PANZA.

UDINE

Friuli Sera: Viale Volontari della Libertà 54; f. 1966; (evening); Gen. Man. ALVISE DE JESU.

Messaggero Veneto: Viale Palmanova 290; f. 1946; Editor VITTORINO MELONI.

VARESE

La Prealpina: Via Ghiringhelli 2; Dirs. MARIO LODI, NINO MIGLIERINA.

VENICE

Gazzettino, II: Calle delle Acque 5016; f. 1887; independent; Editor GIUSEPPE LONGO; circ. 150,727.

Venezia Notte: (published at Piazza Cavour 2, Milan); evening; Venice edition of *La Notte* of Milan; Dir. NINO NUTRIZIO; Editor MARCO MONCALV.

VERONA

L'Arena: Piazza Municipio 8; f. 1886; independent; Editor G. FORMENTI; circ. 34,000.

VICENZA

Il Giornale di Vicenza: Viale Verona 83; Editor GILBERTO FORMENTI; circ. 11,000.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

Arte Antica e Moderna: Florence, Viale Mazzini 46; quarterly.

Carte Parlanti, Le: Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.

Casabella: Milan, Via dei Piatti 11; f. 1928; architecture, town planning and industrial design; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor ALESSANDRO MENDINI.

Controcorrente: Milan, Editrice Ancora, Via G. B. Niccolini 8; f. 1922; theatre; monthly; Dir. P. GIORGIO GALLI.

Domus: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1928; architecture, art and interior decoration; monthly; circ. 30,000; Editor Arch. GIO PONTI.

Dramma, II: Turin, 20 Corso Bramante; f. 1924; theatre; monthly; Dir. LUCIO RIDENTI.

Graphicus: 10122 Turin, via del Carmine 14; f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; circ. 4,600/5,500; Dir. VINCENZO TIRALONGO.

Intormento: Rome, 41 Via della Vite; f. 1946; theatre—cinema—radio; fortnightly; Dir. ETTORE FECCHI; circ. 4,000.

ECONOMICS, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCE

Critica dell'Epoca: Naples, 102 Via de Pretis; f. 1945; economics; fortnightly; Editor LUIGI GALLINA.

Occidente: Turin, Via Po 14; economics and social science; every two months.

Rivista Geografica Italiana: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1884; geographical quarterly review; Editors GIUSEPPE BARBIERI, BRUNO NICE, ALDO SESTINI.

ILLUSTRATED AND WOMEN'S PAPERS

Bellezza: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. UMBERTO BRUNETTI.

Corriere dei Piccoli: Via Solferino 28, Milan; f. 1908; weekly for children; Editor CARLO TRIBERTI; circ. 291,408.

Domenica del Corriere: Milan, Via Solferino 28; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 1,000,000; Editor GUGLIELMO ZUCCONI.

Epoca: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; illustrated; topical weekly; Editor NANDO SAMPIETRO; circ. 370,000.

Grazia: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1938; women's paper; weekly; Dir. PIER BOSELLI.

Oggi: Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Editor EMILIO RADIUS; circ. 980,000.

Settimana Incom, La: Milan; weekly; circ. 2,220,000.

Specchio, Lo: Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; topical weekly.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

Tempo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; topical; weekly; Man. Editor NICOLA CATTEDRA; circ. 340,000.

Tribuna Illustrata: Rome, Via Borgognona 27; family magazine; weekly; circ. 180,000.

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

L'Avvenire del Mezzogiorno: Naples, 44 Via Searlatti; f. 1945; independent; weekly; Dir. ALBERTO PANSINI.

Belfagor: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 295; f. 1946; literary; Editor C. F. Russo.

Borghese, II: 20122 Milan, Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.

Civiltà Cattolica, La: Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor ROBERTO TUCCI.

Civitas: 00198 Rome, Via Tirso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.

Comunità: 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12.

Corriere Economico: Turin, Via Teofilo Rossi Montenera 3; f. 1909; politics and finance; weekly.

Critica Sociale: Milan, Via Carlo Cattaneo 1; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Editor GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI.

Discussione, La: 00187 Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 149; f. 1953; Christian Democrat; weekly; circ. 50,000; Dir. BAROLO CICCARDINI.

Giorni: 20162 Milan, Via Fulvio Testi 75; left-wing weekly; circ. 180,000.

L'Eco del Lavoro: Parma, Via della Repubblica 57; Communist; weekly.

L'Espresso: 00198 Rome, Via Po 12; independent left; weekly; political; illustrated; Editor GIANNI CORBI; circ. 150,000.

L'Europeo: Milan, Via Civita Vecchia; f. 1945; Liberal; political and news; weekly; circ. 250,000; Editor TOMMASO GIOLIO.

Giornale della Libreria: Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; monthly; Editor FEDERICO ELMO.

Graal: Bari; f. 1945; philosophy and literature; monthly; Editor HRAND NAZARIANZ.

L'Italia che Scrive: Rome, Via Angelo Secchi 3; f. 1918; bibliography; monthly; Dir. LINA TORTI-ALBERTI.

Libri del Borghese: Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; circ. 100,000; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Menabò, II: Turin, Casa Editrice Giulio Einaudi, Via Bancamano 1; f. 1959 by ELIO VITTORINI; literary; Editor ITALO CALVINO.

Minerva: Turin, Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1891; cultural; monthly.

Note di Cultura: Florence, Via Gino Capponi 30; f. 1964; international politics; monthly; Dir. GIORGIO GIOVANNONI.

Nuova Antologia: Rome; f. 1866; art, literature and science; monthly; Editor R. CAMPA.

Nuovi Argomenti: Rome, Via Mangili 15; f. 1953; Liberal; quarterly; Editors ALBERTO MORAVIA, ALBERTO CAROCCI, PIER PAOLO PASOLINI.

Panorama: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor L. SECHI.

La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi: Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.

Ponte, II: Florence, La Nuova Italia, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Man. Editor GIUSEPPE FAVATI.

Popolo Lombardo, II: Milan, Via Clerici 5; f. 1948; Christian Democrat; weekly; Dir. ITALO UGGERI.

Rinascita: Rome, Via dei Polacchi 42; Communist; weekly; issues literary supplement called *Il Contemporaneo*; Dir. ALESSANDRO NATTA; Editor O. CECCHI.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest: Milan, Via Alserio 10; monthly.

Spettatore Internazionale, Lo: 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 88; review of international affairs; 6-8 issues annually; also publishes quarterly English edition; Editor MASSIMO BONANNI.

Successo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; financial; Italian and international editions; Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI.

Volksbote: Bolzano; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

Angelus Novus: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1964; aesthetics; quarterly; Editors MASSIMO CACCIARI, CESARE DE MICHELIS.

Città di Vita: Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946; religious review intended to encourage laymen in the study of theology; every two months; Dir. P. MASSIMILIANO ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.; Editor F. ROMANO DE ROMA.

Diritto Ecclesiastico, II: Rome, Via Dora 1; f. 1890; quarterly; Editors Prof. PIETRO AGOSTINO D'AVACK, Prof. MARIO PETRONCELLI, Prof. LUIGI SCAVO LOMBARDO.

Fuoco, II: Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 28; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Dir. P. MAGNI.

Humanitas: 25100 Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, literature, etc.; monthly; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.

Protestantesimo: 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.

Rivista del Clero Italiano: Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly.

Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia: Herder Editrice e Libreria; Piazza Montecitorio 121, Rome; f. 1947; twice a year.

Scuola Cattolica: Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; three quarterly bibliographical supplements; Dir. Sec. PASQUALE COLOMBO.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Archivio per le Scienze Mediche: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

L'Automobile: 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; circ. 1,000,000 copies; weekly; Dir. GIOVANNI CANESTRINI.

Fonderia: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly.

Gazzetta Medica Italiana: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

Il Giornale dell'Officina: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1956; metalworking production; fortnightly.

L'Illustrazione Scientifica: Milan, Via Andegari 6; f. 1949; science; monthly.

L'Italia Agricola: Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; circ. 20,000; agriculture; monthly; Dir. A. CALZECCHI ONESTI.

ITALY—(THE PRESS)

- Macchine:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1946; machine techniques; monthly.
- Minerva Medica:** Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; twice a week.
- Monti e Boschi:** 35100 Padua, Via Gradenigo 6; f. 1950; forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDAGRICOLE; Editor LUCIO SUSMEL.
- Motor:** Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; f. 1942; motor mechanics; weekly; Dir. SERGIO FAVIA DEL CORE; circ. 75,000.
- Quattrosoldi:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1961; economics; monthly; circ. 480,000; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI.
- Rivista Italiana del Petrolio:** Rome, Via S. Prisca 15; oil and petroleum; monthly, also daily news supplement *Staffetta quotidiana*.
- Tranciatrice Stampaggio:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1964; metal shearing and forming; six times yearly.
- Trattamenti e Finitura:** Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1961; metal treatment and finishing; six times yearly.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa:** Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; *Mathematics, Physics and Natural Science classes*; f. 1871; physics, mathematics, chemistry; quarterly; Editor Prof. ALESSANDRO FAEDO; *Arts and Philosophy classes*; f. 1873; philosophy, philology, history, literature; twice yearly; Editor Prof. GIUSEPPE NENCI.
- Auto Italiana:** Rome, Via Veneto 108; f. 1919; weekly; car news and motor-racing; Editor FLAVIANO MOSCARINI.
- Comunità Mediterranea:** 00196 Rome, Lungotevere Flaminio 34; legal; quarterly; Editor Avv. ENRICO NOUNÈ.
- Cooperazione Educativa:** La Nuova Italia, C.P. 346, 50100 Florence; f. 1925; education; monthly; Dir. ALDO PETTINI.
- Gazzetta di Ca' Foscari, La:** Venice, 3851 Calle Larga Foscari; f. 1948; university publication; monthly; circ. 3,000; Man. Dir. MARINO CORTESE.
- Giustizia, La:** Rome, Via Nerola 21; legal; quarterly
- Israel:** 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.
- Maestro, Il:** Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; circ. 70,000; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. MARIA BADALONI.
- Quattroruote:** Milan, via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 312,000.
- Qui Touring:** Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1895; travel, art, geography; monthly; Editor CARLO GALAMINI DI RECANATI.
- Rassegna di Diritto:** Naples, 2 Piazza Nicola Amore and Libreria Scientifica Editrice, Corso Umberto 40; f. 1946; legal; quarterly; Dir. Prof. ALFONSO TEGAURIO.
- Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia:** Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

Rivista Storica del Socialismo: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1958; history; three times a year; Editor LUIGI CORTESI.

Scuola o Città: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1951; education; monthly; Editor Prof. ERNESTO CODIGNOLA.

Sedicesimo, Il: 50129 Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1948; bibliography; quarterly; Editor ENNIO SCALET; circ. 100,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): 00187 Rome, Via di Propaganda 27; f. 1945; 15 regional offices in Italy and 59 branches all over the world; Service in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Arabic; Chair. FRANCESCO MALGERI; Man. Dir. GASTONE FATTORI; Chief Editor SERGIO LEPRI.

Agenzia Agit: Rome, Via Sommacampagna 47; Rome, Via del Traforo 146; general news service; service in English, French, German, Spanish for foreign papers; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEZZA.

Agenzia Astra: Trieste; sub-offices in Rome and Milan; f. 1947; Dir. DELL'ANTONIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Milan

Agence Parisienne de Presse: Viale Caldara 9; Dir. M. DE PETRIS.

Rome

Associated Press—AP: Piazza Grazioli 5; Bureau Chief ALLAN JACKS.

Central News Agency of China: Via Ponza, 6 Interno 19.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): Via Bevagna 114.

Novosti: Via Clitunno 34, 00198; f. 1966; Chief of Bureau IVAN BOCHAROV; Man. Editor GIUSEPPE VAIARELLO; Publ. *Novosti* (daily news sheet).

Reuters: Via Propaganda 27.

UPI: Via Propaganda 27; Manager for Italy JULIUS B. HUML.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Agency, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione della Stampa Estera in Italia: Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. PATRICK SMITH; Sec. JOUNI LILJA.

Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana: Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1943; 12 affiliated unions; Pres. ADRIANO FALVO.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Milan, Via Petrea 6; f. 1950; 183 mems.; Pres. TOMMASO ASTARITA; association of newspaper proprietors.

Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana: Rome, Via Po 102; Pres. Dott. ERNESTO REDAELLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIOVANNI TERRANOVA.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,050 publishing houses in Italy and 320 of these account for 90 per cent of the total book production. In 1968 a total of 15,680 titles were published in Italy; 8,868 of which were new editions (average number of copies printed 7,479) and 6,812 were reprints (average number of copies printed 5,769). Textbooks accounted for 5,132 titles (average number of copies printed 6,745). Of the total number of works published, 3,531 (22.5 per cent) were translations, and of these, 1,554 were from English, 890 from French, 412 from German, 148 from Latin and Classical Greek, and the rest from other languages. Almost ten per cent of all titles published were translations from English. The average number of copies printed of translations was 8,959 (13,215 for translations from English).

BARI

De Donato Editore—Leonardo da Vinci: novels, essays, religion, philology, law, textbooks, etc.

Laterza Figli, Giuseppe: Via Dante 51, 70121; f. 1889; history, literature, philosophy, politics, economics; Gen. Man. FRANCO LATERZA.

BOLOGNA

Cappelli Licinio S.p.a.: Piazza Galvani 3; medical science, history, politics, literature; Dir. CARLO ALBERTO CAPPELLI.

Edizioni Agricole: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1940; textbooks, manuals and periodicals on agriculture and horticulture.

Edizioni Calderini: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1955; school books, navigation, medicine, sport, technical, science, architecture, manuals; Dir. S. PERDISA.

Forni Editore: Via Trionvirato 7, 40132; general; Dirs. A. BESUTTI, A. POGGIALI.

Malipiero S.p.A.: Via Liguria, 40064 Ozzano Emilia; f. 1969; albums and books for children and young people dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, stamp albums, etc.; Pres. D. H. PIERPAULO MALIPIERO; Man. Dir. Comm. GIUSEPPE MALIPIERO.

Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40125; f. 1954; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.

Zanichelli, Nicola: Via Irnerio 34, 40126; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI ENRIQUES.

FLORENCE

G. Barbera Editore: Via Gioberti 34; f. 1854; psychology, literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.

Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Scipione Ammirato 33a-35-37; f. 1840; children's books, text-books; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.

Bonechi: Via dei Rustici 5, 50122; guide books, art.

Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Casella Postale 295, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.

Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religious, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.

Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; textbooks; Pres. Avv. E. MULINACCI.

La Nuova Italia Editrice: Piazza Indipendenza 29, 50129; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man.

Dir. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA; Production Manager MARIO CASALINI; Import-Export Manager NERI BARSELLINI.

Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, text-books, fiction, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ARRIGO PAOLETTI.

G. C. Sansoni: Viale Mazzini 46, 50132; f. 1873; art, archaeology, literature, philology, philosophy, essays, science, social sciences, natural sciences, history, pocket books, magazines; Chair. FEDERICO GENTILE; Man. Dir. GIOVANNI GENTILE, Jr.; Gen. Man. ANTONIO SMITH; Editor-in-Chief GIORGIO SAVORELLI.

Vallecchi Editore: Via G. Capponi 26; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. ENRICO VALLECCHI; Gen. Man. GENO PAMPALONI.

GENOA

Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.): Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MILAN

Accademia di Filologia Classica: Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.

Adelphi Edizioni: Via G. Brentano 2, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOA.

Aldo Palazzi Editore: Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; f. 1946; magazines, books; Man. GIAN CARLO PALAZZI.

"All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.

Ambrosiana, Casa Editrice: Via Giovanni Bertacchi 7, 20136; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.

Angeli, Franco, Editore: Cassella Postale 4294, 20100; f. 1956; economics, management, multilingual technical dictionaries, etc.; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.

Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARIO BATTAGLINI.

Ariete, L': Foro Buonaparte 65, 20121; f. 1961; belles lettres, religious and cultural books; Gen. Man. Cav. ELENA TESSADRI.

Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.

Baldini & Castoldi: Via Guercino 10; f. 1896; memoirs, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. ENRICO CASTOLDI.

Bianchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.

Bompiani & C., Valentino: Via Pisacane 26, 20129; f. 1929; literature, philosophy, art, science, encyclopaedias; Dir. VALENTINO BOMPIANI.

Bramante Editrice: Via Carducci 15; 20123; f. 1961; art, history, fiction; Gen. Man. GUIDO CERIOTTI.

Capriolo e Massimino: Via Carlo Poma 7; f. 1835; science, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. JAMES ANTHONY WALSH.

Carisch: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musicology; records; Dir. SANDRO GALLI.

Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRIO CAVALLOTTI.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS)

Geschina, Casa Editrice: Via Castelmorone 15, 20129; f. 1925; dictionaries, encyclopædias, art, literature, reference books; Gen. Man. SEVERINO PAGANI.

Giancimino, Casa Editrice: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopædias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.

dall'Oglio, Editore: Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.

Domus: Via Monte di Pietà 15; architecture, art, design.

Editrice Massimo: Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1951; religious, fiction, general culture; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.

Edizioni del Borghese: Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; art, literature, history, politics, philosophy, fiction; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12, 20121; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZORZI.

Edizioni La Rete: Via Statuto 8, 20121; f. 1955; art and architecture; *Arte Lombarda* twice a year; Mans. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER, Dott. ANNA BIANCHI VILIANI.

Edizioni Labor: Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopædias, art, history; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.

Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori: Via Pompeo Litta 5, 20122; f. 1946; text-books, dictionaries, audio-visual aids; Man. Dir. BRUNO MONDADORI.

Etas Kompass: Via Mantegna 6, 20154.

Feltrinelli, Giangiacomo Editore: Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 91; f. 1946; books and periodicals for children, school books, educational books and periodicals, literature, maps and encyclopaedia series; Dirs. GIOVANNI, DINO and RINO FABBRI.

Garzanti Editore-Milano (formerly Treves): Via della Spiga 30; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books; Gen. Man. Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI.

Görlisch: Via del Politecnico 5 (Piazza Cavour); f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. G. G. GÖRLICH.

Hoepli, Ulrico: Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopædias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI.

Italpress Editrice: Piazza Castello 21; f. 1966; text-books, criticism, philosophy, history, Neo-latin and Slav literature; Dir. G. CONCORDIA.

Longanesi e C.: Via Borghetto 5, 20122; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, art and children's books; Pres. MARIO MONTI; branch in Rome.

Martello Editore, Aldo: Piazza del Liberty 4; f. 1936; art, fiction, psychology, education, chemistry, mathematics; Dirs. A. MARTELLO, A. RAIDLER.

Mondadori Editore, Arnoldo: Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1907; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books; Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Gen. Man. MARIO FORMENTON.

Mursia & C., U.: Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, text-books, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURSI.

Nuova Accademia Editrice: Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.

Piccoli, Casa Editrice: Via Rosellini 12, 20124; f. 1940; children's books in many languages; Dir. OSVALDO DOLCI.

Pirola, L. di G.: Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Dir. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISSIO.

Prora, La: Via Telesio 4, 20145; f. 1959; text-books; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.

Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore: Via Gerolamo Morone 3; 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature. Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.

Ricordi & C., G.: Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Man. Dir. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.

Rizzoli Editore: Via Civitavecchia 102, 20132; f. 1929; Pres. ANGELO RIZZOLI; newspapers, magazines and books.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.: Via Moscova 40, 20121; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Gen. Man. BRANDOLINO BRANDOLINI D'ADDA.

Signorelli, Carlo: Via Carlo Botta 16, 20135; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.

Silvana Editoriale d'Arte: 9 Via Bergognone, 20144; f. 1953; art books; Gen. Man. RODOLFO PIZZI.

Sodalitas: Via E. Bassini 50; f. 1925; religion, philosophy, *La Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. ANDREA ALOTTO.

Sonzogno: Via Lucini 8 and Galleria S. Carlo 2; f. 1861; books, papers and periodicals of popular culture; Dir. LIVIO MATARELLI.

Sorgente, La: Via Garofalo 44; f. 1937; children's books; Dirs. MENOTTI VIGNATI, Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI, Dr. GIUSEPPE VIGNATI.

Sugar Editore: Galleria del Corso 4, 20122; f. 1956; fiction, biography, history, philosophy; Dir. MASSIMO PINI.

Tamburini Editore: Via Pascoli 55, 20133; f. 1919; scientific, architectural, and technical books; Chair. and Man. Dir. GIANNI TAMBURINI.

Trevisini Luigi: Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; textbooks and general literature; Dir. ENRICO TREVISINI.

Vallardi, Antonio: Via Stelvio 22; f. 1822; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, illustrated books for young people, historical atlas, guides, tourist books, textbooks; Dir. FRANCESCO VALLARDI.

Vallardi, Francesco: Via Cesaro da Sesto 15, 20123; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopædias; Gen. Man. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.

Valsecchi Editore, G.: Via Agnello 8; f. 1944; children's books, drama, fiction.

Vita e Pensiero, Soc. Ed.: Largo A. Gemelli 1, 20123; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; educational, scientific, sociological books and magazines.

NAPLES

De Simone-Fratelli: Via Benedetto Croce 31-38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

Idelson, V., Casa Editrice: Via Aleide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Liguori Editore: Via Mezzoeanone 23; f. 1946; linguistics, mathematics, engineering, economics, law; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Macchiaroli, Gaetano, Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS)

NOVARA

Istituto Geografico De Agostini: Corso della Vittoria 91; geography, maps, encyclopædias, dictionaries, art, literature, text-books, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, text-books; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLAUDIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio, Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 4; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

PALERMO

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Siciliana: Corso C. Finocchiaro Aprile 93; fiction.

ROME

Ausonia: Viale dei Primi 27; f. 1919; text-books; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.

A.V.E. (Anonima Veritas Editrice): Circ. nc Aurelia 50, 00165; f. 1935; theology, sociology, children's books, pedagogy, psychology, essays, school text books; Man. Dir. ANTONIO SANTANGELO; Gen. Man. VENIERO CONDINI.

Carlo Bestetti, Edizioni d'Arte: Via della Croce 77; f. 1947; art and editions de luxe.

E. Calzono: Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archaeology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.

Gurcio Editore, Armando: Via Corsica 4, 00198; f. 1928; encyclopædias, classics, history, science, art; Chair. ALFREDO CURCIO; Gen. Man. GIORGIO VERGANO.

Del Turco Editore: Via della Croce 81; f. 1945; art books, music, guide books; Dir. LORENZO ROSSELLI DEL TURCO.

I Diritti della Scuola: Via Flaminia 133; f. 1899; review of primary schools and teachers; Dir. C. AGOSTINO MARUCCI; Editor DANIELE TONA.

Editoriale Arte e Storia: Via Pietro Cossa 3, 00193; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school text-books; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE POMPEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.

Editrice Ciranna: Via Cardinale Agliardi 15, 00165; f. 1940; school text-books; Man. Dir. CORRADO CIRANNA.

Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.): Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school text-books, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.

Editrice Studium, Soc. Coop. A.R.L.: Via della Conciliazione 4D, 00193; f. 1927; philosophy, literature, sociology, pedagogy, religion, economics, law, science, history, psychology; periodical *Studium*; Man. Dir. Dr. SERAFINO MAJEROTTO.

Edizioni Cremonese: Via della Croce 77; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. PAOLO CREMONESE.

Edizioni del Lavoro, Le: Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Europa: Via G.B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.

Edizioni Mediterranee: Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, fiction, sport, psychology, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.

Edizioni Paoline: Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. Don LUIGI ZANONI.

Guida Monaci S.p.A.: Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano*, *Guida Monaci, Roma Sanitaria* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.

Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato: Piazza Verdi 10, 00100; f. 1928; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office); art books and reproductions.

Jandi Sapi Editori: Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VOLPINI.

Palombi Fratelli: Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art.

Signorelli, Angelo, Editore: Via Paola Falconieri 84; f. 1911; science, general literature, textbooks; Chair. OLIVERO ALPA.

Stabilimento Aristido Staderini: Via Baccina 45, 00184; f. 1848; history, folklore, fiction, de luxe editions; Dirs. ALDO STADERINI, FAUSTO STADERINI.

Tumminelli Editore Stampatore: Viale Università 38, Città Universitaria; f. 1933; Italian and foreign classics, art books, university textbooks, encyclopædias and dictionaries, magazines; Man. Dir. ROBERTO TUMMINELLI.

Vito Bianco Editore: Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, with special regard to marine publications; Chair. Dott. VITO BIANCO.

TURIN

Borla Editore: Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.

Editrice L'Artist Modern: Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.

Edizioni Minerva Medica: Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIVARO.

Edizioni Paolino: Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10124; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopædias, dictionaries.

Einaudi, Giulio, Editore: Via Biancamano 1; f. 1933; art books, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.

Gambino, Giuseppe: Corso Francia 16; f. 1934; text-books, literature; Dir. GIUSEPPE GAMBINO.

Giappichelli, Giusoppo: Via Vasco 2; f. 1927; University publications on law, economics, politics and sociology.

S. Lattes e C.: Via Confienza 6; f. 1893; technical, text-books; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.

Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria: Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 28; f. 1914; University text-books; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.

Loescher Editore: Via Vittorio Amedeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school text-books; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE PAVIA.

Marietti: Via Legnano 23, 10128 (br. at Largo Card. A. Galamini 7, 00165, Rome); publishers and printers to the Holy See; f. 1820; science, liturgical works and textbooks; Dir. Dr. GIAN PIERO MARIETTI.

G. B. Petrini, Casa Editrice: Corso Trapani 48; f. 1872; school text-books; Dir. LUIGI POLLEDRO.

Pozzo Gros Monti S.p.A.: Via Broffio 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. LUIGI FERRARI ARDIGINI.

ITALY—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice Libreria: Via Andrea Doria 14; f. 1883; scientific publications, dictionaries; Props. UGO GIANNI, ELVI ROSENBERG.

Società Editrice Internazionale: Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908; religion, text-books, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books etc.; Man. Dir. GIACOMO PAGLIASSOTTI.

Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (U.T.E.T.): Corso Raffaello 28, 10125; f. 1795; University and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Prof. CARLO VERDE.

TRENTO

Monauni, G.B.: Via Mani 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VICENZA

Neri Pozza Editore: Ponte San Michele 13; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associazione Italiana Editori: 24 Foro Buonaparte, 20121 Milan; Pres. Dott. ADOLFO LOMNARDI; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO, GIUSEPPE VILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI): Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a Committee, appointed by the Ministry, is responsible for the standard of the programmes, and a Commission, chosen from among all parliamentary groups, safeguards the political independence and objectivity of all broadcast information; Chair. U. DELLA FAVE; Man. Dir. L. PAOLICCHI; Television Dirs. F. FABIANI (Cultural and Education), A. ROMANÒ (Entertainment), P. E. GENNARINI (News); Radio Dir. G. ANTONELLI.

Società Italiana Pubblicità Per Azioni (SIPRA): Turin; this company has the monopoly of all advertising on RAI-TV Radiotelevisione Italiana radio and television programmes.

RADIO

Transmitters: 150 medium-wave, 8 short-wave and 1,412 frequency modulation transmitters.

In 1970 there were 11,452,386 radio receivers.

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational), Radio Trieste (broadcasting in Slovene and Italian), Night Programme (*Notturna dall'Italia*), Regional Programmes.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)

European programme "Rome calling Europe": broadcasts in Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian and Esperanto; Overseas programmes: Australia, New Zealand and Pacific area (English and Italian); Central and South America (Italian, Portuguese and Spanish); North America (English, French and Italian); Africa (Arabie, Amharie, French, Somali and Italian); Near East (Arabie and English); press news, sport, news bulletins and dictated news bulletins broadcast in Italian on all Foreign and Overseas services.

TELEVISION

Transmitters: 603 transmitters.

In 1970 there were 9,557,108 television receivers.

Programmes: The National Programme is broadcast daily from 8.30 to 14.30 (schools), 17.30 to 18.30 (children), and 18.30 to 23.15. Sundays: 10.15 to 12.00 and 15.00 to 23.15. The Second Programme is broadcast on weekdays from 21.00 to 23.15 and on Sundays from 18.00 to 19.25 and 21.00 to 23.30.

Advertising on television amounts to 3.2 per cent of broadcasting time on the National Programme and 2.2 per cent on the Second Programme.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893 by the amalgamation of the Banca Nazionale Toscana and the Banca Toscana di Credito with the Banca Nazionale del Regno d'Italia; cap. subs. and p.u. 300m.; res. 17,502m. (Dec. 1969); Gov. Dr. GUIDO CARLI; Gen. Man. Dr. PAOLO BAFFI; Deputy Gen. Man. TULLIO RICCI; since 1926 the Bank has had the sole right to issue notes in Italy; a decree-law of December 21st, 1927, suspended since 1935, required the bank to maintain a minimum of 40 per cent gold reserve against notes outstanding and other sight liabilities; new statutes were enacted by Royal Decree of June 11th, 1936, modified by Presidential Decrees, April 19th, 1948, February 12th, 1963; publ. *Bulletin* (every two months).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Cattolica del Veneto: Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dr. MASSIMO SPADA; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. SECONDO PIOVESAN; 165 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; (Dec. 1969) cap. 60,000m.; Chair. Dott. RAFFAELE MATTIOLI; Man. Dirs. Dott. CARLO BOMBIERI and Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 291 brs., including brs. in London, New York, Istanbul, Izmir and Singapore; rep. offices in Cairo, Paris, Frankfurt a.M., Mexico City, Tokyo and Sydney.

Banca d'America e d'Italia: Milan, Via Manzoni 5; f. 1918; cap. p.u. and res. 9,000m. (May 1969); Chair. Dott. ROLAND PIEROTTI; Man. Dir. ANTONIO TONELLO; 83 brs.

Banca del Friuli S.p.A.: Udine, Via Vittorio Veneto 20; f. 1872; cap. 600m.; res. 2,800m.; dep. 164,815m.; Pres. Comm. dott. GIO BATTISTA SPEZZOTTI; Dir. Gen. Comm. Rag. E. DEISON.

Banca del Fucino: Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; cap. 600m.; dep. 17,485m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 8 brs.

Banca Morgan Vonwiller, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Armadori 14; f. 1819; cap. 2,000m.; dep. 149,000 (Sept. 1971); Man. Dir. F. E. TETZELI.

Banca Mutua Popolare di Verona: 37100 Verona, Piazza Nogara 2; f. 1867; cap. 776m.; dep. 220,474m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Avv. LUIGI BUFFATTI; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Rag. GIORGIO MARANI; 56 brs.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. and res. 92,715m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Chair. of the Board Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Gen. Man. Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; 210 brs., including one in New York and Madrid; Subs. Bank: Lavoro Bank, A.G., Zürich; rep. offices in London, Paris, Frankfurt a.M., Montreal, Caracas, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura: Rome, Via Lovanio 16; f. 1921; cap. and res. 10,400m.; dep. 1,333,716m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. GIUSEPPE DE LIGUORI; Gen. Man. PIETRO MACCHIARELLA; 141 brs.

Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni: Rome, Via Abruzzi 10; f. 1927 as Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza e Credito delle Comunicazioni, transformed 1967; cap. and res. 1,596m.; 20 brs.

Banca Popolare di Bergamo: Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 607m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Dr. GAETANO GILINATTI; 70 brs.

Banca Popolare di Cremona: Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 1,340m.; dep. 57,203m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Avv. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. FRANCO CARNIGLIA.

Banca Popolare di Milano: Milano, Piazza Meda, 4; f. 1865; cap. 8,160m.; dep. 403,311m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Ing. GUIDO JARACH; 83 brs.

Banca Popolare di Novara: Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. p.u. 3,117m.; Chair. Rag. SANDRO SOZZETTI; Gen. Man. Prof. Dott. GINO CARDINALI, Rag. LINO VENINI, Rag. MARIO BELLARDI; 297 brs.

Banca Provinciale Lombarda: Bergamo, Via G. Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI COLOMBO; Gen. Man. LUIGI CIOCCA; 108 brs.

Banca Toscana: Florence, Via del Corso 4; f. 1904; cap. p.u. 7,300m.; dep. 485,000m.; Pres. ENZO BALOCCHI; Man. Dir. Prof. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 166 brs.

Banco Ambrosiano: Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Gr. Uff. Rag. CARLO ALESSANDRO CANESI; Gen. Man. Rag. RUGGERO MOZZANA; 57 brs.

Banco di Napoli: Naples, Via Roma 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. and res. 92,487m.; industrial credit special res. 7,745m.; dep. 2,152,185m.; Pres. Dott. STANISLAO FUSCO; Gen. Man. Prof. SALVATORE GUIDOTTI; 480 brs.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. 40,000m.; res. 10,000m.; Chair. Avv. VITTORINO VERONESE; Man. Dirs. Dr. D. CIULLI, Prof. F. VENTRIGLIA; 250 brs. Foreign affiliated banks: Banco di Roma (Belgique), Brussels, Liège, Charleroi, etc.; Banco di Roma (Ethiopia), Addis Ababa, Asmara; Assab, Massaua, Modjo; Banco di Roma (France), Paris, Lyons, Monte Carlo, Nice; Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Lugano, Chiasso; publ. *Review of the Economic Conditions in Italy* (bi-monthly).

Banco di Santo Spirito: Rome, Piazza del Parlamento 18; f. 1605; cap. 8,000m.; Chair. Dott. MARIO BRAIDOTTI; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO TOMAZZOLI; 192 brs.

Banco di Sardegna: Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 2,600m.; Pres. VITTORIO BOZZO; Dir.-Gen. SERGIO PURITZ; 37 brs.

Banco di Sicilia: Palermo, Via Generale Magliocco 1; public credit institution; cap. 19,723m.; Pres. Dr. CIRO DE MARTINO; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 267 brs.

Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane: Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio, 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. 10m.; Pres. On. Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCONTRES; Gen. Man. Avv. GIUSEPPE TRAPANI; 214 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank; cap. 110,000m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORNANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Chair. Prof. Dott. RENO FERRARA; Gen. Man. Avv. LUIGI FALAGUERRA; 371 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze: Florence, Via Bufalini 4; f. 1829; savings bank; cap. 6,000m.; Pres. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI; Gen. Man. Avv. EDUARDO GAETA; 136 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia: Genoa, Via Cassa di Risparmio 15; f. 1846; cap. 11,400m.; dep. 512,000m. (Nov. 1971); 93 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Roma: Roma, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; cap. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. Dr. CORRADO GAROFOLI.

Cassa di Risparmio di Torino: Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; res. 42,000m.; Chair. Dott. EDOARDO CALLERI DI SALA; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO BOIDI; 188 brs.

Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Armadori 4; cap. and res. 6,694m.; Pres. GIOVANNI FALCK; Gen. Man. G. LAZZARONI; 59 brs.

Credito Italiano: Milan, Piazza Cordusio; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 30,000m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. SILVIO GOLZIO; Vice-Chairs. A. FOLCHI, L. SOLARI; Man. Dirs. MICHELE DE MICHELIS, L. RONDELLI; 296 brs.

Credito Romagnolo: Bologna, Via Zamboni 20; f. 1896; cap. 3,000m.; Pres. Avv. LUIGI LEONE; Gen. Man. Dr. GIACOMO CIRRI; 166 brs.

Credito Varesino: 21100 Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 3,000m.; dep. 316,117m.; res. 3,400m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. OLDO FASOLI; Man. Dir. Dott. ROBERTO ARDIGO; 38 brs.

Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI): Head office: Via Manzoni 3, Milan; f. 1918, in 1967 merged with seven smaller banks; cap. 10,000m.; Chair. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. ARRIGO GASPARINI.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino: Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. and res. 30,200m.; Pres. Prof. LUCIANO JONA; Vice-Pres. Ing. LUIGI RICHIERI; Gen. Man. Dr. CARLO GUARALDI; 200 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zürich.

Istituto Nazionale di Credito per il Lavoro Italiano all'Estero (I.C.L.E.): Rome, 58 Via Sallustiana; f. 1923; cap. 774m.; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. CAMILLO MEZZACARPO.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena: Siena, Piazza Salimbeni 3; f. 1472; Banking Institution operating in the public interest; res. 28,625m.; Chair. Avv. DANILO VERZILI; Gen. Man. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; 342 brs. in Italy; rep. office in London.

Società Italiana per le Strade Ferrate Meridionali: 50123 Florence, Via Strozzi 4; management: 00187 Rome, Via Sallustiana 61-62; f. 1862; cap. 60,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dott. TULLIO TORCHIANI; Man. Dott. GIUSEPPE MARTELLI.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare: Milan, Corso Europa 18; f. 1946; cap. 6,000m.; dep. 162,695m.; deals in industrial and agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. LINO VENINI; 154 brs.

Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche: Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. 15,300m.; res. 114,980,794,040; finances the execution of public works with loans secured by annual appropriations in the national budget, or by the assignment by municipal and provincial administrations; Pres. Dr. FRANCO PIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIPU): Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 21,000m.; res. 43,336m.; grants medium- and long-term loans to public and private enterprise for the provision of public utility works, industrial development projects, etc., and finance for export credits and for assistance to developing countries; Pres. Dr. FRANCO PIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto Mobiliare Italiano: Rome, Viale dell'Arte; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These credit facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. 100,000m.; outstanding loans 3,861,541m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dott. SILVIO BORRI; Gen. Man. Dr. Ing. GIORGIO CAPPON.

Istituto per l'Assistenza allo Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno (IASM): 00197 Rome, Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski 124; f. 1962; aids investment to promote economic development in the South; Pres. Dr. NINO NOVACCO; publ. *Notizie*.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER): 80133 Naples, Via S. Giacomo 19; public credit institution granting medium-term loans in Southern Italy; cap. and res. 101,626m.; Pres. Grand'Uff. ALFONSO MENNA; Man. Dott. MARIO GIORDANO.

Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS): 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ventures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 8,000m.; res. 12,849m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Avv. Rocco GULLO; Gen. Man. Dott. GANDOLFO DOMINICI.

Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario: Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; deals in all medium-term savings and credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 800) of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a minimum duration of a year. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 16,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; dep. 1,486,421m. (June 1971); Chair. Avv. ADOLFO TINO; Gen. Man. Dr. ENRICO CUCCIA; several banking publs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1919; Pres. Avv. STEFANO SIGLIANTI; Vice-Pres. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE, Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIAN FRANCO CALABRESI; membership (more than 500 members) is comprised of the following institutions:

- (a) Public credit institutions;

- (b) Banks of national interest (big commercial banks);
- (c) Private banks and bankers;
- (d) Co-operative banks;
- (e) Savings banks;
- (f) Agricultural credit institutions;
- (g) Credit and Financial institutions;
- (h) Mortgage banks.

Publs. Banks' and Financial Institutions' Year Book, Handbooks on banking legislation etc.

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiano: 00198 Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. Prof. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Vice-Pres. Comm. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI, Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCON-TRES; Man. Dott. DOMENICO CONTI; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario* (bi-annually).

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Palazzo Doria-Pamphili, Piazza Collegio Romano 2; Pres. Cav. Lav. LUIGI CANDIANI; Sec. Avv. MARIO GIUSTINIANI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.C.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Conte Dott. EDOARDO CALLERI DI SALA.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Donizetti 14; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO PARRILLO.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. (vacant); Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. LUIGI BRAGANTINI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Borsa Valori, Via G. Boccardo 1; Pres. Dott. E. RAMELLA.

Milan: Borsa Valori, Piazza Affari 6; Pres. Dott. GIAN-CARLO BOFFA.

Naples: Borsa Valori, Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. GIORGIO FOCAS.

Rome: Borsa Valori, Via dei Burro 147, 00186; f. 1821; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Borsa Valori, Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Rag. MARIO FALLETTI.

INSURANCE

In 1969 there were 124 national Insurance Companies in Italy, and eleven groups of companies. Forty-eight foreign companies were represented by branches in Italy.

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 300 million Italian lire in 1966.

L'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 1,210m.; Chair. Dott. ANTONIO VENTURINI; Vice-Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET; Gen. Man. Dott. JEAN FESTEVAU.

Agricoltura Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Milan, Via dei Giardini 4; f. 1947; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. F. CINEOTTI; Man. Geom. A. PACINI.

Alleanza Assicurazioni: Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dott. M. GASBARRI.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLL; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO PONTREMOLI.

Assicurazioni Generali: Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; Headquarters: Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Head offices: Venice, Piazza San Marco 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 22,360m.; Chair. Senator CESARE MERZAGORA; Vice-Chair. Count CARLO FAINA, FRANCO MANNOZZI; Man. Dir. FABIO PADOA; Gen. Mans. EUGENIO COPPOLA DI CANZANO, EMILIO DUSI, ENRICO RANDONE, GIORGIO ZANARDI.

Le Assicurazioni d'Italia: Rome, Via Po 3; f. 1923; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Prof. FRANCESCO SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. RICCARDO SESTILLI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano: Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 600m.; Chair. Prof. G. PELLA; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dott. SANTE BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione Italiana (C.A.I.): Via del Tritone 87, Rome; f. 1964; cap. 500m.; Chair. CORRADO SOFIA; Gen. Man. FRANCESCO SAVERIO BONAMICO.

Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITAS): Via Caffaro 2/A, Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 630m.; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO; Gen. Man. GIULIO FIORATO.

Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni: Via Felice Casati 16, Milan; f. 1958; cap. 1,300m.; Chair. LUIGI GALANTI; Gen. Man. GHERARDO MELLONI.

Compagnia Lombarda di Assicurazioni: Milan, Via del Lauro 7; f. 1952; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. S. BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia Meridionale di Assicurazioni S.p.A.: Via Depretis 102, Naples; f. 1962; cap. 400m.; Chair. SILVIO POLETTI; Gen. Man. Dott. VINCENZO IMPRONTA.

Compagnia Renana di Assicurazione: Via Nazario Sauro 26, Bologna; f. 1959; cap. 500m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE CALICCI; Gen. Man. FILIPPO GARAGNANI.

Compagnia Tirrena: Rome, Viale America, EUR; f. 1945; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dott. FRANCO PALMA; Gen. Man. Avv. M. AMABILE.

Compagnia Veneta di Assicurazioni: Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Pres. UMBERTO GNUTTI; Chair. BRUNO SAETTA; Gen. Man. CARLO PATERNOLLO.

Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione: Turin, Via Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. G. FREA; Gen. Man. EDOARDO SAVIGNON.

L'Edera: Rome, Viale Castro Pretorio 82; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.

F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo Tra Agricoltori): Rome, Via Curtatore 4/d; f. 1927; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Man. Dir. Rag. L. MIZZI; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. G. BRUNO.

Fiumetec: Rome, Via S. Teresa 35; f. 1919; cap. p.u. 1,050m.; Chair. Dott. M. BIDOLI; Gen. Man. Avv. VINCENZO BARTOLOZZI.

La Fondiaria Incendio: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Infortuni: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1909; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

La Fondiaria Vita: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1880; cap. 5,750m.; Pres. ALBERTO PERRONE; Man. Dir. E. ARTOM; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. BELISARIO MONTANI.

Intercontinental: Rome, Via di Priscilla 101; f. 1959; cap. Lire 2,000m.; Pres. On. Prof. Avv. ANTONIO CARCATERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI.

Istituto Italiano di Previdenza: Milan, Corso Venezia 37; f. 1920; cap. 506m.; Chair. Prof. G. COLONNETTI; Gen. Man. Dott. G. NAVONE.

Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni: Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. Dott. C. GREZLER; Gen. Man. Dott. A. MATASSONI.

Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Genoa, Piazza San Lorenzo 16; f. 1872; cap. 900m.; Chair. P. AVONZO; Man. Dir. Avv. MARIO PEROLO; Gen. Man. Dott. A. TORRE.

Lavoro e Sicurezza: Via S. Sofia 30, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 750m.; Chair. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.

Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.: Rome, Viale Shakespeare 77, EUR; f. 1957; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCESCO GAUDIOSO DI SARACINA; Vice Dir.-Gen. Dr. PIERO BISACCHI.

La Minerva: Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1942; cap. 120m.; Chair. Avv. L. CALDARAZZO; Gen. Man. Dott. R. D'ALONZO.

Nationale, La: Via Barberini 29, Rome; f. 1962; cap. 900m.; res. 6,170m.; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LEVY.

Norditalia Assicurazioni: Via Larga 13, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Chair. ANGELO ARIENTI; Gen. Man. AURELIO RICCI.

Pace, La: Piazza Cavour 5, Milan; f. 1919; cap. 500m.; Chair. Conte L. SPAUR DI FLAVON E VALER; Gen. Man. HEINZ BREMKAMP.

Previdente, La: Milan, Via S. Vittore 37; f. 1917; cap. 500m.; Chair. Marchese G. SERRA; Gen. Man. MICHELE SALERNO.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 5,760m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORRE LOLLI; Gen. Mans. Dott. Ing. G. GARABELLI, Dott. U. LOSURDO.

SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale: Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 4,000m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Vice-Chairs. March Dr. LUCA FERRERO DE GUBERNATIS VENTIMIGLIA, Dr. ALESSANDRO VOLA; Gen. Man. Avv. C. CURTI.

Società Assicurazioni Rischio Automobilistici, S.p.A. (S.A.R.A.): Rome, Via Solferino 32; f. 1946; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. LUIGI BERTETTI; Man. Dir. M. CRISCUOLI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Bandello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

La Consorziale, Società Italiana di Riassicurazione: Piazza Esquilino 5, Milan; f. 1918; cap. 300m.; Chair. ALESSANDRO ANCONA; Man. ENRICO PAGGI.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: 10122 Turin, Via Corte d'Appello 11; f. 1828; cap. 7,768m.; Chair. Prof. Avv. MARIO ENRICO VIORA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; f. 1833; cap. 6,000m.; Chair. L. G. ZANON; Dir.-Gen. D. LUCIANO BASTAGLI.

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Rome, Via E. Petrolini 2; f. 1922; cap. 1,200m.; Chair. Prof. GIUSEPPE FANELLI; Gen. Man. Dott. MARIO LUZZATTO.

Unione Mediterranea di Sicurtà: Via XX Settembre 31, Genoa; f. 1946; cap. 400m.; Chair. ANDREA MARIO PIAGGIO; Gen. Man. FERRUCCIO PECCHIA.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Alfieri 22, Turin; f. 1912; cap. 600m.; Chair. VITTORIO BADINI CONFALONIERI; Man. GIOVANNI BRUNO.

Vittoria Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Milan, Piazza S. Babila 3; f. 1921; cap. 500m.; Chair. Dott. CARLO ACUTIS; Gen. Man. GASTONE MESCOLA.

ITALY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (A.N.I.A.): Head Office: 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Deputation: 00186 Rome, Via della Freggia 70; f. 1945; 131 mems.; Chair. Prof. Avv. EUGENIO ARTOM; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE BIANCHI; Publ. *Annuario Italiano delle Imprese Assicuratrici* (annual).

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. Prof. F. SANTORO PASSARELLI; Dir.-Gen. EMILIO PASANISI; a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura (Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture): Piazza Sallustio 21, 00187, Rome; Pres. Prof. Ing. ERNESTO STAGNI; Sec.-Gen. Gr. Uff. Prof. Avv. ANGELO SENIN.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI) (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction): Via Veneto 89, Rome; established 1933 as an autonomous agency controlling banking and industrial undertakings. IRI is responsible for many of the companies in which the State participates. There are five sectorial holding companies, while IRI directly controls the national airline Alitalia, the Autostrade company, the RAI television service, three main commercial banks and the two financial holding companies SME and SPA; Pres. Prof. GIUSEPPE PETRILLI.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) (National Institute for Foreign Trade): Via Liszt 21, EUR, 00100 Rome; f. 1926; Government agency for the promotion of foreign trade; Pres. Dott. ETTORE MASSACESI; Vice-Pres. Dott. VICENZO LORETO; Dir.-Gen. METELLO BILOTTA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (General Confederation of Italian Industry): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; N. Italy District Office: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; f. 1919, re-formed 1944; mems.: 106 regional assns., grouping 100,000 firms totalling 3,000,000 employees, and 98 trade assns.; offices in Paris and Brussels; Pres. Dott. Ing. RENATO LOMBARDI; Vice-Pres. Dott. RENATO ALTISIMO, Prof. Dott. ERNESTO CIANGI, Dott. NICOLA RESTA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. FRANCO MATTEI; publs. *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions (every two months), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly), *Iniziativa sociale dell'Industria Italiana* (social work in industry, every two months).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, dell'Amianto-Cemento, della Calce e del Gesso (Asscn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manufacturers): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. BELMIRO BONI; Sec. Dott. GAETANO MANCINI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEC) (Italian Cement Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 51; f. 1959; Pres. Dott. Ing. FORTUNATO FEDERICI; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento, Il Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANCE) (National Asscn. of Builders): 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 15,000 firms in 98 territorial assns.; Pres. Senator Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI; Dir. Gen. Dott. RENATO PRESENTI; publ. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (bi-monthly), *L'Industria delle Costruzioni* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (National Asscn. of Brick-Makers): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. MASSIMO RISSO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (National Asscn. of Glass Manufacturers): 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Dott. Ing. LUIGI BORMIOLI; Dir. Dott. F. DI FRANCIA; publ. *Il Vetro* (periodical).

FEDERCERAMICA (National Asscn. of Pottery, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers): 20133 Milan, Via Priv. Crescenzo 2; 00187 Rome, Via L. Bissolati 76; f. 1947, re-organized 1964; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVAN BATTISTA ZANCHI; Sec. Dott. RENATO BOILEAU; publ. *La Ceramica* (official journal of FEDERCERAMICA).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (National Asscn. of Chemical Manufacturers): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. F. BRACCO; Dir.-Gen. Avv. G. FAILLA; publ. *Industria Chimica* (fortnightly), *Compendio Statistico* (annual).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (National Gas Industries Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1946; Pres. Prof. Avv. ANGELO VERGA; Dir. Dott. ALESSANDRO CHIARUSTI; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione tra Industria Chimico-farmacoutico, Assofarma (Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries): 00196 Rome, Via G.D. Romagnosi 18A; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 27; Pres. Prof. AUGUSTO VENTURI; Dir. Dott. VINCENZO ARENA.

Farmunione-Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica Italiana (National Asscn. of the Italian Pharmaceutical Industry): 00153 Rome, Via Ippolito Nievo 12; Pres. MARIO FITTIPALDI MENARINI; Vice-Pres. GAETANO GALLI; Sec. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cotoniera Italiana (Italian Cotton Asscn.): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Dott. FELICE FOSSATI BELLANI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ALBERTO FRANCIOLI.

Associazione dell' Industria Laniera Italiana (*Assn. of Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; 13051 Biella, Piazza Vittorio Veneto 12; 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 36; 36100 Vicenza, Mure Porta Castello 9; 50047 Prato, Via Pugliesi 26; f. 1877; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO POALA; Dir. Dott. EDMONDO BRESSAN; publs. *Laniera* (monthly), *Supplemento settimanale commerciale* (weekly).

Associazione degli Industriali Filatori di Cascami di Seta (*Assn. of Spinners of Silk Waste*): 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; Pres. Dott. MARIO BRAIDA; Sec. Dott. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana Fabbricanti Seterie (*Italian Assn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers*): 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 3; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; Pres. Comm. BEPPE MANTERO; Sec. Dott. PAOLO FORTUNA.

Associazione Italiana dei Filandieri (*Italian Spinners' Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Mercato 5; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. DELIO GIACOMETTI; Sec. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali dell' Abbigliamento (*Italian Assn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 70; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. On. GIULIO GOEHRING; Gen. Sec. GIULIANO MORESCHI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Jutieri (*Assn. of Italian Jute Spinning Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via F. Sforza 1; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIULIO VOLPI; Sec. Avv. GUERRINO ZAGARI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Tintori, Stampatori, Finitori Tessili (*National Assn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. GIOVANNI FRANGI; Sec. VITTORIO CASALE.

Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria (*Italian Furriers' Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Piazza Belgioioso 1; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere degli Anguillara 9; Pres. Dott. MILO DANIONI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Fibre Chimiche (*Italian Assn. of Chemical Fibres*): 20121 Milan, Via Hoepli 10; 00187 Rome, Via Lombardia 31; f. 1956; Pres. Prof. GIOVANNI BALELLA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARIO BERNARDINI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglierie e Calzetterie (*Italian Assn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. CARLO VIANSSON; Sec. Dr. ETTORE TAMAGNI; Publ. *Maglie Calze Industria* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Italiana Produttori Seme Bachi (*Italian Assn. of Silkworm Growers*): 20121 Milan, Via Cusani 10; Pres. Dott. VITTORINI COSTANTIN; Sec. E. CREMONESI.

Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta, del Rayon ed Affini (*Italian Assn. of Silk and Rayon Throwsters and Allied Trades*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. GIANCARLO DUBINI; Sec. Dr. GIUSEPPE VEDOVE.

Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANCI) (*National Assn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. MARCO TROLLI; Dir. Dott. UGO RAIMONDI.

Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure (*Assn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20145 Milan, Via A. Canova 39; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. On. Avv. MARIO DOSI; Sec. Avv. ALDO CONFALONIERI.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Produttori di Cellofan (*National Assn. of Cellophane Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Conte P. ORSI MANGELLI; Sec. Dott. ANEDEO GALLINA.

Associazione Nazionale Produttori Tessili Vari (*National Assn. of Textile Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dr. GIULIO CRIVELLI; Dir. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Associazione Tessiture Italiano Artificiali e Sintetiche (ATIFAS) (*Italian Assn. for Weaving Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 31; Pres. Comm. PINO MOCHETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUGLIELMO PERNIS.

Federazione Italiana degli Industriali del Cappello (*Italian Federation of Hat Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Moscova 33; f. 1945; 100 mem. firms; Pres. TERESIO USUELLI; publ. *Il Cappello* (every two months).

Sindacato Nazionale dell' Industria Laniera Italiana (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgo Nuovo 11; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI BERTOLLO.

Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria (*National Union of Tanners*): 00185 Rome, Via Sommacampagna 9; 20122 Milan, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 15; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. ENRICO GENTILE; Dir. VINCENZO BOTTINI.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (ACIMIT) (*Assn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Sig. GUIDO RUGGERO JUCKER; Sec. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI MALASPINA.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche op Affini (*Assn. of Italian Printing Machinery Manufacturers*): 10153 Turin, Lungo Po Antonelli 49; Pres. Dott. DONATO CATTANEO; Sec. Dott. EDOARDO CHEVALLARD.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire (*Assn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; Pres. Gr. Uff. Rag. GIUSEPPE MANIDI; Sec. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.

Associazione Fabbricanti Italiani di Utensileria Meccanica (AFIUM) (*Assn. of Italian Tool Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. Dr. Prof. CARLO GAVOSTO.

Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI) (*Assn. of Italian Steel Contractors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIORGIO MAGENTA; Sec. Avv. GIANNI FOSCO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.

Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA) (*Aerospace Industry Assn.*): 00185 Rome, Piazza della Repubblica 47; 20123 Milan, Via Giuliani 3; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. ALFREDO BRUNO; Cons. Dir. Gen. Com.te RICCARDO CAMPANINI; Dir. Dr. EMANUELE FRACCON.

Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER) (*Assn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 56 mem. firms; Pres. Cav. Lav. DANDOLO FRANCESCO REBUA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MARIO D'ONOFRI; publs. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere* (every ten days), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *Rassegna del Lavoro* (monthly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Ciclo, Motociclo ed Accessori (ANCM) (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Assn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. LUIGI GLAREY; Gen. Man. Dott. Ing. LUIGI CUCCO.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine, Attrezzature per Ufficio (*National Assn. of Office and Data Processing Machine Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 23; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO OLIVETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINA.

Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND) (*National Foundries Asscn.*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 10; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO MONTARA; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbrianti Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA) (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Generale Gustavo Fara 39; 00186 Rome, Corso V. Emanuele 287; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. Ing. ALBINO BIFFI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA) (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 50; f. 1945; 700 mems.; Pres. Gr. Uff. Dr. Ing. LUCA PANIZZA; Sec.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO SARRA; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell' Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOTTICA) (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Sen. BORLETTI; Sec. Dott. G. CAPELLA; publ. *Directory*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi" (*"Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. AMEDEO CASACCIA; Gen. Sec. Rag. NICOLÒ GIMELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Elettroniche (ANIE) (*National Asscn. of Electrotechnic and Electronic Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via G. Donizetti 30; 00198 Rome, Via Caccini 1; Pres. Dr. Ing. LUIGI BAGGIANI; Sec. Dott. Ing. PIETRO BANOLI.

Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA) (*National Asscn. of Motor Car Industries*): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 113 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Conte Dott. RODOLFO BISCARETTI DI RUFFIA; Dir. Prof. Dott. FRANCESCO PALAZZI-TRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (*National Asscn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via Leopardi 18; 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI PORRO; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.

Associazione Riparatori Costruttori Ferrotramviari—UGRIFER (*Asscn. of Railway Engineers*): 50129 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Ing. ARRIGO USIGLI.

Associazione Trafilerii Italiani (ATI) (*Asscn. of Italian Wire Manufacturers*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1951; Pres. Dott. MICHELE ORSENIGO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Industrie Sidorurgiche Associate (ISA) (*Associated Iron and Steel Industries*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 42; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO CERETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Nuova Unione Fabbrianti Elettrodi (NUFE) (*New Union of Electrode Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; Pres. Ing. LUIGI BOSCHIERI.

Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU) (*Union of Machine Tool Makers*): 20149 Milan, Via Monte Rosa 21; f. 1945; 133 mem. firms; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Dir. FAUSTO DE FRANCESCO.

Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNACOMA) (*National Union of the Agricultural Engineering Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Generale Giardino 4; 00187 Rome, Via G. Carducci 2; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI NASI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO AMBROGI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.S.) (*General Italian Entertainment Asscn.*): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; f. 1945; 14 affiliated associations (see below); Pres. ITALO GEMINI; Vice-Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dott. FRANCO BRUNO; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *La Rassegna dello Spettacolo*.

Associazione Cattolica Esercenti Cinema.
Associazione Italiana fra le Attività Concertistiche.
Associazione Nazionale Ente Lirici e Simfonici.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Cinema.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Spettacoli Viaggianti.
Associazione Nazionale Esercenti Teatri.
Associazione Nazionale Imprese di Rivista e Varietà.
Associazione Nazionale Imprese Liriche.
Associazione Nazionale Sezioni Apparacchi per Pubbliche Attrazioni Ricreative.
Ente Nazionale Circhi.
Unione Nazionale Attività Teatrali.
Associazione Teatri Italiani di Tradizione.
Federazione Italiana dei Cinc Club.
Federazione Italiana dei Cineforum-Centro Studi Cinematografici.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche od Affini (ANICA) (*National Asscn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated associations (see below); Pres. Avv. EITEL MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ACHILLE VALIGNANI.

Associazione Nazionale Film d'Attualità.
Associazione Nazionale Produttori Film Pubblicitari.
Associazione Nazionale Italiana Editori Musica Per Film.
Associazione Nazionale Esportori Film.
Unione Nazionale Produttori Film.
Unione Nazionale Distributori Film.
Unione Nazionale Industrie Tecniche Cinematografiche.
Unione Nazionale Industrie Cinetelevisive Specializzate.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

Associazione Frigorifera Italiana (Italian Cold-Storage Asscn.): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Ing. GIOVANNI RAGAZZI; publ. *Il Freddo* (bi-monthly).

Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.) (*Asscn. of Meat Products Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. FRANCESCO VISMARA; Dir. Avv. GIANNI GARDI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).

Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai o Pastai d'Italia (*Asscn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1958; Pres. Dr. ENNIO FORTI; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.

Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.) (*Confectioners' Asscn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 54/B; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. MARCO DUFOUR; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari (*Italian Asscn. of Food Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via P. Verri 8; 00192 Rome, Via M. Colonna 27/6; f. 1945; 500 mems.; Pres. of Cttee. Comm. GIOVANNI LOCATELLI; Dir. Dr. FRANCESCO MASSA; publ. *Bollettino* (monthly).

Associazione Italiana tra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate (*Italian Asscn. of Mineral Water Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI CLARIS.

Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia (*Italian Dairying Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Pres. ANTONIO INVERNIZZI; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MASUTTI.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali delle Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods*): 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. PAOLO VITELLI.

Associazione Nazionale dell' Industria della Saponeria delle Detergenza e dei Prodotti d'Igiene (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Soaps, Detergents and Hygiene Products*): 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. A. M. PIAGGIO; Dir. Dr. GAETANO COPPOLA.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori Alcoli ed Acquaviti (*National Asscn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers*): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Conte Dott. A. PANZA DI BIUMO; Dir. Avv. LUIGI MADIA.

Associazione Nazionale tra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito (*National Asscn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/4; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. VITTORIO G. ACCAME; Sec.-Gen. Dott. VINCENZO CIMINELLI.

Associazione Nazionale tra gli Industriali degli Olii da Semi (*Oil-Yielding Grain Industry*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16, 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria Alla Porta 1; f. 1951; Pres. FABRIZIO CORCOS; Dir. Dr. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Staffs*): 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. LUIGI BONATI; Gen. Sec. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI.

Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acquaviti, Liquori, Sciroppi, Aceti ed Affini (*FEDERVINI*) (*Italian Fed. of Vintners and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 28; f. 1921; Dir. Dott. RENATO DETTORI.

Federazione Nazionale delle Imprese di Pesca (*Federpesca*) (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 78; Pres. On. Avv. FRANCESCO AMODIO; Dir. Gr. Uff. LUIGI BELLINI.

Unione Industriali Pastai Italiani (*Industrial Union of Pasta Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 102; 20123 Milan, Via Camperio 3; Pres. Dr. PIERLUIGI PIZZETTI; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MENCONI.

Unione Italiana Fabbricanti Birra o Malto (*Italian Brewers' Union*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; 20121 Milan, Piazza del Liberty 8; Pres. Dr. MARIO BAGLIA BAMBERG; Dir. Dr. CESARE MARTIN.

Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera (*Rice Industry Asscn.*): 20123 Milan, Via Mervigli 16; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. UGO FERRARA; Adviser Dott. FAUSTO CAPELLI.

Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (*UNIMA*) (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanisation Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. On. Dr. ANTONIO LAFORGIA; Sec. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.

Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00197 Rome, Via dei Monti Parioli 6; Pres. Avv. CANDIDO LISSIA; Sec. Dott. FRANCO FANELLI.

INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici e di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (*ASSISTAL*) (*National Asscn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20121 Milan, Via Turati 38; 00186 Rome, Lungotevere de' Cenci 9; Pres. Dr. Ing. ANTONIO BOZINO RESMINI; Sec. Dr. FRANCESCO MANDRUZZATO.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Associazione Industria Marmifera Italiana e dello Industrie Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. Comm. Dott. ANTONIO FACCIO; Dir. BRUNO ZULIANI ZOLA.

Associazione Mineraria Italiana (*Italian Mining Asscn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. G. VEDOVATO; Sec.-Gen. S. GUIDI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federazione of Italian Mining Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Avv. C. GUCCIONE; Sec. Rag. RAUL ROMOLI-VENTURI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini (*Marble Industry Asscn.*): 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 75; Pres. Sen. Prof. GIUSEPPE TOGNI; Dir. (vacant).

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Associazione Italiana Editori (*A.I.E.*) (*Italian Publishers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1869; Pres. Dott. Ing. A. LOMBARDI; Dirs. Dott. ACHILLE ORMEZZANO and GIUSEPPE VILLA.

Associazione Librai Italiana (*A.L.I.*) (*Italian Booksellers Asscn.*): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; Pres. GIUSEPPE BATTAGLINI.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali (*Fed. of Italian Journal Publishers*): Milan, Via Petrarca 6, Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Pres. Ing. TOMMASO ASTARITA.

Unione Editori di Musica Italiana (*U.N.E.M.I.*) (*Italian Music Publishers' Asscn.*): Milan, Via Storza 1; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Sec. Avv. PAOLO DELL'ELBA.

Associazione Italiana tra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (*ASSOCARTA*) (*Italian Asscn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; brs. at: 00198 Rome, Via Po 22; 10121 Turin, Corso Vinzaglio 16; Pres. L. ADLER; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ORAZIO AMMASSARI.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecniche e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Asscn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Pantano 7; f. 1946; mems.: 941 firms; Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIOMACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Nazionale Industrie degli Acquedotti (*National Federation of Waterworks Constructors*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Prof. LORIS CORBI; Sec. Dr. ALDO COPELLO.

TRANSPORT

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione (*Garage Operators' Asscn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; Pres. On. Prof. GIUSEPPE VEDOVATO; Sec. Gen. Dott. GIORGIO MICELI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Automobilistici (ANITA) (*National Assn. of Motor Transport Industries*): 00186 Rome, Via del Plebietto 102; f. 1944; Pres. On. Dott. GIUSEPPE ALPINO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MALLARDO.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico o Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, D.A. Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. On. Avv. Prof. GIAMBATTISTA RIZZO; publ. *La Voce dell' Ausitra*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Industrie della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Assn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36/1; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 150 mems.; Pres. Dr. Ing. EMILIO SOLCIA; Dir. Dr. PIO TAGLIABUE; publs. *L'Industria della Gomma*, *Annuario dell' Industria italiana della Gomma*.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Magazzini Generali Silos e Depositi Franchi Portuali Marittimi e Costieri (Warehousing): 00186 Rome, Piazza S. Salvatore in Lauro 6; Pres. FRANCESCO CINCIARI; Sec. Dott. ANTONINO SALABE.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Industrialists): 20149 Milan, Viale Teodorico 19/2; Pres. Ing. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno, del Sughero o dell'Arredamento (Timber, Cork and Furniture Industries): 00187 Rome, Via Toscana 10; 20123 Milan, Corso Magenta 96; Pres. ALESSANDRO COLLI; Gen. Sec. Dr. MARIO GIOVENE.

Federazione Nazionale delle Industrie Idro-Termali (FEDERTERME) (*National Fed. of Thermal Establishments*): 00198 Rome, Viale Liegi 52; f. 1944; Pres. Avv. AMBROGIO MICETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO; Publ. *Aque e Terme*.

Federazione Nazionale tra Fabbricanti ed Esportatori Italiani di Fisarmoniche ed altri Strumenti Musicali (FEDERFISA) (*Accordion Manufacturers*): 60100 Ancona, Piazza delle Repubblica 1; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; Pres. MARIO CRUCIANELLI; Dir. Prof. LEONARDO VOLPINI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale degli Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.) (*Local Government Tax Administrators*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. PIETRO MANCINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ELIO SILVESTRINI.

Associazione Nazionale Imprese Produttrici e Distributrici di Energia Elettrica (ANIDEL) (*National Assn. of Generating and Distributive Electrical Undertakings*): Milan, Via Revere 14; Pres. Ing. VITTORIO DE BIASI; Dir. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00187 Rome, Via Aurora 29; f. 1960; represents state-controlled firms; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE GLISENTI; publs. *Informazioni Sindacali* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche o Collegate a Partecipazione Statale (Assn. of State-controlled Petrochemical Companies): Rome, Via Aurora 29; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME) (*Limited Companies Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. MARCELLO RODINO; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Avv. GINO DE GENNARO.

Confederazione Generale della Agricoltura Italiana: Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome; Pres. A. DIANA; Dir.-Gen. Avv. ALDO BONOMI; publ. *Mondo Agricolo* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio e del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO) (*Gen. Confed. of Commerce and Tourism*): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli 2; f. 1946; Pres. SERGIO CASALTOLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. EDUARDO PORENA; there are 70 national and 92 territorial associations affiliated to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale del Commercio* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA) (*Confed. of Property and Building*): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. On. Avv. LUIGI ZUPPANTE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ALFREDO VECCHIO.

Confederazione Nazionale della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI) (*National Confed. of Small and Medium Industry*): Rome, Piazza Cavour 25; Pres. Ing. ATTILIO TORTI; Sec.-Gen. G. NINO MARIANI.

Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta (Independent Industrial Delegation of the Valle d'Aosta): Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. Ing. AUGUSTO PASQUALI; Sec. GIOVANNI CASSINELLI.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Fed. of Industrial Associations): Milan, Viale Teodorico 19/2; Pres. Dott. PIERO ALBERGONI; Sec. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione delle Associazioni Italiano Alberghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (*Fed. of the Italian Assns. of Hotels and Tourism*): Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 10,000 mems.; Pres. UMBERTO CAGLI; Gen. Man. ARMANDO DE ANGELIS; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Associazioni Regionali Ospedaliere (FIARO) (*Fed. of Regional Hospital Assns.*): Rome, Via Barberini 86; Pres. Avv. DIODATO LANZI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANCO TAVAZZA.

Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.) (*Fed. of Advertisers*): Milan, Piazza Duomo 19; Pres. DINO VILLANI; Dir. ANTONIO VALERI.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (*National Fed. of Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via S. Martino della Battaglia 4; f. 1946; 234 mems.; Pres. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO A. ROLLA.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti Aerei (National Fed. of Air Transport Undertakings): Rome, Via del Corso 525; Pres. Ing. LUIGI ACAMPORA; Dir. Bar. Avv. FRANCESCO TUCCI.

Unione Nazionale Appaltatori Imposto di Consumo: Rome, Via Barberini 47; Sec.-Gen. Avv. GUGLIELMO BOURSIER NIUTTA.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Produttrici Auto-Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPACE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dir. Ing. PIETRO ROSSI; Dir. Dr. Ing. A. BUSCAGLIONE; publs. *L'Elettricità nell' Industria* (every three months), *Supplemento alla Rivista L'Elettricità nella Industria* (monthly).

Unione Petroliera (UNIPETROL) (*Petroleum Industries Union*): Rome, Via M. Bufalini 8; f. 1948; 42 mems.; Pres. ANGELO JACONO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. MANLIO PATRICOLO.

TRADE UNIONS

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of artisans unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. CLELIO DARIDA; Sec.-Gen. AVV. ROMUALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell' Artigianato (Artisans): 00186 Rome, Via Plebiscito 102; f. 1945; independent; 154 mem. unions; 500,000 associate enterprises; Sec.-Gen. MANLIO GERMOZZI; Chair. ENRICO AMERITO, GIUSEPPE MARTELLI CALVELLI; Deputy Chair. MANLIO GERMOZZI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (twice monthly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.) (Artists and Professional People): Rome, Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. ALFONSO TESAURO; Sec.-Gen. AVV. AMINTA CIARRAPICO; Assistant Sec.-Gen. ERMINIO VINCENTI.

CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) (General Union of Italian Workers): Communist and Socialist; 3,500,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. ON. AGOSTINO NOVELLA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly), *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to WFTU.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 6 manager's unions; Pres. Dott. COSTANTINO BAGNA; Sec.-Gen. AVV. RAFFAELE CIABATTINI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DR. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; mainly Christian Democrat; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 38 unions; 2,450,523 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO STORTI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. VITO SCALIA; publs. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly), *Sindacalismo* (bi-monthly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via Aureliana 53; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 76,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIANNI ROBERTI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. ON. ORESTE GELMINI; Dir. Dott. GIORGIO COPPA.

Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dei Funzionari Direttivi della Amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): Rome, Via del Tritone 61; federation of 36 unions and associations; Sec.-Gen. ON. Dott. GIOVANNI PIZZALIS.

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; federation of 48 unions; 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ITALO VIGLIANESI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

Unione Nazionale Sindacati Autonomi-UNSA: Rome, Via Carducci 2; federation of 10 unions; no international affiliation; Nat. Sec. Rag. EMILIO VARAGNOLI.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiana (FABI) (Bank Workers): Rome, Via Tevere 46; independent; 31,000 mems.; Sec. Dott. MILLO CARIGNANI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari*.

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (Autonomous Fed. of Savings Banks Workers): Milan, Via Mercato 5; Rome, Via del Pozzetto 117; independent; Sec. GUIDO GIANESE.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB) (Bank Workers): Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 21,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Il Lavoro Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (Italian Fed. of Employees of Credit Institutions): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. BRUNO OGGIANO.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (National Fed. of Insurance Workers): Milan, Via Vincenzo Monti 25; Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. G. PAGANI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS) (Assurance Co. Workers): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILCLEA) (Autonomous Fed. of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni o Affini (FILCA) (Fed. of Building Industries' Workers): Rome, Via Po 22; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL; 301 mems.; Sec.-Gen. STELVIO RAVIZZA; includes the following unions: Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori dell' Edilizia; Sindacato Unitario Lavorazioni Legno Artistiche e Varie; publ. *Il Sindacato nelle Costruzioni*.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FENEAL) (National Fed. of Builders and Woodworkers): Rome, Via Savoia 82; affiliated to the UIL; 109,000 mems.; Sec. LUCIANO RUFINO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (Fed. of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 170,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ELIO CAPODAGLIO; publ. *Orientamenti Sindacali* (bi-monthly).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e Petrolieri (FILCEC) (Fed. of Chemical and Petroleum Workers): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO DI GIOIA.

Organizzazione Sindacale fra Lavoratori Chimici ed Affini (FEDERCHIMICI) (Chemical and Allied Workers): Rome, Via Po 21; affiliated to the CISL; 100,000 mems. Sec.-Gen. DANILO BERETTO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Chimici e delle Industrie Diverse (UILCID) (Union of Chemical Workers): Milan, Viale Piave 21; affiliated to the UIL; 45,237 mems.; Sec. ERNESTO CORNELLI.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTEA) (Fed. of Textile and Clothing Workers): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 250,000 mems.; Sec. SERGIO GARAVINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTA-CISL): Milan, Viale Lunigiana 5; affiliated to the CISL; 160,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRUNO FASSINA; publ. *La Fabbrica* (monthly).

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Federazione Unitaria Italiana Lavoratori Abbigliamento (FUIA) (*Amalgamated Federation of Clothing Workers*): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 43; affiliated to the CISL; 39,417 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO GIACOMELLI; publ. *L'Abbigliamento* (monthly).

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri e Architetti (CONFISIA) (*Engineers and Architects*): Rome, Piazza Sallustiana 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARMOCIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM—CGIL) (*Metalworkers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 450,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (*Metal Meehanic Workers' Federation*): Milan, Via Pancaldo 4; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (*Metalworkers' Union*): Rome, Via Sallustiana 15; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 100,000 mems.; Sec. G. BENVENUTO; publ. *Il Lavoro Metallurgico*.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Alleanza Nazionale dei Contadini (Farmers' Alliance): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; independent; Pres. On. Prof. EMILIO SERENI.

Associazione Nazionale Commercianti di Prodotti per l'Agricoltura (FERTILMACCHINE) (*Agricultural Commerce*): Rome, Piazza G.G. Belli; independent; Pres. Dott. ARMANDO GAVAGNI; Dir. Dott. ERNESTO BASSANELLI.

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI) (*National Federation of Small holders*): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. Dott. PAOLO BONOMI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (*Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANDREA GIANFAGNA; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli o Mezzantranne Specializzato Agricole e Forestali-FISBA (*Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. PAOLO SARTORI.

Federazione Nazionale Braccianti, Salariati, Tecnici, Impiegati Agricoli (FEDERBRACCIANTI) (*National Federation of Agricultural Workers*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Sec. GIUSEPPE CALEFFI.

Federazione Nazionale Sindacati Coloni, Mezzadri Compartecipanti e Coltivatori Diretti (*National Federation of Share-Croppers, Share-Tenants and Share-Labourers*): Rome, Via Isonzo 10; affiliated to the CISL; 92,623 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO CERUTI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (*United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry*): Rome, Via Romagna 17; affiliated to the CISL and the IUF; 40,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. CREA; publ. *Leadership Sindacale* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA) (*Union of Food Workers*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT) (*Land Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri (*Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (*National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.

Sindacato Nazionale Medici (*National Union of Doctors*): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Estrattive (*Federation of Workers in the Mining Industries*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 15,000 mems.; Sec. ERCOLE MANERA.

Libera Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Industrie Estrattive (*Organisation of Mining Industry Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 10,000 mems.; Sec. GIORGIO GRAVIOTTO.

Sindacato Nazionale Minatori e Cavatori (*National Union of Miners and Quarrymen*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; f. 1950; 30,000 mems.; Pres. GUIDO CONTI; Sec. LUCIANO BACCI; publ. *Il Lavoro Italiano*.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniero e Cave (*Mine Workers' Union*): Rome; independent; 14,000 mems.; National Sec. VINCENZO BERTELETTI.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO): 00185 Rome, Via Volturmo 42; affiliated to the CISL; 32,334 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUCIANO BOTTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai (*Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers*): Rome, Via Acqui 31; affiliated to the CGIL; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO COLZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori: Rome, Via dei Sansovino 6; independent; National Sec. LIBERO BIGIARETTI.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE) (*Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers*): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE) (*Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 49,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VALENTINO INVERNIZZI.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Gas (FIDAG) (*Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; 8,370 mems. (94 per cent of all gas workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. ZENO CINTI; publ. *Il Gasista* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali (*Federation of Local Government Employees*): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali (*Federation of Tax Collectors*): Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. Dr. ALDO ZERBI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali (*State Employees*): Rome, Via Livenza 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. CARLO GHEZZI; publ. *Il Libero Statale* (monthly).

Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI) (*Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. LUIGI SIRONI; 43,857 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri; (*National Federation of Employees of Local Authorities*): 00185 Rome, Via E. Cialdini 14; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. A. LA ROCCA.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI) (*National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Pubblici (UIL-DEP) (*National Federation of Public Employees*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1962; affiliated to the UIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CIRO ORSOLINI.

Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (*National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel*): Rome, Via Ofanto; Affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.

Federazione Nazionale degli Statali (*National Federation of State Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. ANTONIO DE ANGELIS.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIIPI) (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 116,000 mems.; Sec. SILVIO BENVENUTO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici (*Union of Workers of Public Services*): Rome, Via Bormida 1; f. 1958 affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.

Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL) (*National Union of Local Authority Employees*): Turin, Piazza Statuto 18; affiliated to the UIL; 81,200 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALOMONE.

TEACHERS

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari Incaricati (*Heads of Dept.*): Rome, Via della Egadi 13b; independent; Pres. Prof. CAFIERO FRANCONI; Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI SALARDI.

Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari di Ruolo (*Established Staff*): Rome, Istituto di Statistica e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Roma; independent; Pres. Prof. VITTORIO CASTELLANO.

Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana (*Secondary Teachers*): Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare (SNASE) (*Primary Teachers*): 00187 Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. GIOVANNI DOLCE; Assistant Sec. FRANCESCO STANCAMPANO; Admin. Sec. LUIGI CIMINO.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; about 100,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. NICOLA ROMANAZZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 57,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. DANTE BETTONI; publ. *Il Rinnovamento della Scuola*.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio, Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.) (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Bonecompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems. affiliated to the CGIL; 53,000 mems.; Sec. ALIETO CORTESI; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.

Federazione Italiana Personale Aviazione Civile (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Ostiense 224; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Belisario 7; affiliated to the CISL; 67,000 mems.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Albergo, Mensa e Termali (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; f. 1951; affiliated to the UIL; 22,461 mems.; National Sec. ATTILIO CARRONI.

Unione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Turistiche Commerciali ed Affini (UIDATCA) (*Union of Employees of Commercial, Tourist and Allied Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 112,385 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publs. *Notiziario Uidatca* (monthly), *Il Lavoro Commerciale*.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Federazione Italiana Autoferrotranvieri (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 75,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZII.

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT) (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.

Federazione Italiana Facchini Trasportatori ed Ausiliari (FIFTA) (*National Porters' and Transporters' Union*): 00187 Rome, Via Bonecompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Il Progresso* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 28,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (FILM) (*Italian Maritime Federation*): 00193 Rome, Via Catone 15; brs. in Genoa and Naples; affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation; Gen. Sec. MARIO MASCETTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti e Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT) (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 50,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Posteografonici (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cavour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 35,000 mems.; Sec. ALDO BONAVOGLIA.

Federazione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico: Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 23,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrotramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI): Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).

ITALY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES)

Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN): Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE AURICCHIO.

Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani (Autonomous Union of Railway Workers): 00185 Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 30,000 mems.; National Sec. PASQUALE IANNONE; publs. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (fortnightly), *Saufi Agenzia* (weekly).

Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani (Union of Railwaymen): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferrov.*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario*, *In Marcia*.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP): Rome, Via della Scrofa 64; affiliated to the CISL; 35,972 mems.; Gen. Sec. DANILO BRUNI.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni (Union of Telecommunications Workers): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO PASQUA.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Local ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche (Local Office Post and Telegraph Workers): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. ARGENTO FERRARI; publ. *Il Colliere Postelegrafoniche*.

Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri (Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 9; affiliated to the UIL; 16,400 mems.; National Sec. MICHELE RISPOLI; publ. *Giornale dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico o Portuali (UILTATEP) (Union of Transport and Associated Workers): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI.

Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM) (Seamen): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. ANDREA PROTO; publ. *Il Lavoro sul Mare* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Trasporti ed Ausiliari del Traffico e Portuali (Port Transport and Assoc. Workers): Rome, Via Palestro 78; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; National Sec. ALDO ORTOLANI; publ. *Notiziario UILTAT* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep" (Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. FERRUCCIO RIGAMONTE.

Federazione Italiana Pensionati (FIP): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. UMBERTO FIORE; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Pensionati (National Pensioners' Federation): Rome, Via Alessandra 119; f. 1952; affiliated to the CISL; 130,767 mems.; Sec. BALDASSARE CONSTANTINI; publ. *Conquiste dei Pensionati* (monthly).

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Ricerca Nucleare (National Union of Nuclear Research Workers): Rome, Via Salaria 45.

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti (Musicians' Union): Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperative Italiane (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Borgo S. Spirito 78; 10 national federations; 95 provincial unions; Pres. Dott. LIVIO Malfettani; Gen. Dir. Avv. FEDERICO BRUNO.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): 00184 Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 16; f. 1952; Pres. Avv. ARMANDO ROSSINI; Vice-Pres. Sen. FRANCO TEDESCHI; On.le LUDOVICO CAMANGI, Dott. MARIO BERGESIO, Dott. GINO IPPOLITO; publ. *Libera Cooperazione* (fortnightly).

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI) (Fed. of Landowners' Consortia): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. Prof. Ing. ALDO RAMADORO; Dir. Gen. Cav. Lav. Rag. LEONIDA MIZZA.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola (Agricultural Cooperatives Fed.): Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. Dott. LUIGI RIZZI.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue (National Cooperative and Mutual League): Rome, Via Guattani 9; 6 affiliated unions; Pres. SILVIO MIANA.

STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI—ENI
(NATIONAL HYDROCARBONS AUTHORITY)

1 Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 00144 Rome

President: RAFFAELE GIROTTI.

A state holding company with subsidiaries including AGIP, SNAM, ANIC and AGIP NUCLEARE, operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, gas transmission, petroleum products marketing, petrochemicals, uranium and nuclear fuels and scientific research.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA—ENEL

(NATIONAL ELECTRICITY BOARD)

Via del Tritone 181, Rome

Chairman: VITANTONIO DI CAGNO.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO

SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: Prof. GABRIELE PESCATORE.

The Fund was set up in 1950 to develop the Southern areas of the country. By the end of 1965 contracts for public works worth 1,522,000 million lire had been awarded. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. During the 1965-69 period, the Fund was endowed with 1,900,000 million lire. The following are completed projects supervised by the Fund:

Land Reclamation and Irrigation: More than 7,400 kilometres of river channel control, embankments and drains have been completed. Over 940,000 hectares of land have been drained or protected from floods, and 11,478 kilometres of irrigation canals and networks laid, 6,917 kilometres of new agricultural roads constructed and 2,024 kilometres improved.

Aqueducts: The Fund has tackled the drinking water supply problem by laying 13,279 kilometres of mains and constructing 2,533 water towers with a capacity of about 1,485,675 cubic metres.

Transport and Communications: 3,409 kilometres of new trunk roads have been built and 16,070 kilometres improved; also the construction of 819 kilometres of motor highways is nearing completion. The tracks of numerous railway lines have been doubled. Fifty-one port improvements have been approved with an expenditure of 39,000 million lire. Construction is nearing completion. For the improvement of the airfield and port system in the South, projects totalling 7.7 billion lire have been approved.

Hospitals: 29 hospitals have been completed and 34 are under construction with an approved expenditure of 41,500 million lire, in centres of the Southern Regions.

Industry: Numerous projects have been approved for setting up industrial estates in selected areas, the Fund's contributions towards this total being 46,464 million lire. In the private sector the Fund has operated a two-

fold industrialization project: (a) credit is extended through three specialized institutes in the South (ISVEIMER for Southern Italy, IRFIS for Sicily, and CIS for Sardinia); 6,238 loans of 1,457,501 million lire were approved; also, loans for a total amount of 1,136,571 million lire have been granted by other industrial credit banks. (b) Straight grants to 8,691 small and medium-sized enterprises of about 248,757 million lire. 93,186 loans valued at 27,281 million lire have been granted to the handicraft industries. Employment in private Southern manufacturing industries should increase to 638,000 workers by 1974.

Private Land Improvement: By the end of 1968 the Fund had approved the construction of: 7,763 kilometres of farm roads; 64,161 wells, tanks and reservoirs; 2,097 kilometres of transmission lines; 76 cheese factories; 436 olive oil mills; 540 wine factories. In addition about 218,339 hectares have been prepared for farming and 230,677 hectares have been irrigated. A large portion of coastal population has been supported with 14,401 contributions totalling 37,931 million lire for the fishing industry.

Education: The Fund has completed 147 schools for industrial training and 21 agricultural schools with 120 branches have been opened. 604 kindergartens have been completed to a value of over 14,000 million lire. 6,175 loans for school buildings to a value of 8,070 million lire have been granted.

Tourism: Projects to the value of 57,003 million lire have been completed. They include: local and sightseeing roads, archeological excavations, modern museums, monument restorations, and improvements to grottoes and spas. The Fund has also financed 1,727 loans for the construction of 51,003 rooms with 94,465 beds in a hotel project. An intercontinental airport is being completed in Calabria.

TRANSPORT

Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Politecnico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO D'ARMINI; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, tramways, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Ing. RUBEN FIENGA. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. Thirty-two branch lines, chiefly those of narrow gauge, are in the hands of private companies. The first railway line (Naples-Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,014 km., of which 7,916 km. are electrified.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*): f. 1928, re-organized 1946; responsible for the administration of State roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works. Total length of Italian roads 284,988 km.; main roads: 42,423 km.

A very extensive programme of road extension and improvement in all spheres is in progress at the moment. There are 43,00 km. of motorway in operation and a further 2,000 km. under construction. The "Autostrada del Sole" (the "Sun Highway"), which connects the northern regions to the southern from Milan to Salerno, via Rome, is 755 km. in length. It was begun in 1956 and completed in 1964. All the motorways are toll roads except for the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria. About half of the motorway network is the responsibility of the Autostrada Corporation (IRI Group) and half is the responsibility of ANAS and other corporations.

ITALY—(TRANSPORT)

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Club d'Italia (A.C.I.): 00185 Romc, Via Marsala 8; f. 1898; 1,070,000 mems.; Pres. Avv. GUSTAVO MARINUCCI; Sec. Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO MUNGO; publ. *l'Automobile* (weekly), *Informazioni dell'A.C.I.* (monthly), *Noi e la Strada* (monthly), *Rivista Giuridica della Circolazione e dei Trasporti* (two-monthly), *Automobilismo e Automobilismo Industriale* (two-monthly), *Segnalazioni Stradali* (two-monthly).

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

La Columbia, Società Marittima per Azioni: Via Assarotti 40; Head Office: Palazzo Esso, Piazzale dell'Industria 46, Rome; tanker; Chair. L. PITTALUGA.

Compagnia Genovese d'Armamento: Viale Brigate Partigiane 18; cargo and passenger service, Italy-Australia; Chair. D. M. DI CUSANO.

Costa Armatori S.p.A., Linea "C": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger service, Mediterranean-North America; Mediterranean-South America; Mediterranean-Central America; Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Dani & C.: 16124, Via S. Luca 12; f. 1915; freight services, Germany-Netherlands-Italy, Europe-North Africa-Mediterranean; agents for dry cargo, reefer vessels, and tankers and representatives for towage and salvage companies.

Fassio Società di Navigazione S.p.A.: Via L. Garaventa 2; f. 1939; tanker; Pres. and Chair. Gr. Uff. VITTORIO FASSIO.

"Garibaldi", Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; Chair. ALDO CRIMI; Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Chair. Dott. ADOLFO PORTA FIGARI; Man. Dir. Dott. G. CHIMIRRI.

"Italia", Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Piazza de Ferrari 1; Pres. ERNESTO GIURIATI; Man. Dir. U. NORDIO; services to North and South America, North and South Pacific, Mediterranean and Caribbean cruises.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Roma 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp. Man. Dir. G. MONARI.

Marsano, Andrea: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2; f. 1928; passenger services, Italy-Baltic, Genoa-Rome; ocean-going tramp; Dir. ANDREA MARSANO.

Messina, Ignazio: Via di Sottoripa 1A-Int. 116P11; Africa and Canary Islands, Middle and Near East, Europe; Dir. B. LUIGI; Gen. Man. I. MESSINA.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: Via XX Settembre 28/4; f. 1906; passenger and cargo, U.S.A., Gulf Ports-Mediterranean; Chair. and Man. Dir. Ing. A. M. PIAGGIO.

Ravano Alberto fu Pietro: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1946; tanker and tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALBERTO RAVANO FU PIETRO.

Sidermar, S.p.A.: Via XII Ottobre 2; f. 1956; cargo; Chair. and Excc. Pres. Dr. FRANCESCO FERRARO; Deputy Dir. rag. GIAN CARLO PELLEGRINI.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Unione Ligure Armamento, S.p.A.: Via G. D'Annunzio 2/107; Dir. (vacant).

Villain & Fassio e Compagnia Internazionale di Genova: Via De Amicis 2; f. 1929; tankers, liners; Man. Dirs. Mrs. FRANCA TOMELLINI FASSIO, Capt. NICOLÒ PEZZOLO.

Zanchi, Ditta Andrea: Via Sottoripa 1/A-73.

NAPLES

Afran Transport Company: Via S. Nicola alla Dogana 9; worldwide tanker; Man. Capt. B. E. SMITH.

Fratelli Grimaldi Armatori: Via M. Campodisola 13; passenger, cargo and tramp to Europe, South, Central and North America; Dirs. M. GRIMALDI, A. GRIMALDI, U. GRIMALDI, S. GRIMALDI.

Lauro Achille fu Gioacchino: Palazzo Lauro, Via Nuova Marittima; f. 1923; Managing Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

"Tirrenia" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Head Office: Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Pres. STEFANO PUGLIESE; Dir. Capt. GIUSEPPE PIRANDELLO.

PALERMO

Gostioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Riccardo Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Man. Dir. Dott. LEO ZAMPIERI.

Sicula Oceanica S.A. (SIOSA): Via Mariano Stabile 79; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America, tramp; Dir. G. GRIMALDI.

TRIESTE

Fratelli Cosulich, S.p.A.: Piazza S. Antonio 1; f. 1854; shipowners and shipping agents; cargo to Mediterranean ports; brs. in Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Venice, London, New York, Zürich; Chair. ALBERTO COSULICH; Dir. Capt. CALLISTO GEROLIMICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. Adm. VIRGILO SPIGAI; Gen. Man. Dr. MARIO DEVEGLIA; mail, passenger, cargo Mediterranean to Far East, Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" S.p.A. di Navigazione: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANGUIDO BORGHESE.

Lloyd Veneziano, S.p.A.: S. Luca 4557; f. 1947; tramp service; Chair. EUGENIO MARSANO.

Navigazione Libera Giuliana: S. Marco 2,488; world-wide tramp service; Chair. and Gen. Manager UGO COURIR.

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico, Fratelli, Armatori: Romc, Via Liguria 40-42; refrigerator vessels, dry cargo tankers and submarine cable laying; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. ORONZO D'AMICO; associated companies: Compagnia Italiana Navi Cablografiche, Oriens Società di Navigazione S.p.A., Compagnia Marittima Bananiera Italiana S.p.A.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Romc, Corso d'Italia 35b; tramp and liner; Mans. Ciro D'AMICO, SALVATORE D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

Marittima Ravennate, S.p.A.: 48100 Ravenna, Via Carducci 23; P.O.B. 391; f. 1929; Chair. T. SEGURINI; Man. Dirs. Rag. C. CAVASSA, Dr. F. COTTIGNOLA.

Matteo Scuderi: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1924; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

Snam, S.p.A.: Milan, P.O.B. 3757; tanker; Pres. E. CEFIS; Man. Dir. E. BARBAGLIA.

ITALY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Uzeda, Società di Navigazione Marittima: Catania, Via Vecchio Bastione 21; f. 1957; tramp; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTEO SCUDERI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Armatori Liberi (ARMALIBERI): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 12; 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 184; f. 1901; 136 mems.; Chair. Capt. PAOLO TOMER; Dir. Avv. GIUSEPPE PERASSO.

Associazione Italiana dell' Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. UMBERTO NORDIO; Dir. Dott. ERICO MICHELI.

Confederazione Nazionale degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): 00187 Rome, Via dei Sabini 7; f. 1965; 150 mems.; Pres. Dott. ANGELO COSTA; Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI FORCIGNANO.

Federazione Nazionale degli Armatori (fmrly. NAVAL-PICCOLO): Rome, Via del Corso 184; Pres. Dott. Prof. G. FRANCESCO.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, EUR, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale dell'Arte; f. 1946; fleet of: 22 DC-8, 35 DC-9, 14 Caravelle and 5 Boeing 747; Hon. Pres. Conte NICOLÒ CARANDINI; Pres. and Man. Dir. Ing. BRUNO VELANI; Gen. Man. CESARE ROMITI; internal services and services to all parts of the world.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aero Trasporti Italiani (ATI): Capodichino Airport, Naples; f. 1963; subsidiary of Alitalia; fleet of 6 DC-9, 13 F-27, operates scheduled domestic internal services particularly in Southern Italy; carried 638,415 passengers in 1969; took over management of *Elivie Società Italiana Esercizio Elicotteri* in 1967 (helicopter services between Naples and neighbouring towns and islands), carried 68,447 passengers in 1969; Chair. GIOVANNI BUONAMICO; Man. Dir. AUGUSTO CASTELLANI.

Alisarda: 193 Corso Umberto, 07026 Olbia, Sassari, Sardinia; f. 1963; services between Olbia and Milan, Rome, Genoa, Ajaccio, Bologna, Nizza, Turin and Cagliari. Fleet of 3 Fokker F.27 and one jet aircraft on lease. Gen. Man. SERGIO LUCENTI; over 2,000,000 passengers in 1966.

Itavia: Rome; domestic airline; fleet of 5 Dart Herald, 3 F-28; regular services between Milan, Genoa, Forlì, Ancona, Pescara, Rome, Foggia and Crotone.

Società Aerea Mediterranea (SAM): 0043 Ciampino West Airport, Rome; f. 1959; Gen. Man. F. CASALE; national charter carrier for domestic and international flights; carried over 386,000 passengers in 1971.

Fifty-four other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM

Ministero del Turismo o dello Spettacolo: Roma, Via della Ferratella 51; The Government Department for Tourism.

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2; regional boards in Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige and Valle d'Aosta. Provincial offices in 92 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerring 2A, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 1A Boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1.

Denmark: Østergate 1, Copenhagen.

Finland: E. Esplanadikatu 24A, Helsinki 13.

France: 23 rue de la Paix, Paris; 14 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 26, 4 Düsseldorf; Kaiserstr. 65, Frankfurt; Pacellistr. 2, 8000 Munich 2.

Greece: 3 rue Stadiou, Athens 125.

Irish Republic: 47 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Netherlands: Rokin 52, Amsterdam C.

Norway: c/o Hino Bussoli, Oslo, Fr. Nansens Plass 5.

Portugal: Palácio da Rotunda, P. Marques de Pombal 1, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle de Alcalá 54, Madrid; Pasco de Gracia 44, Barcelona.

Sweden: Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: rue de la Tour de l'Île 4, Geneva; Uraniestr. 32, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 201 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 112,000 mems.; Pres. Senator Dr. GIOVANNI SPAGNOLLI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERRANTE MASSA; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 600,000 mems. Pres. CARLO GALAMINI DI RECANATI; publs. *Qui Touring*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti (*Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts*).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (*Higher Council of Academies and Libraries*): Viale Trastevere, Rome, and Piazza Marconi 25, 0144-EUR, Rome.

Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment:

Consiglio Centrale del Turismo (*Central Council of Tourism*): Via della Ferratella 51, Rome.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator PAULO GRASSI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. REMIGIO PABONE).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50100 Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome; Principal Conductor Maestro F. PREVITALI.

ITALY—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory, Piazza Domenicani, 39100 Bolzano; f. 1949; International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni". Pres. GIANCARLO BOLOGNINI.

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino; Opera season in May and June; Dir. Dr. REMIGIO PAONE.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Nicolò Paganini", Palazzo Tursi, Via Garibaldi 9; Dir. LUIGI CORTESE; next competition October 1972.

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoleto (Perugia): Office; Rome, Via Margutta 17; Festival of Two Worlds (June-July); f. 1958; Art Dir. ROMOLO VALLI; Pres. GIAN CARLO MENOTTI.

Verona (Arena): Opera season in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (National Committee for Nuclear Energy): 00198 Rome, Via Regina Margherita 125; f. 1960; Pres. Gen. SILVIO GAVA; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

In August 1960 CNEN succeeded the National Committee for Nuclear Research (CNRN), which was set up in 1952.

The new Committee inherits the tasks of pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial nuclear power plants which are being built in increasing numbers. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally.

CNEN, which has a staff of about 3,500, owns the research centres of Frascati, Casaccia, Saluggia, Trisaia and Bologna. It prospects for uranium, undertakes research into the production of nuclear fuels and materials, constructs prototype power reactors, applies nuclear energy to agriculture and medicine, and trains personnel. Research is being carried out on fast breeder reactors and on the CIRENE project, a heavy water moderated reactor. Other projects include the ROVI 200 MW reactor for desalination, an 18,000-ton nuclear ship and two reprocessing plants at Trisaia.

CNEN advises the Foreign Ministry on matters related to the Italian partnership in the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and EURATOM.

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare—INFN (National Institute of Nuclear Physics): Casella Postale 70, 00044 Frascati, Rome; f. 1951; eight sections in Universities of Turin, Milan, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Rome, Genoa and Naples; sub-sections in Universities of Florence, Trieste, Bari and Public Health Institute in Rome; groups in Universities of Catania, Messina and Palermo, forming the Sicilian section, in University of Pavia, Politecnico of Milan and at the National Centre for Photogrammetry in Bologna; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO SALVINI.

Since 1952 the Institute has been financed by CNEN, for whom it conducts basic research.

AGIP Nucleare S.p.A.: P.O.B. 1629, Milan; f. 1968; develops processes concerning nuclear fuel cycles and nuclear reactors, and operates on an industrial scale in the field of nuclear fuel cycles.

Associazione Nazionale di Ingegneria Nucleare (ANDIN): Piazza Sallustiana 24, Rome; studies problems in the engineering construction of nuclear installations; Pres. Prof. NOVERINO FALETTI.

Comitato Permanente per i Problemi dell'Impiego Pacifico dell'Energia Nucleare e per i Rapporti con EURATOM (Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy): Piazza Venezia 11, Rome; working groups which elaborate the Italian industrial point of view on nuclear problems which may arise in Italy or Europe; Pres. VITTORIO DE BIASI.

National Laboratory at Frascati: Casella Postale 70, Frascati, Rome; equipped with 1,100-MeV electron synchrotron since 1959, with a 450-MeV electron and positron linear accelerator and with a $2 \times 1,500$ MeV electron and positron storage ring ("Adone"); Dir. Prof. I. FEDERICO QUERCIA.

There are eleven other smaller accelerators elsewhere in Italy.

Casaccia Centre for Nuclear Studies: C.P. 2400, 00100 Rome, S. Maria di Galeria; Director: Dr. Ing. GIANFRANCO FRANCO.

The Centre, which is particularly concerned with nuclear applied research, is equipped with the following reactors:

A Triga Mark II reactor, whose original power was of 100 kW, has been modified for operation at 1 MW, and has operated at this power since 1967. Fuelled by 20 per cent enriched uranium, it is used for research and training.

The Rana reactor, a swimming-pool (graphite-reflected and natural/water cooled) reactor with an operating power of 10 kW, is particularly suited to neutron physics measurements.

The Rospo reactor, originally an organic reactor, is used, after modifications, as a light water reactor for the development of the core of the nuclear ship *E. Fermi*.

The Ritmo reactor, a swimming-pool, zero power experimental reactor, used within the framework of the neutron physics of water systems.

The Tapiro reactor, a U-235 fast neutron reactor reached maximum thermal power (5kW) in December 1971. It is used for experimental purposes within the framework of the Italian fast-reactors programme.

The Centre also develops biological research—for which laboratories, a gamma-field and a gamma facility for high-dose irradiation of biological materials have been installed—concerned with animal radiobiology studies, health physics, applications of nuclear energy to agriculture.

At Casaccia there are also electronic laboratories planning the electronic instrumentation for experiments at the CNEN research centre and the Frascati National Laboratory, geomining analysis laboratories, chemistry and metallurgical facilities, hot cells for work on "hot" materials, and a waste disposal laboratory and plants.

Centro Informazioni Studi Esperienze (CISE) (Information, Study and Experimental Centre): Mailing address: Casella Postale 3986, 20100 Milan; location: Via Redecesio 12, Segrate, Milan; f. 1946; Pres. Prof. ARNALDO M. ANGE-LINI; Man. Dir. Prof. CORRADO GENESIO; Gen. Man. Prof. ENRICO CERRAI; publ. *Energia Nucleare* (monthly). Sponsored by ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica); devoted to research and development in

ITALY—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

nuclear reactor engineering and technology, material chemistry and technology, advanced electronics, and nuclear physics.

Centro di Studi Nucleari "Enrico Fermi" (*Enrico Fermi Centre for Nuclear Studies*): Polytechnic School, Via Ponzio 34/3, 20133 Milan; f. 1957; Dir. Prof. GIUSEPPE BOLLA.

Equipped with a 50 kW research reactor.

Centro Siciliano di Fisica Nucleare e di Struttura della Materia (CSFN & SM) (*Sicilian Centre of Nuclear Physics and Structure of Matter*): 57 Corso Italia, 95129 Catania; f. 1955; equipped for experiments on nuclear spectroscopy, photonuclear reactions, nuclear fission and theoretical nuclear physics, positron annihilation, ion implantation and structure of matter; Pres. Prof. A. RUBBINO.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (gas-graphite) plant.

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 272 MWe (PWR) plant.

Laboratori Elettronici e Nucleari, S.p.A. (LABEN) (*Electronic and Nuclear Laboratories*): Via Bassini 15, 20133 Milan; multi-channel analysers for nuclear spectrometry. Analogue-to-digital converters and auxiliary units for digital computers. Scalers, programmers, nuclear counting chains. Industrial digital instrumentation. PCM telemetry for satellites. Spaceborne instrumentation for space research; Dir. Dr. CARLO BONSIGNORI.

SNAM Progetti S.p.A.: P.O.B. 4169, S. Donato Milanese, Milan; f. 1966; designs chemical, petrochemical and nuclear plants, acts as contractor for drilling operations and conducts research in the chemical and petrochemical fields.

Società Ricerche Impianti Nucleari (SORIN): 13040 Saluggia, Vercelli; f. 1956; Dir. Dott. Ing. S. CUSTODERO.

Undertakes applied industrial research; radioisotope research; development and production for medical and industrial applications; biomedical research and development, production of cardiac implantable pacemakers and devices for peritoneal dialysis.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES

Università degli Studi: L'Aquila; 102 teachers, 5,250 students.

Università libera: Ancona.

Università degli Studi: Bari; 527 teachers, 35,308 students.

Università degli Studi: Bologna; 205 professors, 35,000 students.

Università di Cagliari: Cagliari, Sardinia; 410 teachers, 8,391 students.

Università di Camerino: Camerino; 102 teachers, 1,436 students.

Università di Catania: Catania; 268 teachers, 14,652 students.

Università degli Studi: Ferrara; 162 teachers, 3,790 students.

Università degli Studi: Florence; 194 professors, 20,953 students.

Università degli Studi: Genoa; 849 teachers, 24,890 students.

Università degli Studi: Lecce; 74 teachers, 5,000 students.

Università degli Studi: Macerata; 59 teachers, 1,066 students.

Università degli Studi: Messina; 73 teachers, 10,712 students.

Università degli Studi: Milan; 620 professors, 28,252 students.

Università degli Studi: Modena; 213 professors, 5,274 students.

Università degli Studi: Naples; 189 professors, 41,694 students.

Università degli Studi: Padua; 1,913 teachers, 37,089 students.

Università degli Studi: Palermo; 116 professors, 19,246 students.

Università degli Studi: Parma; 84 professors, 14,921 students.

Università degli Studi: Pavia; 370 teachers, 11,560 students.

Università degli Studi: Perugia; 119 professors, 16,272 students.

Università degli Studi: Pisa; 197 professors, 20,984 students.

Università degli Studi: Rome; 271 professors, 66,000 students.

Università degli Studi: Sassari, Sardinia; 130 teachers, 1,268 students.

Università degli Studi: Siena; 170 professors, 4,500 students.

Università degli Studi di Torino: Turin; 147 professors, 17,873 students.

Università degli Studi di Trieste: Trieste; 9,035 students.

Istituto di Lingue e Letterature Straniere: Bergamo.

Politecnico di Milano: Milan; 1,422 teachers, 11,627 students.

Politecnico di Torino: Turin; 850 teachers, 3,400 students.

Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa; 42 teachers, 130 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Libera Università Abruzzese degli Studi G. D'Annunzio: Chieti; 160 teachers, 10,526 students.

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Pro Deo: Rome; 154 teachers, 1,292 students.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore: Milan; 377 professors, 22,294 students.

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi: Milan; 226 teachers, 6,039 students.

Università degli Studi di Urbino: Urbino; 490 teachers, 12,200 students.

Università degli Studi di Venezia: Venice; 4,118 students.

LIECHTENSTEIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Liechtenstein is a principality on the upper Rhine between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of the Grisons and St. Gall. It measures 24 km. from north to south and 9 km. from east to west. There is a narrow strip along the Rhine and a larger upland area to the east. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is largely Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a royal blue and a red stripe horizontally divided, with a princely crown in the royal blue part. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination. In 1923 a treaty was made with Switzerland whereby Liechtenstein was incorporated in the Swiss Customs Union and the Swiss postal system. Franz Josef II succeeded as ruling prince in 1938. Liechtenstein has not joined the United Nations, but she became a party to the International Court of Justice in December 1949. Liechtenstein is also a member of UPU, ITU, IAEA and UNCTAD.

After 42 years as dominant party in the Government, the Progressive Citizens' Party was ousted by the Fatherland Union in the General Elections of February 1970. However, the two parties have formed a coalition government since the Second World War and this arrangement has been continued. The voting age was lowered to 20 in 1969, but a proposal to give women the vote, though approved by Parliament was rejected in a referendum in February 1971.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary principality provides for a unicameral parliament (Landtag), composed of 15 members who are elected for four years. The Government consists of the Chief of Government, the Deputy Chief of Government and three Councillors (elected for four years). Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

There is no army, and only a small police force of thirty-three men.

Economic Affairs

Industry has developed well recently and is now a very important part of the economy. The most important

products are high frequency installations, boilers for central heating, artificial teeth, hardware, small machinery, cotton yarn, ceramics, pottery, canned goods, furniture, chemical and pharmaceutical goods. The chief agricultural products are corn, wine, fruit, wood, potatoes, cattle and cabbages.

Most of the trade is with Switzerland, but much foreign currency comes in from tourists and from the sale of the finely engraved stamps to philatelists all over the world.

Transport and Communication

A tunnel connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys was opened in 1947. Transport is mainly by road. There are 18.5 km. of railway track.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized on lines similar to Switzerland.

Education

There were 14 elementary and 5 secondary schools in 1971.

Tourism

Liechtenstein has a perfect Alpine setting in the Upper Rhine area. The valley produces excellent wine. The princely residence, Schloss Vaduz, stands on a crag overlooking the city. There is a celebrated postal museum, a National Museum and the Prince's Art Gallery at Vaduz.

Visa requirements are the same as for Switzerland.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 1 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Feast of the Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 25 (Christmas), December 26 (St. Stephen's Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 2 (Candlemas), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), March 25 (Lady Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Liechtenstein uses the Swiss franc, which is divided into 100 centimes.

For exchange rates see under Switzerland.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA ('000 hectares)

Total	Arable	Pastures	Forests
16	4	3.5	4.2

POPULATION (1970)

Total	Vaduz (Capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
21,350	3,921	20	7

FINANCE

1 franc = 100 centimes.

BUDGET

(in Swiss francs)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1968	42,521,000	42,656,775
1969	45,773,250	45,744,575
1970	53,391,200	54,227,525
1971	56,280,500	58,281,450

TOURISM

(1970)

Visitors	73,615
Tourist nights	165,150

THE CONSTITUTION

The Principality of Liechtenstein is a Sovereign State consisting of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz, which came into the possession of the House of Liechtenstein in 1699 and 1712 respectively. From 1815 to 1866 the Principality formed part of the German Confederation.

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet of fifteen members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 20 years have been eligible to vote since the voting age was lowered by a year in October 1969.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The members of the Government are nominated by the Prince on the proposition of the Diet for four years.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 25th, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet Dr. GUSTAV WILHELM.

THE GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: Dr. ALFRED HILBE.

Vice-Chief of Government: Dr. W. KIEBER.

President of the Diet: Dr. K. H. RITTER.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. h.c. A. FRICK.

GENERAL ELECTION

(February 1st, 1970)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Fatherland Union	2,018	8
Progressive Citizens' Party	1,978	7
Christian Social Party	65	0

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein's foreign interests are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates abroad and through the Swiss Head of Foreign Affairs in Berne.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (*Progressive Citizens' Party*): Lindenplatz 115, Vaduz; Chair. Dr. PETER MARXER; Sec. GEORG KIEBER; 7 seats in Diet.

Vaterländische Union (*Fatherland Union*): Eschen; Chair. Dr. FRANZ NÄGELE; Sec. HUBERT HOCK; 8 seats in Diet.

Christlich Soziale Partei (*Christian Social Party*): Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. RUPERT WALSER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

I. Civil:

- (1) County Court (*Landgericht*); one presiding judge.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

- (1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.
(b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergchen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of five judges.
(c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

- (1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (five members).
- (2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

State Court: Dr. RUPERT RITTER.

Administrative Court: Dr. IVO BECK.

County Court: Court of First Instance; Dr. HERMANN RISC (civil law); Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY (criminal law).

Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*): Dr. ARNOLD OEHRY.

LIECHTENSTEIN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, ETC.)

Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht-Verbrechen*): Dr. ARMIN WECHNER.

Superior Court (*Obergericht*): Court of Second Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases; Dr. WALTER HILDEBRAND.

Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*): Court of Third Instance for Civil and Criminal Cases; Dr. HUGO DWORAK.

RELIGION

Ninety-two per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics. The few Protestants (7 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; three times weekly; Editor HUBERT HOCH; circ. 4,000.

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: Vaduz; f. 1866; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; four times weekly; Editor WALTER OSPALT; circ. 5,000.

Der Liechtensteiner: Vaduz; f. 1962; organ of the Christian Social Party; weekly; circ. 2,100.

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung: (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*): Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publ. *Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook), *The Economy of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, *Press Folder on Liechtenstein*, press bulletins and economic information.

PUBLISHERS

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: Oberhaus, Postfach 116, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. ALBERT SCHIKS.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Etablissement: Landstr. 208, Vaduz; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

A. R. Gantner Verlag: Städtle 208, Vaduz; fine arts, fiction; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Baltic Verlag und Verwaltungsges. m.b.H.: Im Städtle 22, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1931; publ. *Internationale Börsen-Vorschau*, *Spiegel der Wirtschaft*.

Buch und Verlagsdruckerei: Im Städtle, 9490 Vaduz.

Alpenland-Verlag, Buchdruckerei Gutenberg: 9494 Schaan; geography, travel.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = millions; amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (*State Bank*): Vaduz; f. 1861; brs. in Schaan and Eschen; (Dec. 1970) cap. 34.5m.; res. 13.5m.; dep. 553m.; Pres. HERBERT KINDLE; Man. WERNER STRUB.

Bank in Liechtenstein Ltd.: Herrengasse, Vaduz; f. 1920; (Dec. 1970) cap. 25m.; res. 15m.; dep. 486m.; Pres. ADOLF RATJEN; Mans. Dr. E. FROMMELT, Dr. W. NUENER, H. WILLE.

Verwaltungs- und Privatbank Ltd.: Hauptstrasse 33, Vaduz, Städtle; f. 1956; (Dec. 1970) cap. 10m.; res. 3.8m.; current a/c 153m.; Pres. GUIDO FEGER; Man. Dr. EMIL HEINZ BATLINER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Industry: Vaduz, Kirchstrasse; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. ANTON HILTI; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Trades Union: Secretariat in Schaan; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and trades-people; Pres. JOSEF FRICK; Sec. G. BIEDERMANN.

Workers' Union: Secretariat, Vaduz, 152; Pres. JOHANN BECK; Sec. EUGEN BÜCHEL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality at Schaan-Vaduz. A local line runs from Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland. There are three stations and 18.5 km. of track in Liechtenstein. The whole line is electrified and is administered by the Austrian Federal Railways.

Chief of Railway Department: Dr. WALTER KIEBER.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with the ten villages in the Principality. The Rhine and Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long. Postal motor buses carry many passengers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943.

TOURISM

Landesverkehrsbureau: Engländer Building, Vaduz. There are also tourist associations in the villages.

LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium between France and Germany. The climate is temperate. French is the official language and is generally used for administrative purposes, while German is commonly used as a written language. The spoken language is Letzburgerisch, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 1 per cent Protestant. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes—red, white and blue. The capital is Luxembourg.

Recent History

There has been a customs union between Luxembourg and Belgium since 1921, except for the period 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was annexed by Germany. In 1944 Luxembourg and Belgium joined the Netherlands in the Benelux Economic Union which came into force in 1960. The Grand Duchy is a member of the European Economic Community and has played a full part in the post-war moves toward European integration. In November 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean. After the fall of the Government in October 1968 general elections were held in December. Pierre Werner has headed a coalition government since February 1969, with the Social Christian Party as majority partner.

Government

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The Parliament comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Council of State. The country is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1954 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Compulsory military service was abolished by a law passed by Parliament in June 1967. By the same law Luxembourg maintains a battalion-size army of volunteers enlisted for three years.

Economic Affairs

The country enjoys great prosperity due to the iron and steel industry; and the inhabitants enjoy the highest level of national income per head of any in the Common Market. There is full employment in the Grand Duchy. Large deposits of *minette* (iron ore) are found in the south-west. This ore, however, is insufficient to supply all the needs of industry and iron ore is also imported, as is the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. About 5½ million tons of crude iron and about 5 million tons of crude steel are produced annually, as well as 3.7 million tons of rolled steel; comprising two-thirds of the Duchy's exports. Policy since 1960 has been aimed at diversification, although the industry still provides around 25 per cent of G.N.P. The growth rate of the economy has been relatively slow owing to dependence upon the heavy steel and metallurgical industries. More dynamic factors, such as the chemical industry and finance, are assuming greater importance as the predominance of steel decreases. Luxem-

bourg is a member of the European Economic Community, Benelux, the European Steel and Coal Community and EURATOM, and is the second capital of the Common Market.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for 10 per cent of the population. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the north, and wheat, fruit and wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed.

Transport and Communications

The railway system covers 471 km. The roads are modern and total 4,447 km. There is an airport at Luxembourg, served by Luxair, Sabena and other international lines.

Social Welfare

Although virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance, the Government does not itself operate the Social Services. They are administered by semi-public bodies, composed of Government representatives, and elected representatives of employers and employees. Social Service benefits are also guaranteed to foreigners in accordance with International Conventions signed with individual countries. Social insurance falls into four categories:

- (a) *Accident Insurance* is normally compulsory for all employers; contributions are paid by the employer. Benefits cover refund of the cost of medical treatment, compensation for loss of pay, widow and orphans' pension.
- (b) *Health Insurance* is compulsory for industrial workers, employees, etc. and voluntary schemes cover most other categories of people. Employees pay two-thirds of the contribution and employers one-third. Benefits include refund of medical expenses in case of illness or maternity, and compensation amounting to 50 per cent of wages lost for a period of up to 6 months.
- (c) *Invalid and Old Age Pensions*: Contributions amount to 12 per cent of the salary shared equally by employer and employee. There is a minimum guaranteed pension of 24,000 francs.
- (d) *Family Allowances*: Birth Allowances of 4,200 francs for the first child and 2,500 for each subsequent child are paid. There are also contributory allowances of approximately 370 francs per child under 19 (25 in the case of students).

Unemployment benefit amounting to 60 per cent of net wages is paid.

Education

Education in Luxembourg is compulsory from 6 to 15 years. German is the initial language of instruction at primary level. French is added to the programme in the second year and becomes increasingly important until it replaces German as the language of instruction at secondary level.

Pupils are selected for secondary school at the age of 12 on the basis of an entrance examination in French, German

LUXEMBOURG—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

and arithmetic. The first year of secondary school is a general orientation course on comprehensive lines, which is then followed by a choice between two sections:

- (a) *Classical Section*, Latin is taught from the second year on, and English from the third year with an option in the fourth year between Greek and English. After the third year this section is again divided into Latin/Languages and Latin/Science sections.
- (b) *Modern Section*, with no Latin but compulsory English starting in the second year. After the third year pupils are divided into Modern Languages and Modern Languages/Science subsections.

The completed secondary course lasts seven years and leads to the *Diplôme de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires* which qualifies for University Entrance. For pupils who do not wish to attend Secondary School there are three-year supplementary intermediate courses leading to vocational or technical qualifications.

There is no university in Luxembourg, so students attend foreign universities mainly in France, Germany, Belgium or Switzerland. In 1969 a Centre Universitaire was created offering:

- (a) *Cours Universitaires* corresponding to the first year of University and leading to the *Certificat d'Etudes* entitling the student to enter the second year of a foreign university.
- (b) *Cours Complémentaires* provide instruction in certain subjects specific to Luxembourg, e.g. Law, Teaching, etc.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery. Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of mediæval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Saur, Vianden and Wiltz. More tourists camp in Luxembourg than stay in hotels.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 23 (National Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Luxembourg Franc, which is divided into 100 centimes. Belgian currency is also legal tender. For denominations of coins and notes, see Belgium, Introductory Survey.

Exchange rate: 115 Lfr. = £1 sterling
44 Lfr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	
	1970 (Estimate)	Luxembourg (Capital)
2,586 sq. km.	339,848	76,143

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968 . .	14.0	6.5	12.2
1969 . .	13.3	6.6	12.4
1970 . .	13.0	6.4	12.2

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	1968		1969		1970	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Belgium	772	672	737	586	720	636
France	1567	914	1,235	824	1,259	864
Germany	909	838	785	773	530	829
Italy	1851	2265	1,828	1,849	716	1,523
Netherlands	196	191	212	152	72	152
Other European Countries	1367	687	3,014	1,042	3,579	1,543
U.S.A.	129	158	338	311	317	255
Africa	46	51	66	40	40	47
Other Overseas Countries	45	72	77	66	128	107
Unknown		374	—	959	—	314
TOTAL	6,882	6,222	8,292	6,602	7,361	6,270

EMPLOYMENT

(Census, 1966)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	14,554
Mining and Quarrying	1,880
Manufacturing Industries	43,984
Construction and Engineering	12,024
Gas, Electricity, Water Supply	825
Distributive Trades, Insurance, Banking	18,422
Transport and Communications	9,144
Services	29,728
Others	126
TOTAL EMPLOYED	130,687

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1971—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
259	63	70	84	42

PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA (hectares)				PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	14,981	13,761	11,455	12,144	449,128	474,661	280,672
Rye	3,326	1,219	1,190	1,799	62,566	39,014	28,512
Barley	14,387	15,760	17,774	16,086	474,705	528,387	435,193
Oats	13,470	13,820	12,529	12,531	404,100	435,330	288,190
Potatoes	2,854	2,443	2,459	2,144	655,025	618,648	679,077
Wine Grapes	1,178	1,180	1,180	1,171	116,940*	122,000*	242,000*

* Hectolitres.

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (1971)

CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
192,178	1,119	106,104	3,642	311,504

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Iron Ore	6,528	6,304	6,398	6,311	5,722
Pig Iron	3,962	3,963	4,308	4,872	4,814
Steel Ingots and Castings .	4,390	4,481	4,834	5,521	5,462

FINANCE

1 Luxembourg franc=100 centimes.
 115 francs=£1 sterling; 44 francs=U.S. \$1.00.
 1000 francs=£8.69 sterling=U.S. \$22.73.

BUDGET (1972—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	6,162.0	Administration	1,261.4
Other Direct Taxes	245.7	Defence	515.8
Turnover Tax	2,075.0	Public Order, Foreign Affairs	619.0
Customs	1,427.0	Education and Arts	2,190.8
Other Indirect Taxes	1,043.5	Social Security	2,818.8
Other Ordinary Receipts	2,298.2	Health, Sport, Housing	739.1
Loans	857.5	Transport and Power	3,821.6
Other Extraordinary Receipts	225.7	Agriculture, Economic Affairs	946.0
		War Damage, National Disasters	185.4
		Public Debt, Subsidies, etc.	2,337.8
		Miscellaneous	972.7
TOTAL	14,334.6	TOTAL	14,463.0

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million francs)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	32,472	33,161	36,221	41,559
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture and forestry	1,980	2,057	1,914	2,021
Iron and steel industry	7,279	7,670	8,253	10,871
Other manufacturing industries	5,436	5,285	6,536	7,560
Building	2,741	2,486	2,530	3,115
Transport	2,507	2,389	2,840	2,965
Commerce and Banking	5,102	5,179	5,558	5,952
Administration and public services	3,412	3,599	3,929	4,100
Income from abroad	—270	—280	—320	—500
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	32,202	32,881	35,901	41,059
Less depreciation allowances	5,369	5,844	6,693	7,763
NET NATIONAL INCOME	26,833	27,037	29,208	33,296
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,463	2,531	2,828	3,456
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	29,296	29,568	32,036	36,752
Depreciation allowances	5,369	5,844	6,693	7,763
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	34,665	35,412	38,729	44,515
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	—177	916	2,108	4,759
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	63,106	62,736	68,630	78,781
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	21,174	21,648	23,146	24,810
Government consumption expenditure	4,013	4,245	4,625	4,857
Gross fixed capital formation	9,805	8,883	8,960	10,456
Increase in stocks	120	—	210	133

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1965=100)

	FOOD	DRINK	HOUSING	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	MISCELLANEOUS
1968	109.2	112.4	104.3	104.4	112.0	111.1
1969	113.3	112.1	105.3	106.0	115.2	113.1
1970	119.1	119.1	111.6	109.4	121.4	115.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	253,781	250,542	253,451	255,858
Ton-kilometres	573,040	640,527	725,174	763,525

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	72,827	77,995	84,816	91,186
Commercial Vehicles	10,870	11,158	11,376	11,999
Autocars	514	550	560	587
Tractors	9,278	9,380	9,844	10,128

TOURISM

TOURISTS

1968	1969	1970
750,513	826,500	861,368

Average length of stay (1970): 2 days

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOTELS, ETC.	
	1969	1970
Belgium	254,200	267,687
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	10,500	10,854
France	79,700	82,965
Germany	67,500	70,969
Netherlands	181,300	192,281
United Kingdom, Ireland	42,900	41,491
U.S.A.	77,900	82,734
Others	67,100	67,971
TOTAL	781,100	816,952

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	69,852	73,669	77,786	81,645
Radio Sets	132,877	139,666	148,514	157,319
Television Sets	44,274	51,885	61,649	70,546
Number of Daily Newspapers	7	7	7	7
Copies per '000 population	418	416	414	412

LUXEMBOURG—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	424	34,616	1,535
Secondary	13	8,689	639
Technical and Professional	34	8,667	560
Intermediate	9	1,270	130
Teacher-Training	1	164	45

In the academic year 1970-71 there were 7,814 pupils in Nursery schools, 35,497 pupils in Primary education, 8,924 pupils in Secondary education, 9,488 students in Intermediate, Vocational and Technical education, and 138 students in Teacher-Training. The total number undergoing education was 61,861.

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques; Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, 19 avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868; but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *Scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg, male or female, and must have attained eighteen years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-five years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-Chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with 56 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 6 Ministers. Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

As the result of negotiations concluded between Belgium and Luxembourg on December 22nd, 1921, economic union was established between the two countries. By the terms of this union, which is to last for fifty years, the old customs barrier disappears, and Belgian money becomes current in the Grand Duchy. The union came into force on May 1st, 1922.

Luxembourg's economic ties with Belgium and the Netherlands have become closer since the establishment of the "Benelux" economic union in September 1944, which was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960 (see also Benelux chapter).

Luxembourg is a full member of all the major European organizations, such as the European Communities, OECD, NATO, WEU, UN, the Council of Europe and the European Monetary Fund.

In 1961, the Grand Duchess appointed her son, Prince Jean, to act as *Lieutenant-Représentant* and to exercise in her name "all the political and juridical prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the Sovereign of the State". Her action was in accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution. On November 12th, 1964, she abdicated in favour of Grand-Duke Jean.

LUXEMBOURG—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.R.H. Prince JEAN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Christian Social and the Democratic Parties, first formed February 1969.)

(C.S.) Christian Social Party; (Dem.) Democratic Party ("Liberals").

(March 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of State and Minister of Finance:
PIERRE WERNER (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice and the Armed Forces: EUGÈNE SCHAUS (Dem.).

Minister of Agriculture, Viticulture and Public Works:
JEAN-PIERRE BUCHLER (C.S.).

Minister of National Education, Labour and Social Security:
JEAN DUPONG (C.S.).

Minister of Social Solidarity, Public Health and Family Affairs, Minister for Youth and Culture: MADELEINE FRIEDEN-KINNEN (C.S.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of the Civil Service, Physical Education and Sport: GASTON THORN (Dem.).

Minister of the National Economy, Middle Classes and Tourism, Minister of Transport and Power: MARCEL MART (Dem.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Australia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Austria: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ WEIDINGER.

Belgium: 7 blvd. du Prince Henri, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS.

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bulgaria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Brussels, Belgium (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Colombia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Congo (People's Republic): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Paris 9e, France (E).

Cuba: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Cyprus: Paris 16e, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dahomey: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Dominican Republic: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Egypt: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Finland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

France: 19-21 rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* GÉRARD RAOUL-DUVAL.

Gabon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

German Federal Republic: 20-22 avo. de l'Arsenal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* HANNS HERBERT HILGARD.

Ghana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Greece: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Guatemala: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy.

Hungary: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iceland: Paris 8e, France (E).

India: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Indonesia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iran: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Iraq: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Ireland: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Israel: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Italy: 5 rue Marie Adelaide, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO RICCARDI.

Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Jamaica: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Japan: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Korea: Paris 17e, France (E).

Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Liberia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

LUXEMBOURG—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mexico: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Monaco: Berne, Switzerland.
Morocco: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Netherlands: rue C. M. Spoo, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BRYAN EDWARD QUARLES VAN UFFORD.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Norway: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Pakistan: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Peru: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Philippines: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Poland: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Portugal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Romania: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Senegal: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Sierra Leone: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Somalia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
South Africa: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Spain: 7 rue Philippe II, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON SEDO.
Sweden: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Switzerland: 29 rue du Fort Elisabeth, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* MAX FELLER.
Syria: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Thailand: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, U.K. (E).
Tunisia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Turkey: Brussels, Belgium (E).
U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* EVGUENI ALEKSANDROVITCH KOSSAREV.
United Kingdom: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CHARLES ABERCROMBY ROPER.
Uruguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).
U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* KINGDON GOULD.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Vatican City: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Venezuela: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Brussels, Belgium (L).
Yugoslavia: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Zaire: Brussels, Belgium (E).

PARLIAMENT

President: PIERRE GREGOIRE (Christian Socialist).
 (General Election, December 15, 1968)

Parti Chrétien Social	21
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste	12
Parti Démocratique	11
Parti Communiste	6
Parti Social-Démocrate	6

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are twelve. These are competent to deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases of minor importance. Above these are the two *District Courts*, Luxembourg being divided into two judicial districts. The highest court is the *Superior Court of Justice*, which acts both as a court of appeal, hearing decisions made by *District Courts*, and as a *court de cassation*. Very serious criminal cases are heard by the *Court of Assizes*. Special tribunals exist to adjudicate upon various matters of social administration such as social insurance. The Department of the Attorney-General is responsible for the administration of the judiciary and the supervision of judicial police investigations.

Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed for life by the Grand Duke, and are not removable except by judicial sentence. The judicial system of the Grand Duchy does not include the jury system. Capital punishment has been abolished.

Superior Court of Justice: Chief Justice JEAN KAUFFMAN.

Attorney-General: JEAN-PIERRE FISCHER.

High Military Court: JEAN-PIERRE FISCHER, JOSEPH GILSON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (*Christian Social Party*): 38 rue du Curé; f. 1914; stands for political stability, planned economic expansion, and supports the European communities to which Luxembourg belongs; 7,500 mems.; the majority party in the governing coalition; Pres. JEAN DUPONG.

Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (*Socialist Party*): 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1902; Pres. ANTOINE WEHENKEL; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GOEBBELS.

Parti Communiste (*Communist Party*): 71 rue de Fort-Neyberg; f. 1921; Leader DOMINIC URBANY.

Parti Démocratique (*Democratic Party* ("Liberals")): 46 Grand rue; Leader GASTON THORN.

Parti Social-Démocrate (*Social Democratic Party*): f. 1971; Leader HENRY CRAVATTE.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

More than 90 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN HENGEN; C.p. 419, Luxembourg.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

President of the Evangelical Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur J. PÄUTZ; 230 rue de Trèves; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church; 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Evangelicals; publ. *Glaubensbote* (monthly).

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 59 Route d'Arlon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The seven daily papers have a total circulation of over 150,000.

Tageblatt (*Le Journal d'Esch*): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; organ of the trade unions; Dir. J. F. POOS; circ. 32,500.

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer, Luxembourg; Liberal; Man. JOSEPH ANEN; circ. 24,500.

Luxemburger Wort: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; f. 1848; Catholic; Christian Democrat; 73,000, largest circulation in Luxembourg; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDER-SCHIED.

La Meuse-Luxembourg: 4 rue de l'Athénée, Luxembourg; f. 1945; Independent; circulation 12,000; Dir. JEAN KIEFER.

Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek: 71 rue du Fortneypere, Luxembourg; f. 1946; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. R. URBANY; circ. 5,000.

Républicain Lorrain: 6 ave. Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg; Luxembourg edition.

Est Républicain: Luxembourg edition.

PERIODICALS

Arbecht: 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch/Alzette; f. 1919; fortnightly; journal of the National Federation of the Workers of Luxembourg; circ. 22,000.

Auto-Revue: 53 av. Monterey; monthly; illustrated.

Echo de l'Industrie: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; weekly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois.

Das Familienblatt: Accinauto-Building, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1946; weekly; recreation; Dirs. EDMOND ELZ and AUGUSTE PHILIPPI; circ. 24,600

Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévières, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly periodical on building, homes and health.

Handelsblatt (*Le Journal du Commerce*): 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; f. 1945; monthly of Fédération des Commerçants; circ. 4,000.

D'Handwierk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 7,000.

De Letzeburger Bauer: 16 blvd. d'Avranches; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 8,750.

De Letzeburger Land: rue Epernay, Luxembourg; f. 1953; independent; cultural weekly; Editor LÉON KINSCH.

Europäisches Bau-Forum: 19 Ave. Monterey; f. 1960; 9 a year; associated with **Luxemburger Bau-Forum**.

Letzeburger Sonndesblad: 6-8 rue Origer; f. 1870; weekly; Catholic general; publ. by Imprimerie St. Paul, Luxembourg; circ. 10,000

Revue: rue de Dippach, Bertrange; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 29,200.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1918; journal of Luxembourg railwaymen, transport workers and employees; Chief Editor JOS MARSON; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (*France*): 6 ave. Marie-Thérèse.

AP (*U.S.A.*): Luxembourg-Eich, 7 rue de la Forge.

Belga (*Belgium*): Keispelt, Luxembourg.

Reuters (*U.K.*): 8 ave. de L'Arsenal.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): Strassen, rue du Bois.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Association Luxembourgeoise des Journalistes Professionnels: Luxembourg.

PUBLISHERS

Buck Vict: 21 blvd. G.-D. Charlotte; f. 1852; law, history, science, literature; Dirs. JULES MERSCH, LÉON BUCK.

Bourg-Bourger: 40 ave. de la Gare; f. 1864; all kinds of printing services; Dir. JEAN BOURG.

Beffort, Jos: 18 rue de la Poste; P.O.B. 49; f. 1868; scientific, economic reviews, and school books; Dir. MICHEL NEYS.

Imprimerie Central: 123 rue A. Fischer.

Imprimerie St. Paul: 6-8 rue Jean-Origer.

Librairie du Centre: Royal Centre Building, 49 blvd. Royal; Propr. L. DE BOURCY.

Linden, P.: 50 Grand-rue, C.P. 71; all kinds of books.

Mehlen Raymon: 10 ave. Monterey.

Publi-Lux: 4 rue Glesener.

Fédération Luxembourgeoise des Travailleurs du Livre: rue Goethe 38; f. 1864; 440 mcms.; Prcs. MATHIAS WARNY; Sec. NICOLAS WEBER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1930; private commercial company operating radio services both outside and inside Luxembourg and television services within Luxembourg; Pres. of Admin. Council JOSEPH BECH; Dir.-Gen. MATTHIAS FELTEN; Programme Dir. CLAUDE FISCHER.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg: Dir. NIC WEBER.

Seven stations.

Home Service in Letzeburgish.

Foreign Service in French, German, Flemish, Russian, English, Finnish, Polish and Slovak.

Relay programmes in French, German and Flemish.

Radio licences (1970): 152,200.

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg: f. 1955; Gen. Man. MATTHIAS FELTEN.

One main station and six low-powered stations.

Transmissions daily.

Television licences (1970): 66,580.

FINANCE

The number of banks has increased rapidly from 13 in 1955 to 29 in 1969. The *Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat* holds a pre-dominant position.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

(cap. = capital; pu. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Luxembourg francs)

***Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, S.A.:** 2 blvd. Royal; f. 1856; bank of issue; (1968) cap. and res. 630m.; Pres. JOSEPH LEYDENBACH; Gen. Man. RENÉ FRANCK; Man. GASTON HOFFMAN.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 14 rue Aldringen; f. 1919; cap. 620m.; dep. 14,296m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. GEORGES SCHWALL; Man. Dir. JEAN-JACQUES WELBES.

Banque Mathieu Frères, S.A.: 80 place de la Gare; f. 1936; (1969) cap. and res. 100m.; dep. 800m.; Pres. M. E. MATHIEU; Man. Dir. ROBERT RECKINGER.

***Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat:** 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; (1968) dep. 15,721m.; res. 1,218m.; Dir P. GUILL.

Kreditbank, S.A. Luxembourg: 37 rue Notre Dame; affiliated to Kredietbank N.V. (Belgium); f. 1949; (Dec. 1969) cap. and res. 830m.; Chair. J. L. BLONDEEL; Man. C. FRANSSSENS.

* Banks of issue.

INSURANCE

La Luxembourgeoise: 10 rue Aldringen; f. 1920; cap. 30m.; all branches and life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. E. MAY.

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, Société Anonyme: 1-3 avenue Guillaume; f. 1922; cap. 25,000,000 frs.; fire, burglary, glass, accident, liability, life, transport; Chair. MARC LAMBERT; Dir. JULES KEIP.

French: Compagnie d'Assurances Générales, La Confiance, Lloyd de France-Vie, La Nationale, La Paix, La Paternelle, Le Patrimoine, Le Phénix, La Préservatrice, La Prévoyance, La Providence, Le Secours, L'Union.

Belgian: L'Assurance Liégeoise, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Générales, Le Phénix Belge, Compagnie des Propriétaires Réunis, Compagnie Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et des Bagages, La Royale Belge, Société Générale d'Assurances et de Crédit Foncier.

British: Motor Union.

Swiss: Basler Lebens-Versicherungs-Ges., Basler Transportversicherungs-Ges., Basler Unfall, Allgemeine Versicherungs-Ges., Basler Versicherungs-Ges. gegen Feuer-Schaden, Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Aktien-Ges. Zürich, Helvetia Schweizerische Feuerversicherungs-Ges., Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Basel, Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Ges. in Winterthur.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 8 avenue de l'Arsenal; 21 mems.; Pres. TONY NEUMAN; Dir. CARLO HEMMER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 16 blvd. d'Avranches, C.P. 401; f. 1945; Pres. RENÉ WESTER; Sec. MATTHIAS BERNS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organization are grouped all agricultural organizations.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 6,000 mems.; Chair. MICHEL KALMES; Sec. EUGÈNE MULLER; publ. *D'Handwierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 3-5 place Winston Churchill; f. 1921; Dir. JULES HAYOT; publ. *Echo de l'Industrie* (monthly).

Fédération des Commerçants du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 5 rue Jean-Origer, Luxembourg-Gare; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. A. WAGNER-JUNG, 23 rue de l'Eglise, Esch-Alzette; Sec.-Gen. F. WINTERSDORFF, 5 rue Jean-Origer; publ. *Handelsblatt*.

Fédération des Associations Viticoles du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (Federation of Wine-Growing Committees): Grevenmacher/Moselle, Route de Trèves 93; f. 1922; Pres. WILL, WILTZIUS; Man. NORBERT SCHMIT; publ. *De Letzeburger Wöiner*.

Groupement des Industries Sidérurgiques Luxembourgeoises (Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg): 31 blvd. Joseph II; f. 1927; Board of Dirs.: RENÉ SCHMIT (Pres.) (Arbed), WALTER TURK (Columeta), RICHARD HERLIN (Rodange).

LUXEMBOURG—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.)
(*Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour*): 4 rue P. Hentges, Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2031, Luxembourg; f. 1919; 31,500 mems.; Pres. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MEIS; publs. *Arbecht* (weekly), *Le Signal* (weekly), *CGT* (monthly).

Four affiliated unions of which the largest are:

Letzburger Arbechter-Verband (*Luxembourg Workers' Union*): 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-Alzette; f. 1916; Pres. MATHIAS HINTERSCHIED; Gen. Sec. ANTOINE WEISS; 20,000 mems.

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (*National Union of Luxembourg Railway Transport Workers and*

Employees): Bonnewegerstr. 63, Luxembourg-Bonneweg; Pres. FONS HILDGEN; Vice-Pres. JEAN SCHNEIDER; Gen. Sec. JOS MARSON; 10,000 mems.

Confédération des Classes Moyennes: 41 rue Glesener, Luxembourg; f. 1953; Chair. PAUL NEYENS; Sec. RAYMOND ROLLINGER; 11,000 mems.; publ. *Die Stimme des Mittelstandes* (monthly).

Confédération Luxembourgeoise des Syndicats Chrétiens (*Christian Workers*): 13 rue Bourbon; f. 1920; Pres. JEAN SPAUTZ; Gen. Sec. FRANÇOIS SCHMIT; Treas. L. ZIMMER; Secs. M. ZWICK, JOSEPH BRAUN, J. P. HUPPERICH, J. KERGER, M. GLESENER, F. SCHWEITZER; publ. *Sozialer Fortschritt* (weekly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Pres. of Administrative Council RENÉ LOGELIN; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE THÉATO; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCHLESSER. There are 471 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg; There are 4,447 km. of made-up roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACL): 180 Route de Longwy; f. 1932; publ. *Information Bulletin* (8 times yearly), circ. 30,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (*Société Anonyme Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne*): Aéroport de Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2203; regular services to Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Frankfurt, Geneva, Johannesburg, London, Nice, Palma, Paris, Rome; Pres. FERNAND LOESCH; Gen. Man. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 1 Boeing 707, 1 Caravelle.

Five international airlines also serve Luxembourg.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 51 avenue de la Gare, Luxembourg; f. 1932; 79 mems.; Chair. J. RELLES; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; branches in 10 towns.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 15 Place Rogier, Brussels; Dir. Miss Y. EMSENS.

Denmark: 6D/36 Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen V; Dir. H. D. THOMSEN.

France: 21 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2e; Dir. Miss Y. LAPLANCHE.

German Federal Republic: Kö Centre, P.O.B. 1122, Düsseldorf; Dir. H. KREMPER.

Netherlands: 44 Kleverparkweg, Haarlem; Dir. Mrs. F. C. KER.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 10, Stockholm; Dir. P. G. EKDAHL.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Dir. T. PESCATORE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 4 Boulevard Roosevelt, Luxembourg; Chair. The Minister of Power.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

UNIVERSITY

Université Internationale de Sciences Comparées: Luxembourg; 120 teachers, 200 students.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Malta, with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino, is situated in the central Mediterranean 60 miles south of Sicily and 200 miles north of the African coast. Climate is warm; winter temperatures do not fall below 40°F (4.4°C); summer temperatures rise to 98°F (36.6°C). English and Maltese are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of two vertical bands of white and red, the white band bearing the George Cross in the top-left corner. The capital is Valletta.

Recent History

Malta was awarded the George Cross by King George VI for the heroism of her people during the Second World War. Under the Constitution of 1947 self-government was granted to the island except in certain matters reserved to the Governor. Civil disturbances followed the resignation of Mr. Dom Mintoff's Labour Government of 1958 and a state of emergency was declared, the Governor assuming direct administration. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and elections held which returned the Nationalist Government of Dr. Borg Olivier. As a result of the London conference of August 1963, Malta became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on September 21st, 1964 and in the following year was admitted to the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

In June 1971 a Labour Government under Mintoff came to power with socialist and nationalist aims, notably to consolidate Malta's independence and national sovereignty, to improve social conditions and to achieve economic viability. The first Maltese-born Governor-General was appointed in July. Pursuing a policy of non-alignment, the Government has made friendly overtures to a number of countries; Libya has responded by sending both financial and technical aid. In November the Prime Minister made official visits to Romania, Poland and Yugoslavia and made arrangements for co-operation, mainly in the form of technical assistance to Malta. He has affirmed, however, that none of Malta's port facilities will be made available to any of the Warsaw pact countries.

A rundown of British forces began in 1967 and disagreement followed over the £23 million British Government aid to development still outstanding. It was resolved in 1970 with 75 per cent paid as a grant and the rest as a loan over five years. On taking office the Labour Government declared this agreement invalid and requested rent for facilities used by the British and NATO military forces. Negotiations in September led to a temporary compromise agreement whereby Britain paid Malta £4.75 million. There was a misunderstanding over the period this covered and in December Malta demanded further payment or Britain's withdrawal. British forces began to withdraw. Meanwhile negotiations continue between Malta, Britain and other NATO countries both over the facilities Malta might offer and the price.

Government

The Constitution of 1964 provides for Malta to have complete independence within the Commonwealth. H.M. the Queen is represented by the Governor-General. The House of Representatives is elected by proportional representation. In 1970 the number of members was increased by the Constitution of Malta (Amendment) Act from fifty to fifty-five. Government is by a Cabinet, which is responsible to the House.

Defence

There are small local forces which are being built up with British assistance, and Malta has signed a mutual defence agreement with the United Kingdom. Malta's position in the Central Mediterranean has made it a useful part of the strategic defence of Britain and NATO. The NATO naval headquarters in the Mediterranean left Malta in 1971 at the request of the Government, and the future is uncertain for the Royal Air Force airfields at Luqa, Ta'Qali and Hal Far.

Economic Affairs

Up to a few years ago Malta depended to a large extent on the expenditure of the British military forces stationed in the island. The rundown by the British authorities due to a decline in military expenditure caused large reductions in the number of locally enlisted personnel. Unemployment figures rose at an alarming rate. A crash programme of industrial development was launched and many industries were set up. Local products being exported now include textiles, footwear, rubber products, chemicals and plastics. Ship repairing at Malta Drydocks is another important activity since Malta is ideally situated in the centre of the Mediterranean. Agricultural products, some of which are also exported, include potatoes, onions, tomatoes and flowers. Tourism is one of the island's most important industries. In April 1971 Malta entered into an association agreement with the European Economic Community.

The revised Development Plan of December 1970 aimed to achieve high employment by the creation of new industry with good long-term prospects. However, in June 1971 the national debt was £40 million; the boom in foreign investment in real estate had come almost to a halt. The Government stopped non-essential public building, attempted to eradicate abuses in the public sector, set up a commission on price control and began to negotiate for foreign aid. The docks, which had been idle for six months, began work again under the joint administration of the Government and the General Workers Union.

Transport and Communications

There are approximately 690 miles of roads. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valletta, is used annually by some 2,547 vessels.

Social Welfare

Social Security is provided under the National Insurance Act, 1956, the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1948. The National Insurance Act pro-

MALTA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

vides for a comprehensive scheme of Social Insurance. This Scheme operates on a reciprocal basis between Malta and the United Kingdom.

Other Social Welfare programmes include social work with families, care and protection of children and a probation service. These services are provided under different statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and given in Roman Catholic Government schools. Instruction is in Maltese and English. Secondary School Education (Grammar, Technical and General) has been made available to all children over 11 from October 1st, 1970. There are two teacher training colleges, a college of arts, science and technology, and one University. Numbers of pupils receiving education during 1970-71 were: primary 31,666; secondary 20,311; technical and vocational 1,405; higher 2,800; teacher training 370.

Tourism

The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from 2000 B.C. There are fine beaches. Tourism continues to be a major source of Malta's income. Tourists come mainly from Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Sweden and efforts are being made to advertise more widely and to attract more visitors in winter. In 1970 there were 170,853 tourists of whom 7.5 per cent came from Britain.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 1 (Easter Saturday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 6, 7, 8 (Carnival—afternoons only), May 11 (Ascension Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15 (Assumption Day), September 8 (Great Siege, National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (The Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 6 (Epiphany), February 10 (St. Paul's Shipwreck), March 19 (St. Joseph).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (*See* under Great Britain), but the Metric System is also widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Maltese Pound which is divided into 20 shillings, further divided into 12 pence.

The Central Bank of Malta was founded in 1968 and issued its first bank notes in the same year.

Notes: M£5, M£1, 10M shillings (10/-).

Coins: Florin (two shillings: 2/-), Shilling (1/-), Sixpence (6d.), Threepence (3d.), Penny (1d.).

On May 16th, 1972, Malta will change to decimal currency. The Pound will be divided into 100 cents, further divided into 10 mils.

Notes: M£5, M£1.

Coins: 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 cents.

5, 3, 2 mils.

Exchange rate: M£0.98 = £1 sterling.

M£0.37 = U.S. \$1.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1970)		
		Males	Females	Total
Malta	95	142,575	154,343	296,918
Gozo and Comino	26	11,345	13,924	25,269
TOTAL	121	153,920	168,267	322,187

Valletta (capital) 15,466; Victoria (Gozo) 5,444.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	16.8	12.2	9.0
1967	16.7	12.6	9.4
1968	16.1	13.4	9.0
1969	15.8	13.6	9.4
1970	16.3	14.6	9.4

EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1968	1969	1970
Australia	1,564	1,229	1,469
Canada	478	394	332
United Kingdom	638	683	640
U.S.A.	258	299	219
Other Countries	54	43	36
TOTAL	2,992	2,648	2,696

EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	1969		1970	
	No.	% of Labour Force	No.	% of Labour Force
Malta Government	19,430	19.3	20,530	20.3
Service Departments	7,780	7.7	6,350	6.3
Agriculture and Fishing	6,280	6.3	5,910	5.8
Construction and Quarrying	12,370	12.3	13,200	13.1
Manufacturing	22,790	22.7	24,010	23.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,530	12.5	11,840	11.7
Other Industries	19,280	19.2	19,320	19.1
TOTAL	100,460	100.0	101,160	100.0

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

CROP	ACREAGE UNDER CROPS		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Cereals and Legumes	16,790	15,982	15,485
Vegetables	15,890	15,973	n.a.
Fruits	3,382	3,388	n.a.
Flowers	64	68	62
TOTAL	36,126	35,411	n.a.

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS
(£'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	49.2	72.9	72.7
Barley	43.6	51.3	49.0
Vetches	75.0	86.2	94.2
Forages	321.2	273.7	308.0
Broad Beans	49.7	30.4	48.2
Straw	74.6	75.3	93.4
Locust Beans	40.1	35.3	18.2
Potatoes (Spring)	353.3	628.0	493.0
Potatoes (Winter)	174.4	195.5	142.0
Melons	57.2	39.6	73.0
Onions	131.5	95.7	n.a.
Tomatoes	169.5	376.9	n.a.
Marrows, Pumpkins and Gourds	71.8	78.7	57.1
Other Vegetables	495.9	582.2	697.8
Grapes	151.9	319.9	n.a.
Citrus	58.8	63.4	62.8
Figs and Prickly Pears	10.8	15.3	12.2
Other Fruits	173.6	272.1	266.8
Flowers and Seeds	423.0	324.9	n.a.
TOTAL	2,925.1	3,651.6	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

	1968	1969	1970
Horses	1,584	1,608	1,455
Donkeys	1,705	1,579	1,482
Mules	1,137	1,165	1,080
Cattle	7,857	7,653	7,909
Sheep	9,034	8,820	8,401
Goats	20,164	18,650	17,132
Pigs	23,351	31,290	22,649
Poultry and Rabbits	724,674	693,378	730,090

FISHING
(catch-cwt.)

	1968	1969	1970
Trawlers	4,028	5,231	4,967
Other Vessels	19,644	17,530	17,794
TOTAL	23,672	22,761	22,761

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY
(£'000)

	1967	1968	1969
Stone Quarrying and Sand Pits	453	592	653
Food Manufacturing Industries including Beverages	8,028	9,504	10,058
Tobacco Manufactures	2,174	2,359	2,434
Manufacture of Textiles, Footwear and Wearing Apparel	5,501	6,728	8,333
Manufactures of Wood, Cork and Furniture	1,056	1,107	1,435
Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	915	1,074	1,357
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	63	107	231
Manufactures of Rubber, Chemicals and Non-metallic Products	2,779	3,747	4,815
Manufactures of Metals	969	1,110	1,440
Transport Equipment and Machinery	1,670	2,749	3,660
Miscellaneous Industries	1,045	1,334	1,299
Construction	6,065	6,548	8,010
TOTAL	30,718	36,959	43,725

FINANCE

M£1=20 shillings; 1 shilling=12 pence.

(after May 16th, 1972, M£1=100 cents; 1 cent=10 mills)

M£0.98=£1 sterling; £0.37=U.S. \$1.

M£100=£102 sterling=U.S. \$270.

BUDGETS

(£'000)

	1969/70	1970/71
REVENUE:		
Customs and Excise	11,387	12,380
Income Tax	2,613	4,182
Succession and Donation Duties	653	1,006
Lotteries	899	859
Note Security Fund	1,478	2,578
Central Bank		
Self-Balancing Services:		
(a) Water, Electricity, Posts and Telegraph	1,672	1,677
(b) Other Fees of Courts, Offices, etc.	1,693	2,173
Other Ordinary Revenue	3,643	9,897
U.K. Grants	—	4,082
U.K. Loans	—	1,360
Loan Revenue	9,539	7,091
Emigration Services	—	—
TOTAL REVENUE	33,577	47,285
EXPENDITURE:		
Commodity Subsidies	1,446	1,681
Public Debt, Pensions	2,985	9,477
Administration	5,417	9,384
Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade, Industry, Tourism	611	807
Self-Balancing Services	1,833	2,001
Medical and Health	3,410	3,881
Education, Museums, Libraries	4,181	5,406
Public Works	1,475	1,614
Emigration, Labour, Social Welfare	2,192	2,348
Capital Expenditure, Colonial Development	9,539	12,533
Civil Aviation	348	351
Civil Defence	88	99
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	33,525	49,582

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLANS, 1970-71

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

	(£'000)
Basic Services	£2,000
Economic Services	£9,632
Social Services	£4,068

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(£ million)

	1968	1969	1970*
G.N.P. at Factor Cost	67.3	77.2	85.9
G.N.P. at Market Price	76.5	88.3	98.3
G.N.P. at Constant (1954) Prices . .	58.1	64.8	n.a.

Overseas investment in Malta: 1968 £4,804,000, 1969 £8,719,000, 1970 n.a.

* Provisional figures.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(April 1960=100)

GROUP	WEIGHT	1968	1969	1970
Food	42.37	111.24	115.65	119.15
Alcoholic Drink	3.05	116.19	117.92	119.28
Tobacco	6.28	170.83	170.80	185.22
Housing	3.36	108.02	108.87	110.23
Fuel and Light	3.29	90.10	90.10	90.10
Durable Household Goods	9.80	104.20	106.42	110.05
Clothing and Footwear	12.97	105.92	107.20	109.63
Transport	3.29	106.50	106.64	107.29
Miscellaneous Goods	9.27	119.73	121.00	125.54
Services	6.32	110.66	113.81	125.00
ALL ITEMS	100.00	113.54	116.18	120.50

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	38,880	40,509	51,399	61,516	67,121
Exports	7,644	7,159	10,204	12,506	12,212
Re-Exports	3,107	2,731	3,939	3,452	3,853

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(£ '000)

SELECTED IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	SELECTED EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	1,387	1,656	1,686	Beer	14	9	13
Meat	2,244	2,770	2,395	Potatoes	492	526	567
Milk	844	824	904	Onions	169	80	62
Fruit (fresh)	725	875	941	Flowers and Seed	338	244	124
Cereals for Cattle	1,159	1,224	1,260	Hides and Skins	48	45	31
Feeding Stuff for Animals	875	1,022	1,048	Metals (Scrap)	382	465	404
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	2,850	2,967	3,247	Textiles	2,807	3,265	2,745
Chemicals	3,419	4,143	4,571	Gloves	211	323	297
Motor Vehicles	2,779	3,667	3,523	Smoking Requisites	38	33	38
Other Machinery	7,359	9,887	10,998	Vegetable Oils	132	109	206
Clothing	1,304	1,543	1,742	Cigarettes	199	144	142

COUNTRIES

(£ '000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
United Kingdom	26,195	28,123	5,487	6,136
Other parts of British Commonwealth	n.a.	n.a.	1,729	n.a.
European Economic Community:		11,201		1,840
Italy	9,754		1,729	
Belgium	1,505	1,132	820	543
Netherlands	1,860	1,866	453	732
Luxembourg	11	35	—	—
France	2,214	2,018	820	156
German Federal Republic	2,351	3,324	775	928
Ships' and Aircraft Stores and Bunkers	—	—	2,059	2,071
Other Countries	17,626	19,422	9,301	3,659
TOTAL	61,516	67,121	15,957	16,065

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1966	76,115	72,590	148,705
1967	100,554	77,927	178,481
1968	136,995	86,401	223,396
1969	186,084	99,487	285,571
1970	170,853	93,281	264,134

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars in Use	29,757	35,158	39,514
Commercial Vehicles in Use	8,673	9,845	10,714
Buses	623	623	621

MALTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Vessels . . .	92	102	115
Gross Registered Tonnage .	57,973	48,369	48,348

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	TONNAGE LOADED	TONNAGE UNLOADED	VESSELS ENTERED (net tonnage)	VESSELS CLEARED (net tonnage)
1966 .	63,799	714,764	5,962,494	5,957,942
1967 .	66,907	766,505	5,337,948	5,637,865
1968 .	65,269	925,554	4,389,281	4,316,324
1969 .	63,797	988,640	5,046,587	5,019,498
1970 .	49,061	940,665	4,363,293	4,425,132

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kgs.)	
	In	Out	In Transit	Set Down	Picked Up
1966 . .	101,232	102,826	14,136	1,364,000	885,000
1967 . .	142,447	145,337	11,522	1,918,818	197,333
1968 . .	162,503	162,795	18,222	2,723,431	1,604,913
1969 . .	211,670	211,095	10,072	3,253,610	1,590,273
1970 . .	202,308	204,399	6,369	3,402,125	1,666,409

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Telephones	32,415	33,090	39,980
Number of Television Sets . . .	37,082	40,551	43,647
Number of Radio Sets	45,783	48,913	50,736

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (1968)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION (‘000)
Daily newspapers	6	12,593
Weekly newspapers	5	4,342
Magazines and periodicals . .	n.a.	2,034

EDUCATION

	1967/68			1968/69		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Primary	113	2,014	43,028	112	1,986	44,167
Secondary	10	604	7,740	10	692	8,220
Technical	6	161	1,487	6	160	1,488
Private (includes all grades) . .	70	780	14,984	70	754	14,984
Teacher-Training Colleges . . .	2	47	391	2	49	390
Higher (University)	1	165	823	1	174	1,038
Higher (Polytechnic) (2nd & 3rd level)	1	54	1,156*	1	64	1,392*

* Includes part-timers.

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office, 1 Windmill St., Valletta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution was presented in draft form to the Legislative Assembly on the 31st March, 1964, and a referendum was held in May 1964 asking the people whether the Constitution as presented by the Government and endorsed by the House met their approval. The result of the poll was 65,714 "yes" and 54,919 "no" with 9,016 invalid votes. After prolonged talks between the Prime Minister of Malta and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the draft Constitution prepared by the Government of Malta, with minor agreed amendments, was approved by the British Government. The Malta Independence Act was approved by the United Kingdom Parliament on the 28th July, 1964 and received Royal assent on the 31st of that month.

The Malta Independence Constitution adopts a monarchical system with a Governor-General representing Her Majesty The Queen. Maltese citizens are also citizens of the Commonwealth. Provisions in the new Constitution provide for the protection of the Roman Catholic Church and of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; for Education to be compulsory in primary

schools and free in those which are state-run; for elections to be free; for the independence of the Judicature and for the setting up of an independent Public Service Commission. Sound and vision broadcasts are under the control of an independent Authority.

The Government concluded a Defence Agreement and a Financial Agreement with the United Kingdom Government for a period of ten years.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The normal life of the 55-member House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held.

Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation. The age of majority is twenty-one years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ANTHONY MAMO, O.B.E., Q.C.

THE CABINET

(March, 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs: DOMINIC MINTOFF.

Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Dr. ANTON BUTTIGIEG.

Minister of Education and Culture: Miss AGATHA BARBARA.

Minister of Finance and Customs: Dr. J. ABELA.

Minister of Health: Dr. D. PISCOPO.

Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism: PAUL XUEREB.

Minister of Labour, Employment and Welfare: Dr. JOS CASSAR.

Minister of Public Buildings and Works: L. SANT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* The Hon. Sir HUBERT OPPERMAN.

Austria: *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRED PLATZER.

Belgium: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Bulgaria: Rome, Italy (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Villa Maresea, Ta' Xbiex Terrace, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHEN CHIH-MAI.

Czechoslovakia: Rome, Italy (E).

Denmark: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: Rome, Italy (E).

France: Villa Mauramy, Mgr. Mifsud St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis de LAURENS-CASTELET.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

Germany, Federal Republic of: "Dolphin Court" Antonio Nani St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* YORK ALEXANDER Freiherr von WENDLAND.

Greece: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: Rome, Italy (E).

India: Rome, Italy (E).

Israel: Villa, Mon Réve, Temi Zammit Ave., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK-BENYACOV.

Italy: Villa Bel Air, Ta' Xbiex Terrace, Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO CIGLIOLI.

Japan: Rome, Italy (E).

Korea, Republic of: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Villa Drago, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUSSATTUR THULTHI.

Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).

Norway: Rome, Italy (E).

Pakistan: Rome, Italy (HC).

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Romania: Rome, Italy (E).

Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta: St. John's Cavalier, Valletta, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* DINO MARRAJENI.

MALTA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Spain: Rome, Italy (E).

Switzerland: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: London, S.W.1, England (E).

U.K.: St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir DUNCAN WATSON, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GETZ.

U.S.S.R.: London, W.8, England (E).

Vatican: Valletta Rd.; Mosta, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MOJOLI.

Yugoslavia: Rome, Italy (E).

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, Panama, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(General Election of June 12th, 13th and 14th, 1971)

PARTY	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
Malta Labour Party	85,448	50.8	28
Nationalist Party	80,753	48.1	27
Progressive Constitutional Party .	1,756	1.0	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationalist Party: 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pieta; the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; contribution towards the maintenance of international peace and security; Leader Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER, LL.D.; publ. *Il-Poplu*.

Malta Labour Party: Trunk Road, Marsa; f. 1920; 7,000 mems.; stands for non-alignment to any bloc and guaranteed security for Malta by the Security Council of the United Nations; anti-colonialist, democratic socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF; publs. *Iz-Zmien* (daily in Maltese), *The Voice of Malta*.

Christian Workers' Party: 52 Old Theatre St., Valletta;

f. 1961; national progress based on the workers' interests
Leader ANTHONY PELLEGRINI; Pres. Dr. GEORGE BONELLO DUPUIS, LL.D.; Gen. Sec. GONTRAN L. BORG, F.C.C.S., F.R.ECON.S., A.T.I.I., D.P.A.; publ. *Il-Torka*.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a Defence Treaty with Great Britain and an agreement with N.A.T.O.; domestically, for establishing a viable economy for Malta based on tourism and its subsidiaries; light industry and shiprepairing; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *Forward*, *Il-Quddiem*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice, President of H.M.'s Constitutional Court and of H.M.'s Court of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. JOHN J. CREMONA.

Vice-President of H.M.'s Constitutional Court and of H.M.'s Court of Appeal: The Hon. Mr. Justice JOSEPH FLORES.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. JOSEPH H. XUEREB.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MAURICE CARUANA CURRAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice EDOARDO MAGRI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice VICTOR R. SAMMUT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice GIOVANNI O. REFALO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice FORTUNATO MIZZI.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. BORG COSTANZI, LL.D.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, though British Law has had great influence on public law. Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is available in certain circumstances, but there is now also a right of appeal to a Maltese court which is intended to replace this.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court*, *Court of Appeal*, *Criminal Court of Appeal*, *Commercial Court*, *Criminal Court*, *Civil Court* and *Court of Magistrates* (also a *Juvenile Court*).

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. Sir M. GONZI.

Vicars-General: His Lordship Mgr. E. GERADA, Titular Bishop of Nomentum (Coadjutor); His Lordship Mgr.

E. GALEA, Titular Bishop of Tralles in Asia (Auxiliary).

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. N. GAUCHE, Titular Bishop of Vico di Augusto, Apostolic Administrator to Gozo.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Il-Helsien:** Mayfair House, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; organ of the Malta Labour Party; Maltese; Editor E. LAIVIERA.
- Iz-Zmien:** Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; independent; Maltese; Editor EMANUEL ZAMMIT.
- L-Orizzont:** Union Press, Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1962; Maltese; daily; published by the General Workers' Union; circ. 18,000; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF.
- Bulletin, The:** Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; f. 1944; Editor ANTHONY MICALLEF.
- IL-Hajja:** Empire Press, Catholic Institute, Floriana; Editor J. ZAMMIT.
- In-Nazzjon Taghna:** National Press, Pieta; Editor M. SCHIAVONE.
- Malta News:** Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1964; national; English; Editor CHARLES BEZZINA.
- Times of Malta:** Strickland House, St. Paul's St., Valletta; f. 1935; national; English; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR.

BI-WEEKLIES

- Lloyd Maltese:** 166 Brighella Street, Hamrun; f. 1940; English, Maltese; official organ for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce; Editor A. J. DUNKERLEY.
- Malta Government Gazette:** Department of Information, Valletta; f. 1813; Tuesday and Fridays; Maltese and English; circ. 1,200.

WEEKLIES

- Lehen is-Sewwa:** Catholic Institute, Floriana; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; Sat.; Editor Rev. Fr. S. BARTOLI GALEA, LIC.D.; circ. 8,000.
- Il-Poplu:** Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; Maltese; organ of the Nationalist Party; Editor J. PACE.
- Ir-Review:** Department of Information; f. 1956; Maltese weekly.
- Sunday Times of Malta, The:** Strickland House, St. Paul's St., Valletta; f. 1924; national; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.
- It-Torċa (The Torch):** Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1944; every Sunday; produced by the General Workers' Union; Editor ANTHONY FARRUGIA; circ. 18,000.
- Maltese Observer:** Catholic Institute, Floriana; f. 1964; every Sunday.
- Sport:** Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1963; Editor JOE A. VELLA.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Forward-Il Quddiem:** 8 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1955; official organ of the Progressive Constitutional Party under the leadership of the Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E., M.P.; Editor ROGER MIFSUD.
- Il Kokka:** 220 St. Paul's St., Valletta; independent; Maltese and English; Editor M. TABONE.
- It-Toga:** 220 St. Paul's St., Valletta; independent student newspaper; Maltese and English; Editor VINCENT C. CASSAR.

MONTHLIES

- Commercial Courier:** The Exchange, Kingsway, Valletta; f. 1947; organ of The Malta Chamber of Commerce; Editor J. G. VASSALLO; circ. 1,250.
- Faith, The:** St. Albert the Great College, Valletta; f. 1950; organ of St. Paul's Apologetics Circle; in English; Editor Rev. Fr. DOMINIC SCERRI; circ. 1,800.
- Il Hajja Fl Għawdex:** Bishop's Seminary, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1966; Catholic, in Maltese; Diocesan organ of Gozo; Editor Rev. ANTON DIMECH.
- Malta Today:** Department of Information; f. 1962; English; monthly; circ. 15,000.
- Retailer, The:** 87 Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1948; organ of the General Retailers' and Traders' Union; Editor J. M. GALEA; circ. 1,600.
- Riflessi (Militia Christi u Ir-Ruzarju):** St. Dominic's Priory, Rabat; organ of the Malta Holy Name Societies; in Maltese; Editor Rev. Fr. J. FREND, O.P., S.T.D., S.LIT.M.
- Voice of Malta, The:** Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; organ of the Malta Labour Party; English; Editor The Hon. Dr. ANTON BUTTIGIEG, M.P.
- Teacher, The:** Teachers' Institute, 7 Merchants St., Valletta; official organ of Malta Union of Teachers; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

QUARTERLIES

- F.M.I. Review:** Development House, St. Anne's St., Floriana, Malta; f. 1948; Journal of the Federation of Malta Industries; Editor Chev. R. BIASINI, K.L.J.
- Journal of the Faculty of Arts:** Malta University Press; f. 1957; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.
- Journal of Maltese Studies:** Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.
- Il-Malti:** Muscat Printing Press, Valletta; f. 1924; organ of the Asscn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; Editor Chev. Prof. Dr. JOS. GALEA, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
- Lehen il-Malti:** Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.

PUBLISHERS

- Lux Press:** St. Joseph's St., Valletta.
- Malta Publicity Services:** Publicity House, Merchants St., Valletta.
- Progress Press:** Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1957; Chair. Capt. H. V. BECK; Man. Dir. R. AGIUS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Malta Broadcasting Authority: National Rd., Blata L-Bajda; f. 1961; independent authority to regulate and supervise sound and television broadcasting with power to prescribe and produce programmes; Chair. Chev. J. P. VASSALLO, O.B.E.; Chief Exec. JOSEPH GRIMA.

RADIO

Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, St. Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; f. 1935; operates a commercial wired radio station and distributes two programmes in Maltese and English; new 25-year contract negotiated with the Government of Malta in September 1961; approx. 57,456 subscribers (1970); Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA.

Radio Malta: P.O.B. 384, Gwardamanga; programmes in Maltese and English (test transmissions only); Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Man. J. A. SOLER.

TELEVISION

The Malta Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 384, Television House, Gwardamanga, Malta, G.C.; f. 1962; commercial aerial television service transmitting programmes in Maltese and English 31 hours a week daily between 6.00 and 11 p.m.; over 65,000 television receivers; Man. Dir. E. A. HAMILTON-HILL, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. JOHN MANDUCA; Man. J. A. SOLER.

Radiotelevisione Italiana: a booster at Monte Mauro in Sicily enables programmes to be received in Malta.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Malta: Castille Place, Valletta; f. 1968; cap. auth. and p.u. M£500,000; Gov. Dr. P. L. HOGG; Deputy Gov. V. A. DEMARCO; Gen. Man. R. J. A. EARLAND.

National Bank of Malta Ltd.: 45 Kingsway, Valletta, incorporating, in 1946, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (f. 1808) and the Bank of Malta (f. 1812) and in 1971 Saelunas Bank; p.u. cap. £1,000,000; brs. in important centres of Malta and Gozo; correspondents throughout the world; Man. H. MICALEF, L.P.

Bank of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture Ltd.: Commercial House, 86 South St., Valletta.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Local Head Office, 233 Kingsway, Valletta; Local Dirs. J. C. ALLISON, L. E. GALEA; 33 offices.

Commercial Exchange Bank: 58 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1880; Mans. W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

Tagliaferro Bank Ltd.: 106 St. John's Square, Valletta; f. 1812; Man. J. TONNA BARTHET.

Vadale Co. Ltd.: 62 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1874; Man. Dir. MAURICE AGIUS VADALA, LL.D.

Investment Bank of Malta Ltd.: 116 Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1969; Chair. Prof. FELICE CREMONA; Dirs. A. AMBROSE, J. C. ALLISON, L. E. GALEA, J. E. NORTON, A. MIZZI; Man. M. G. DEMARIA.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/2 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., Valletta.

Basler Transportversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Basle; W. J. England and Son Ltd., 127 Old Theatre Street, P.O.B. 378 Valletta.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; G. E. Camilleri, 55 Old Theatre Street, Valletta.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.: Osaka; Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia Street, P.O.B. 261, Valletta.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Th. C. Smith and Co. Ltd., 12 St. Christopher St., Valletta.

Eidgenössische Versicherungs-Atkien-Gesellschaft: Zürich; P. Cutajar and Co., 12 St. Paul Street, Valletta.

Generali—General Insurance Co. Ltd. of Trieste and Venice: Continental Purchasing Co. Ltd., 164 Britannia St., Valletta.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; The Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait St., P.O.B. 95, Valletta.

Levanto, Società Italiana di Assicurazioni o Reassicurazioni: Genoa; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani St., Floriana.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; Mercantile Shipping and Coaling Co., Bianchi and Co. (Malta) Ltd., 11/11 Strait Street, Valletta.

o Phinix, Anonimos Elliniki Eteria Genikon Asphalian: Athens; A. V. Bartoli and Sons, 27 Pietro Floriani Street, Floriana.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; J. Caruana, Caruana Bldg., 275 St. Paul's Street, Valletta.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 225 Merchants St., P.O.B. 92, Valletta; Branch Man. A. A. CACHIA.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan; 148 Britannia Street, Valletta.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada: Montreal, Que.; A. Attard; 5/1 Merchants St., Valletta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valletta; f. 1964; Dir. G. CASSAR PULLICINO; the Department ensures the implementation of the Government plan to industrialize the Maltese Islands and runs a craft centre, Centru Snajja' Mattin in St. John Square, Valletta.

Department of Trade: 2 Cavalier St., Valletta; f. 1955; Dir. LOUIS SAMMUT-BRIFFA, M.B.E.; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, rationing and maintenance of essential supplies.

Federation of Malta Industries: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; f. 1946; 155 mem. firms; Pres. LUKE V. GAUCI; publ. *FMI Review* (bi-monthly); free distribution), Editor Chev. R. BIASINI.

Malta Development Corporation: Development House, Floriana (P.O.B. 571, Valletta); f. 1967 by Act of Parliament. The Corporation is established as a development bank with an initial capital of £1m. with power to raise further capital not exceeding £9m.; the Corporation may make all forms of investment, including direct ownership of industrial enterprises; underwrite or deal in shares and debentures of companies; guarantee loans; manage and control industrial enterprises. By Agreement with Government the Corporation acts as agent for implementing the policy of Government in respect of industrial development and hotels; Chair. JOHN M. MIZZI; Gen. Man. C. L. FARRUGIA.

The Malta Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Buildings, Valletta; f. 1848; 739 mems.; Pres. ANTHONY MICELI-FARRUGIA; Hon. Sec. JOS W. MICALLER.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Malta Trade Unions: 13 South Street, Valletta; f. 1958; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Pres. A. M. DARMENIA, PH.D.; Gen. Sec. GUIDO CALLUS; 9,000 mems.; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In 1970 there were 21 trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions. On June 30th, 1966, the registered trade unions were 54, made up of 35 Associations of Employees with a membership of 27,411; 11 Employers Associations with a membership of 1,830; and 8 combinations of employers and employees with a membership of 2,413. The Unions include:

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Building, South St., Valletta; f. 1943; 28,444 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. J. BORG; Gen. Sec. GEORGE AGIUS.

The Malta Union of Teachers: Teachers' Institute, Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1919; 3,379 mems.; Pres. A. GIGLIO; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

The Malta Civil Service Association: 125 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1919; 555 mems.; Pres. A. A. GRECH; Gen. Sec. J. L. SCICLUNA; publ. *The Civil Servant* (quarterly).

The General Retailers' and Traders' Union: 87 Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1948; 1,403 mems.; Pres. Chev. V. EMINYAN; Hon. Gen. Sec. Dr. E. LUCIA; publ. *The Retailer*.

TRADE FAIR

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: The Fair Grounds, Naxxar; f. 1951; organizes Malta International Trade Fair annually, usually the first two weeks of July; Sec. S. CASAPINTA; Gen. Man. Col. G. C. GATT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The only railway line in Malta was closed in 1931.

ROADS

There are 597 miles of asphalt-surfaced motor roads and a further 84 miles of dry macadam roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Laferla Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Rd., Hamrun; f. 1943; principal officers: P. M. LAFERLA, A. A. LAFERLA.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: 17 Barriera Wharf, Valletta; weekly passenger and cargo services between Malta and Syracuse, Tripoli, Tunisian and Adriatic ports.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South Street, P.O.B. 315, Valletta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINE:

Tirrenia Lines of Naples: regular service from and to Naples, Catania, Syracuse, as well as Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya.

A ferry service runs between Marfa and Mgarr, linking Malta and Gozo. Many regular lines between Northwest Europe and the East call at Malta.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malta Airlines, The: Head Office: Airways House, 6/10 High St., Sliema; services from Luqa airport to Rome and Tripoli and, in association with BEA, to London, Manchester and Birmingham; Chair. Col. R. STRICKLAND, T.D.; Man. Dir. (Admin.) A. GRIMA; Man. Dir. (Commercial) J. T. CROSSEY.

The following foreign airlines serve Malta: Alitalia, BEA and Libyan Arab Airlines.

MALTA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

TOURISM

Malta Government Tourist Board: 9 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1958; the Government is encouraging tourist enterprises by capital grants, loans and tax reliefs; Chair. J. C. POLLACCO; Sec. G. FABRI; publs, *Malta and Gozo* (tourist information brochures), *Coming Events* and Hotel Lists (circulated to all travel agents and tour operators in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

TOURIST OFFICES IN EUROPE

United Kingdom: Malta House, 24 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; High Commissioner for Malta A. SCERRI.

Sweden: Chapmansgatin 2-112-36 Stockholm; B. ERICSON.

Germany: 62 Bettinastrasse, 6000 Frankfurt am Main; Mrs. I. AGIUS GILBERT.

UNIVERSITY

Royal University of Malta: Valletta; 190 teachers, 1,103 students.

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Monaco occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ square kilometres on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The languages are French and Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian). Roman Catholicism is the religion of the nation. Flag: red and white (horizontal). Capital: Monte Carlo.

Recent History

In 1962 a new Constitution was introduced granting more power to the elected National Council. Also in 1962 the French Government set up a customs barrier outside the Principality to exercise stricter control on the movement of goods between the two countries. In May 1963 the barrier was lifted and a new Convention was signed bringing many French companies established in Monaco under the fiscal authority of France.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of eighteen members elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in the hereditary Prince and the

Ministers of State assisted by four Government Councillors. The Prince represents the principality in its relations with foreign powers; and signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from transactional laws, the sale of tobacco, postage stamps and tourism.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 15 (The Assumption), November 19 (National Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 27 (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

(See under France).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1970 Total	Monte Carlo	Rest of Monaco
170 hectares	23,152	9,948*	13,087*

* 1968 figures.

BUDGET (French Francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1966	133,090,535	115,825,786
1967	160,288,808	155,012,958
1968	163,221,758	152,176,071
1969	174,499,275	167,807,650
1970	188,243,489	176,082,739

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970
Total Arrivals. .	83,114	85,608	88,750

TRADE

The Imports and Exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

1968

	Number
Telephones . . .	14,015
Radio Licences .	6,575
Television Sets .	15,000

Education (Oct. 1970): 3,438 pupils in state schools, 1,227 in private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

This small Principality has been in existence since about A.D. 968. It was abolished under the French Revolution and First Empire, but it was re-established in 1814; and in 1815 was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna. In 1848 Mentone and Roccabruna asserted their independence, and in 1861 Charles III ceded his rights over the two towns to France. With the concurrent withdrawal of the Sardinian garrison, Monaco ceased to be a Sardinian protectorate and became an enclave of France. On January 7th, 1911, Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a Constitution (modified November 18th, 1917), which provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On January 29th, 1959, the Constitution was provisionally suspended by Prince Rainier. The duties of the National Council were to be carried out by the Council of State, an official body, and those of the Municipal Council, the other elected body in the Principality, by an eight-member delegation appointed by Royal Ordinance.

In February 1961 the National Council was restored and an Economic Advisory Council was set up to assist it.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III.

MINISTERS

(March 1972)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: FRANÇOIS-DIDIER GREGH.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: PIERRE MALVY.

Finances and Economics: PIERRE NOTARI.

Public Works: RAOUL BIANCHERI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: AUGUSTE MÉDECIN.

Vice-President: JEAN NOTARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: JEAN ZELHER.

President of the Supremo Tribunal: JEAN BROUCHOT.

President of the Cour de Revision Judiciaire: ARMAND CAMBOULIVES.

The organisation of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (Court of Cassation) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal) which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court, and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

There has been, since 1887, a Roman Catholic Bishop; directly dependent on the Holy See.

Episcopal See: 1 rue de l'Abbaye, Monte Carlo; Apostolic Administrator Mgr. JEAN RUPP; 22,000 Roman Catholics.

There are also an Anglican Church and a Presbyterian Church in the Principality.

THE PRESS

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo; Rep. GEORGES BERTELOTTI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princess Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. JACQUES MAZIOL; Programme Dir. GAUTHIER.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on Medium Wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on Medium Wave, 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

Programmes on Radio Monte-Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors. Number of receivers (1970): 6,650.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princess Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Dir.-Gen. JEAN FREYDMAN; Gen. Man. J. F. MICHEO; Programme Dir. J. ANTOINE.

Programme broadcast on Channel F-10 daily since 1954. Number of receivers (1970): 15,075.

FINANCE

BANKS

Compagnie Générale de Banque: ave. Henry-Dunant; cap. 5m. frs.

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 4m. frs.; dep. 115m. frs.; 4 brs. in Monte Carlo; issues no Monégasque money; the French franc is the currency in use; Pres. ANDRÉ THRIOREAU.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; cap. 10m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 13 blvd. Princesse Charlotte; cap. 1.05m. frs.; dep. 5.3m. frs.; Pres. Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON PARME.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco: 9 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; cap. (p.u.) 10m. frs.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; dep. 144m. frs. (1969); Pres. J. P. H. MEDECIN; Man. Dir. G. R. WEILL; Dir. R. A. POZUN.

INSURANCE

La Monégasque d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 40m. frs.; Chair. R. SCHMIT.

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. Prince LOUIS DE POLIGNAC; Man. Dir. GUY DE BRIGNAC; Public Relations Man. JOSIANE MERINO; corporation in which the government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco, owns the Hotel de Paris, the Hermitage, two Beach Hotels, the Monte-Carlo swimming pool and Beach, Winter and Summer Sporting Clubs, Monte-Carlo Golf and Tennis Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), the Monte-Carlo Sea Club, the Club de la Vigie, Jimmy's Club, the Black Jack Club, the Maona restaurant, St. Louis Club discotheque, the Auto-Riviera garage, workshops and a printing press; now undertaking an intensive building and renovation programme; employs between 1,200 and 2,000 people.

Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo. There are also offices at: New York: Monaco Government Tourist Office, 610 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 20; Paris: Maison de Monaco, 6 place de la

Madeleine; Frankfurt am Main: Fürstentum Monaco Fremdenverkehrsamt, Freiherr-vom-Stein-Strasse 19; Madrid: Garrouste S.A., 33 Reina.

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 4 rue des Iris, Monte Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 40 mems.; Pres. ALAIN GUILLERMOU; Sec-Gen. M. PERRET (acting); publs. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Grand Théâtre de Monte-Carlo: drama, opera and ballet; concerts by National Orchestra of Monte Carlo Opera.

ORCHESTRA

Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Artistic Dir. IGOR MARKEVITCH.

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. Much of the land lies below sea level. Climate is temperate. The Netherlands is the most densely populated country in Europe. The language is Dutch. About 40 per cent of the population is Protestant, 40 per cent is Roman Catholic and 18 per cent does not profess any religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam but the government seat is The Hague, the third largest city.

Recent History

The Netherlands was occupied by Germany during the Second World War. Following her liberation in 1945 she chose to abandon a traditional policy of neutrality, subsequently becoming a member of WEU and NATO. In 1944 the governments-in-exile of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg chose to join together in the Benelux Economic Union. The Dutch are among the strongest supporters of European integration, and the Netherlands is a founder member of EEC. Indonesian forces in the Dutch East Indies opposed the return of the administration in 1945 and in 1949 independence was granted to the archipelago which became known as the Republic of Indonesia. In 1962 Indonesia laid claim to Dutch New Guinea and responsibility for the colony was handed over by the Netherlands in April 1963.

The country was ruled by Catholic/Socialist coalition governments from 1945 to 1959, by a Catholic/Protestant coalition from 1959 to 1965, and by a general coalition in the years 1965 and 1966. Mr. de Jong's Catholic/Protestant/Liberal coalition government took office in April 1967, and despite the various religious and political views reflected in its composition maintained a stability beneficial to the country's economy. After the general election in April 1971, which produced a swing to the left, the new Socialist party joined the coalition government which is now led by Mr. Biesheuvel.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy. Parliament is bicameral, consisting of the Lower Chamber or Second House elected by all citizens of over 21 years of age voting on a basis of proportional representation. The First Chamber or Upper House is elected by Provincial Representatives' Councils. The Cabinet holds executive power. The Upper Chamber can accept or reject legislation but only the Lower Chamber can amend it. The Sovereign must give assent to all Bills.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of between 16 and 21 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 116,500, comprising Army 76,000, Navy 19,000 and Air Force 21,250. Defence estimates for 1971 totalled 4,203 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Since the war the Netherlands has industrialized rapidly and agriculture has been mechanized and developed. The agricultural labour force has dropped from 20 to 7 per cent of the total labour force since 1947. Despite high population density there is a surplus of agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs, horticultural and dairy products account for one-quarter of exports. About 40 per cent of the working population is in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. The Netherlands' three most rapidly expanding industries are oil-refining, chemicals, and metallurgy. Industrial output includes steel, metals, transport equipment, chemicals, oil, radios, textiles and ships. Chocolate, biscuits, margarine and other foodstuffs are also important. The Netherlands has always been a major trading country and its principle exports are foodstuffs, machinery and chemicals. Major trading partners are Federal Germany, Benelux and the U.K. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures. Oil and natural gas fields under territorial waters are being explored, while an estimated 1,100,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, discovered in the northern province of Groningen, is being exploited.

Inflation has been steadily increasing and in 1969 and 1970 the Government had to cut its spending and private investment, increase taxation and introduce credit restrictions and a wages freeze in an attempt to remedy the situation. However, prices and wages continued to rise at a high rate and the 1970 balance of payments produced a record deficit of 1,700 million guilders and the final 1971 figure was expected to be as high.

Transport and Communications

Most freight is carried on inland waterways of which there are about 6,400 km. There are 3,148 km. of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries, freighters constituting 58 per cent of the total tonnage. In 1970 the merchant marine numbered 16 passenger ships, 354 freighters, 616 coasters and 102 tankers. The Rotterdam complex, incorporating the Europoort for mammoth tankers, is the main port of the EEC, and also the largest port in the world. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline and has services to all parts of the world.

Social Welfare

The Netherlands' first Social Insurance Act was passed in 1901. Since that time, and particularly since the Second World War, numerous advances have been made in making coverage more comprehensive. The 1967 Health Insurance Act now covers incapacity to work for up to one year, regardless of cause. After this time, compensation is paid (at 80 per cent of the previous income) according to the Working Incapacity Act of 1967. Health insurance is com-

THE NETHERLANDS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

pulsory for wage earners, and voluntary for non-wage earners whose incomes are less than fl.13,200. Contributions are made jointly by employer and employee. There are four general National Insurance acts covering Old Age Pensions, Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Children's Allowances, and Special Sickness Expenses. A further four acts, applicable specifically to workers, cover Health Insurance, Working Incapacity Insurance, Unemployment Benefits, and Family Allowances.

Education

There are two types of school in the Netherlands: (1) public schools maintained sometimes by the state, but more frequently by municipalities and attended by about 30 per cent of all school children; (2) private schools which are for the most part denominational and are attended by 70 per cent of the school-going population; they are subsidized by the State often up to 100 per cent. Schools are administered by school boards, responsible to the local authorities or to the private organizations that run them, thus providing teachers with considerable freedom. The Minister of Education and Science is responsible for educational legislation and its enforcement. In matters of general education he is advised by an *Education Council* made up of university representatives.

Education is compulsory in the Netherlands from 7 to 15. The primary school course lasts six years and is followed by various types of secondary education. (1) *Pre-University Schools* provide various six-year courses that prepare pupils for university education: (a) *The Gymnasium* teaches Latin and Greek. In their final two years children are divided into A classes specializing in Classics and B classes specializing in Mathematics and Science; (b) *The Athenaeum* does not teach classics. In their final three years children are divided into A sections specializing in economic and social sciences and B sections specializing in Mathematics and Science; (c) *The Lyceum* combines the above two types of school on comprehensive lines. (2) *General Secondary Education* comprises higher, middle and lower secondary schools, providing 5, 3-4 and 2-year courses respectively. It does not prepare for university, though middle and higher secondary schools may be

followed by section courses at pre-university schools. Lower secondary schools are replacing the two-year continued primary schools and are now generally being incorporated into lower vocational training schools. (3) *Vocational Schools* are run on similar lines to the general secondary schools and provide courses in all aspects of secondary and higher technological education. There are six universities, three technical universities and six other colleges of university standing.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture. In 1970 over 2,235,000 tourists visited the Netherlands.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport, closely followed by gymnastics and skating.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), April 30 (Queen's Birthday), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Gulden (fl.). It is also known as the Florin or the Guilder.

1 gulden = 100 cents.

Notes: gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2.50.

Coins: gulden 2.50, 1; cents 25, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: 8.27 gulden = £1 sterling

3.20 gulden = \$1 U.S.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population 1969 Estimate
	1960 Census	1970 Estimate		
33,686 sq. kilometres	11,461,967	13,119,430	143,783 sq. kilometres	610,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971)

Amsterdam (capital) .	820,406	Nijmegen . . .	150,185
Rotterdam . . .	679,032	Enschede . . .	141,204
The Hague . . .	537,643	Arnhem . . .	132,330
Utrecht . . .	278,417	Apeldoorn . . .	126,266
Eindhoven . . .	189,613	Breda . . .	122,068
Haarlem . . .	172,612	Leiden . . .	100,135
Groningen . . .	171,334	Maastricht . . .	100,935
Tilburg . . .	153,734	Dordrecht . . .	112,465

Willemstad (capital of Netherlands Antilles) 94,000; Paramaribo (capital of Surinam) 111,000 (estimate).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . . .	18.9	9.1	7.9
1968 . . .	18.6	9.2	8.2
1969 . . .	19.2	9.1	8.4
1970 . . .	18.3	9.5	8.4

EMPLOYMENT (1970)

	'000	%
Industry . . .	1,871	40
Commerce, Transport, Banking .	1,165	25
Agriculture and Fishing . . .	330	7
Education, Administrative Services, Armed Forces, etc. .	553	12
Other Groups . . .	762	16
TOTAL EMPLOYED . . .	4,681	100

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1968	1969	1970	EMIGRANTS TO	1968	1969	1970
EEC Countries . . .	18,572	20,481	21,387	EEC Countries . . .	19,058	19,038	20,262
Europe (unspecified) . .	17,592	25,446	32,048	Europe (unspecified) . .	13,373	12,651	13,437
Canada . . .	1,924	2,141	2,434	Canada . . .	3,608	2,990	2,393
Surinam and Netherlands				Surinam and Netherlands			
Antilles . . .	7,502	9,521	11,204	Antilles . . .	3,832	3,978	4,311
United States . . .	3,859	3,834	4,540	United States . . .	4,609	4,113	3,969
America (unspecified) . .	1,531	1,446	1,627	America (unspecified) . .	1,256	1,253	1,288
Indonesia . . .	1,748	1,215	1,583	Indonesia . . .	1,309	975	874
Asia (unspecified) . .	2,365	2,744	3,441	Asia (unspecified) . .	1,994	2,036	2,218
Africa . . .	6,076	6,453	8,350	Africa . . .	5,157	4,682	4,740
Australia . . .	2,661	2,431	3,415	Australia . . .	3,669	3,845	3,257
Oceania (unspecified) . .	656	647	800	Oceania (unspecified) . .	614	615	626
TOTAL . . .	64,486	76,359	90,829	TOTAL . . .	58,479	56,176	57,375

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
1968 . . .	3,338	912	1,314	295	817
1969 . . .	3,380	892	1,319	296	873
1970 . . .	3,378	867	1,326	298	887

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	154	153	155	142	739	679	677	643	48.0	44.0	44.0	45.0
Rye . . .	73	75	62	57	239	239	207	172	33.0	32.0	33.0	30.0
Barley . . .	107	107	99	105	447	389	389	334	42.0	36.0	39.0	32.0
Oats . . .	88	76	83	56	365	318	322	201	41.0	42.0	39.0	37.0
Potatoes (a) . . .	92	90	83	92	3,208	3,014	2,727	3,273	350.0	340.0	330.0	355.0
Potatoes (b) . . .	46	59	62	67	1,632	2,031	1,977	2,375	355.0	350.0	315.0	355.0
Sugar Beet . . .	100	104	103	104	5,074	5,128	5,002	4,739	505.0	495.0	485.0	455.0
Linseed . . .					11	10	9	7	12.0	9.5	10.0	12.5
Flax rippled } . . .	10	10	9	5	58	59	50	24	61.0	57.0	56.0	46.0

(a) Consumption—includes early potatoes.

(b) For factories.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

(million kg.)

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . . .	7,520	7,791	7,915	8,253
Butter . . .	97	118	110	119
Cheese . . .	270	256	271	282
Condensed Milk . . .	457	482	495	495
Milk Powder . . .	121	144	139	153
Sugar . . .	690	662	705	656
Margarine . . .	257	259	245	234
Meat . . .	874	957	957	1,104
Vegetables and Fruit . .	2,735	2,851	2,822	3,075

LIVESTOCK

(^{'000})

ANIMALS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses (3 years and over) . . .	74	66	57	48
Cattle . . .	4,030	4,116	4,277	4,366
Sheep . . .	529	552	554	610
Pigs . . .	4,295	4,683	4,755	5,650
Poultry . . .	44,511	45,400	49,091	56,209

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

(weight in tons, value in '000 guilders)

COMMODITY	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	60,474	42,435	43,405	34,402	33,152	32,049	37,561	36,691	45,441	47,311
Haddock	16,735	6,738	7,483	4,101	6,218	3,618	8,747	4,905	6,544	4,624
Cod	18,506	12,710	20,633	13,648	24,640	16,544	15,816	14,795	19,174	18,208
Plaice	23,862	16,002	24,885	15,060	26,309	14,330	33,884	20,273	41,012	31,918
Sole	23,384	75,345	22,425	84,801	22,682	90,892	19,763	92,951	14,455	96,304
Oysters	749	4,883	7,795	5,309	802	5,496	813	5,942	824	6,336
Mussels	80,378	9,680	74,483	11,348	98,779	13,751	94,150	16,369	74,750	20,102
Shrimps	7,387	17,271	7,406	17,299	6,580	16,297	6,770	12,813	7,133	16,600

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNITS	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal	million kg.	10,052	8,065	6,663	5,564	4,334
Coke	" "	3,887	3,332	2,931	2,032	1,997
Crude Oil	" "	2,366	2,265	2,147	2,020	1,919
Electricity	million kWh.	27,869	30,065	33,619	37,144	40,817
Gas (Natural)	million cu.m.	3,573	7,098	14,114	21,844	31,668
Gas (Manufactured)	" "	6,984	6,869	7,098	7,656	7,594
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	2,209	2,588	2,821	3,459	3,594
Ingot Steel	" "	3,239	3,384	3,689	4,695	5,011
Paper	" "	1,085	1,110	1,255	1,362	1,389
Cotton Yarn	thousand kg.	67,700	58,300	57,400	57,000	50,700
Woollen Yarn	" "	22,000	19,000	18,000	16,600*	15,800
Rayon Yarn	" "	37,600	33,000	35,800	37,100	36,100
Rayon Fibre	" "	18,500	9,800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Shoes and Boots	thousand pairs	29,298	28,811	28,917	27,165	22,700
Building Bricks	million	2,084	2,108	2,070	2,035	2,048
Cement	million kg.	3,163	3,349	3,436	3,296	3,830
Dwelling Units (finished)	number	121,699	127,433	122,773	123,117	117,284
Phosphato Fertilizers	million kg.	188	206	262	250	249
Nitrogen Fertilisers	" "	618	737	891	878	809
Sulphuric Acid	" "	1,060	1,170	1,376	1,511	1,563
Coal Tar	" "	131	114	95	64	67
Crude Benzol	" "	41	37	30	22	n.a.
Rolled Steel Products	" "	2,257	2,343	2,738	3,039	3,347
Tinplate	" "	304	328	341	442	472
Steel Tubes	" "	158	146	176	197	192
Iron Castings	" "	251	220	249	255	254
Sea-going and Coasting Tankers, Cargo and Passenger Ships	'000 tons gross	290	265	227	n.a.	n.a.
Electrical Vacuum Cleaners	'000 pieces	646	627	713	855	813
Straw Board	million kg.	310	260	237	n.a.	n.a.

* Excluding hand-knitting yarns.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 guilder (guilder, florin)=100 cents.
 8.27 guilders =£1 sterling; 3.20 guilders=U.S. \$1.
 100 guilders=£12.09=U.S. \$31.25.

BUDGET, 1972 Estimates (million guilders)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	17,059	Social Security and Public Health	5,044
Corporation Tax	3,450	Education and Culture	11,372
Import Duties	960	Defence	4,952
Excise Duties	3,990	Transport and Public Works	4,302
Turnover Tax	9,400	Housing, Town and Country Planning	3,265
Other Taxes	2,652	Agriculture and Fishery	1,102
Others	4,967	Local Authorities' Shares in Taxes	5,819
		European Communities' Shares in Taxes	415
		Others	8,479
TOTAL	42,478	TOTAL	44,750

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million guilders)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	81,797	92,150	101,270
Income from abroad	465	490	90
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	82,262	92,640	101,360
Less depreciation allowances	—7,749	—8,650	—9,690
NET NATIONAL INCOME	74,513	83,990	91,670
Indirect taxes less subsidies	9,416	9,750	11,770
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	83,929	93,740	103,440
Depreciation allowances	7,749	8,650	9,690
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT			
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	91,678	102,390	113,130
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	—573	—370	1,380
of which:	91,105	102,020	114,510
Private consumption expenditure	51,985	57,540	64,170
General government consumption expenditure	14,410	16,070	18,190
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	24,078	25,810	29,750
Increase in stocks	632	2,600	2,400

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1959/60=100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
General	137	147	154	168
Food	134	144	150	160
Housing	136	145	151	166
Clothing and Footwear	130	140	146	160
Education, Recreation, Smokers' Articles and Transport	140	151	154	168

*September only (other figures are annual aggregates).

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES (million guilders)

	1968	1969	1970
Currency in Circulation at end of year . . .	8,844	9,434	9,951
Gold Reserves at end of year . . .	6,115	6,198	6,437

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million guilders)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise—trade balance	33,432	35,245	-1,813	39,579	42,873	-3,294
Non-monetary gold	—	—	51	—	—	76
Transactions abroad, changes in stock	—	—	226	—	—	170
Transportation	3,790	2,005	1,785	4,889	2,974	1,915
Insurance	—	—	163	—	—	197
Foreign travel	1,214	1,960	-746	1,525	2,165	-640
Investment income	3,174	2,390	784	3,941	-3,489	452
Government expenditure n.e.s.	435	594	-159	745	-264	19
Miscellaneous	2,919	2,895	20	3,354	-3,325	29
BALANCE	—	—	688	—	—	1,185
Net errors and omissions	—	—	673	—	—	-475
Current Account (Cash Basis)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Account:						
Government	—	—	-145	—	—	-139
Transfer payments	—	31	—	—	37	—
Contractual repayments	—	—	—	—	15	—
Other	—	114	—	—	87	—
Private Capital (excl. Banks)	—	—	-128	—	—	2,473
Transfer payments	—	2	—	—	20	—
Foreign shares and bonds	—	866	—	—	902	—
Netherlands shares and bonds	1,353	—	—	2,419	—	—
Direct investment abroad	—	1,804	—	—	1,780	—
Direct investment in Netherlands	1,281	—	—	1,905	—	—
Long-term credits	137	—	—	859	—	—
Other long-term capital	—	8	—	1	—	—
Short-term capital	—	219	—	—	9	—
Transitory items	—	—	145	—	—	185
Banking institutions	—	—	-315	—	—	199
Long-term capital	—	75	—	—	486	—
Short-term capital	142	—	—	—	723	—
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	—	382	—	1,408	—	—
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	230	—	—	316
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2,559
Official Reserves:						
Increase or decrease in:	207	—	—	—	316	—
Net IMF position	—	83	—	—	240	—
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	—	354	—	—	1,436	—
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	-230	—	522	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	-2,559

FOREIGN AID (million guilders)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
298	449	562	701	917	1,011

* Provision in Budget.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million guilders)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports . . .	25,548	27,010	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482
Total Exports . . .	21,025	23,144	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595

COMMODITIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	3,704	4,087	4,904	5,540
Cereals and cereal preparations	981	1,038	1,187	1,465
Beverages and Tobacco	428	436	476	565
Crude Materials, inedible	3,029	3,296	3,742	4,153
Wood, lumber and cork	581	677	744	792
Textile fibres and waste	462	437	455	413
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants	3,140	3,414	3,880	5,277
Petroleum and products	2,683	2,945	3,416	4,819
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	314	329	376	515
Chemicals	2,381	2,725	3,320	3,794
Organic and inorganic chemicals	916	1,113	1,334	1,516
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	6,547	7,373	8,949	10,479
Textile yarn and fabrics	1,650	1,959	2,334	2,421
Iron and steel	1,557	1,573	1,980	2,534
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,235	2,146	9,495	12,344
Machinery, other than electric	2,909	3,176	3,673	4,745
Electric machinery	2,229	2,378	2,866	3,761
Transport equipment	2,097	2,592	2,956	3,837
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,958	3,322	4,215	5,189
Clothing	979	1,153	1,436	1,681
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	445	451	440	626
TOTAL	30,181	33,639	39,797	48,482

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	5,918	6,861	7,937	9,402
Meat and meat products	1,500	1,864	2,149	2,623
Dairy products and eggs	1,217	1,335	1,438	1,924
Fruit and vegetables	1,293	1,329	1,661	1,824
Beverages and Tobacco	336	382	426	506
Crude Materials, inedible	2,112	2,289	2,565	2,825
Animal and vegetable	822	879	971	1,114
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,075	2,418	2,992	4,551
Petroleum and products	1,571	1,766	2,237	3,578
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	223	292	385	454
Chemicals	3,232	4,010	4,694	5,493
Organic and inorganic chemicals	1,040	1,328	1,449	1,834
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	5,059	5,683	6,919	7,661
Textile yarn and fabric	1,745	2,017	2,462	2,525
Iron and steel	1,104	1,127	1,483	1,741
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,378	6,027	7,368	8,347
Machinery, other than electric	1,844	2,032	2,436	2,921
Electric machinery	2,401	2,654	3,170	3,518
Transport equipment	1,132	1,341	1,763	1,909
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,727	1,972	2,538	3,057
Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.s.	321	287	248	297
TOTAL	26,381	30,197	36,074	42,595

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
German Federal Republic . . .	6,392	7,211	7,670	8,876	10,618	13,155
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	5,299	5,508	5,567	6,046	7,045	8,186
U.S.A.	2,768	3,295	3,208	3,671	3,862	4,736
France	1,659	1,746	1,920	2,183	3,088	3,641
United Kingdom	1,758	1,771	1,674	1,844	2,262	2,766
Italy	1,076	1,216	1,299	1,524	1,802	2,105
Sweden	742	752	706	786	927	1,087
Kuwait	314	385	507	696	581	841
Switzerland	412	487	443	464	504	596
Argentina	313	286	348	298	346	463
Indonesia	400	353	355	216	189	178
Saudi Arabia	149	330	334	344	547	739
Libya	250	312	333	491	608	778
Finland	329	318	293	300	337	397
TOTAL (all countries)	27,010	29,024	30,181	33,638	39,797	48,482

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
German Federal Republic . . .	6,728	6,576	6,885	8,393	10,712	13,894
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	3,438	3,685	3,886	4,319	5,030	5,945
France	1,955	2,185	2,423	3,180	4,167	4,247
United Kingdom	2,011	2,009	2,330	2,579	2,750	2,979
Italy	1,071	1,128	1,296	1,451	1,781	2,305
U.S.A.	882	1,112	1,241	1,579	1,623	1,832
Sweden	753	762	761	836	911	1,061
Switzerland	512	526	575	619	728	829
Spain	355	341	375	344	381	453
Denmark	445	426	374	422	560	605
Norway	311	333	338	300	392	408
Austria	258	281	300	309	336	370
Japan	125	178	269	231	237	300
U.S.S.R.	106	91	241	169	202	165
TOTAL (all countries)	23,144	24,443	26,380	30,197	36,074	42,595

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN HOTELS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS IN HOTELS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Austria	17,244	18,880	19,375	36,825	42,444	44,029
Belgium and Luxembourg	104,972	100,505	105,156	190,449	182,651	191,778
Denmark	30,564	28,887	30,751	63,828	62,157	60,806
France	159,675	153,068	169,269	282,182	273,632	307,834
Federal Republic of Germany	465,339	466,933	500,785	1,476,350	1,481,012	1,544,202
Italy	53,962	57,605	67,028	123,839	130,814	151,510
Norway	22,493	23,689	23,715	47,743	47,148	46,221
Spain and Portugal	32,131	37,758	39,404	97,766	121,577	113,149
Sweden	63,413	69,460	70,399	139,100	149,914	150,702
Switzerland	64,288	69,930	62,518	144,500	161,304	141,023
United Kingdom and Ireland	283,567	288,258	319,316	695,484	685,956	754,796
Rest of Europe	50,106	63,905	61,917	115,483	147,932	148,439
Allied Forces in Europe	50,675	43,620	40,814	119,588	95,571	87,171
Canada	46,115	51,015	57,786	97,066	104,460	126,947
United States of America	327,088	405,127	461,399	726,574	892,071	1,013,590
Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles	2,970	2,542	3,328	17,426	13,473	13,430
Rest of America	39,217	44,650	52,227	90,455	104,521	123,563
Indonesia	4,675	4,686	5,532	18,697	21,555	21,609
Japan†	—	—	56,449	—	—	65,901
Rest of Asia	83,022	94,321	53,348	187,797	205,868	136,103
Australia and Oceania†	—	—	19,043	—	—	44,987
Africa	27,400	29,867	35,827	70,440	74,683	91,957
TOTAL	1,928,916	2,054,706	2,235,386	4,741,592	4,998,743	5,379,747

* Preliminary estimate.

† Japan, Australia and Oceania figures for 1968 and 1969 recorded under Rest of Asia.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

TRACK AND ROLLING STOCK

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Length of Track (in km.)	3,235	3,232	3,227	3,148	3,148
of which, electrified (in km.)	1,624	1,641	1,641	1,646	1,646
Number of Locomotives	523	523	523	522	527
Number of Coaches:					
Electric and Diesel Traction	1,476	1,486	1,485	1,489	1,531
Hauled by Locomotive	459	446	429	410	400
Mail and Luggage Vans	294	218	209	175	167
Goods Wagons	22,223	22,072	21,291	18,981	18,752

TRAFFIC (millions)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	7,412	7,360	7,502	8,011
Ton-kilometres	3,235	3,274	3,433	3,532

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cycles with aux. motor . . .	1,525,800	1,620,000	1,720,000	1,825,000	1,925,000	2,025,000
Motor Cycles and Scooters . . .	139,805	129,261	118,000	} 108,000	95,000	65,000
Motor Tricycles . . .	2,354	2,190	2,000			
Passenger Cars . . .	1,272,898	1,502,226	1,725,000	2,000,000	2,290,000	2,500,000
Motor Buses . . .	9,502	9,635	9,750	} 292,000	315,000	335,000
Lorries or Trucks . . .	225,313	244,389	265,000			
Cars for Special Purposes . . .	7,876	8,073	8,500			

INLAND WATERWAYS INLAND FLEET

	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)	Number	Tons* ('000)
TOTAL .	20,769	6,471	20,512	6,493	20,479	6,549	20,334	6,605	19,937	6,679

* Carrying capacity in metric tons.

TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Internal Transport . . .	'000 tons	81,000	92,700	94,800	90,500	92,700
Rhine Traffic (Lobith) . . .	" "	88,155	99,015	109,900	108,800	112,300

SHIPPING MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)	Number	G.R.T. ('000)
1967 . . .	39	420	354	2,332	848	357	108	1,451	1,349	4,560
1968 . . .	31	369	363	2,413	796	336	107	1,427	1,297	4,545
1969 . . .	21	257	353	2,363	741	311	103	1,326	1,218	4,256
1970 . . .	16	216	354	2,312	616	260	102	1,301	1,088	4,089
1971 . . .	14	196	368	2,299	537	228	98	1,232	1,017	3,955

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

THE NETHERLANDS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRAFFIC

	Goods (^{'000} tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE (^{'000})	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Vessels Entering (with cargo)	Vessels Cleared (with cargo)
1967 . . .	37,609	132,294	155,300	99,500
1968 . . .	40,489	151,492	171,516	108,159
1969 . . .	47,771	172,410	189,349	120,511
1970 . . .	63,935	202,730	206,457	133,856

CIVIL AVIATION

(Netherlands scheduled air services)

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown . . .	million	78.2	84.2	90.6	103.8
Passenger-kilometres . . .	"	4,287	4,537	4,763	5,659
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	"	242.7	303.7	361.4	375.9
Mail ton-kilometres . . .	"	13.1	13.2	14.1	16.2

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS (^{'000})
Pre-primary . . .	6,379	492
Primary* . . .	9,035	1,536
Secondary General . . .	1,575	591
Vocational . . .	2,037	409
Further (non-university) . . .	356	75
University . . .	13	102

* Including special education.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones . . .	2,770,000	2,917,000	3,120,000	3,422,000
Radio Licences . . .	3,158,000	n.a.	n.a.	3,716,600
Television Sets . . .	2,559,000	2,717,000	2,939,000	3,086,000
Book Titles . . .	11,262	11,174	11,159	11,159

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands), in the West Indies, Surinam (Dutch Guiana) and the Netherlands Antilles. Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1945, the Netherlands Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

POWER OF THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists, the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. Normally the succession is in the direct male line or, failing a male, in direct female line. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

HISTORY

Independent constitutional life began in the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648), in the course of which seven provinces of the Netherlands seceded from the Spanish Habsburg Monarchy and united themselves in the Dutch Republic under the sovereignty of the States-General. During the following centuries Princes of the House of Orange intermittently held high office in the Republic as Stadholders, a function somewhat similar to that of Chancellors and Commanders-in-Chief. The Napoleonic era saw the Netherlands first as a Kingdom under one of Napoleon's brothers (1806 to 1810) and later (1810-1813) as an integral part of France. At the Restoration of 1814 the Netherlands became an independent Monarchy with the House of Orange as constitutional Sovereigns. The union with Belgium in the United Kingdom of the Netherlands lasted until the secession of Belgium in 1830. The democratic principle of ministerial responsibility to Parliament was introduced under a revision of the Constitution in 1848.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1919 and 1922 electoral reform laws swept away the limited categories of voters, designed in 1887 and 1896 to give the vote to those of required "aptitude and social condition", and gave the suffrage to all men and women over 25. The age was reduced in 1945 to 23 and in 1966 to 21. Attendance at the ballot is compulsory.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of Proportional Representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlandsers who have reached the age of 30 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organizations, and acknowledging the supremacy of international law, have recently been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the "Deputy States" and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about one thousand in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA
(succeeded to the throne September 6th, 1948).

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Roman Catholic, Anti-Revolutionary and Freedom and Democracy (Liberal) Parties, Christian Historical Union and the Democratic Socialists 1970.)

(March 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs: B. BIESHEUVEL
(Anti-Rev.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: R. J. NELISSEN
(Catholic).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs: W. J. GEERTSEMA (Liberal).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: W. K. N. SCHMELZER (Catholic).

Minister of Justice: A. A. M. VAN AGT (Catholic).

Minister of Transport, Water Control and Public Works:
Dr. W. DREES Jnr. (Dem. Soc. 1970).

Minister of Education and Sciences: C. VAN VEEN (C.H.U.).

Minister of Defence: H. J. DE KOSTER (Liberal).

Minister of Housing and Town and Country Planning:
B. J. UDINK (C.H.U.).

Minister of Economic Affairs: H. LANGMAN (Liberal).

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Ir. P. LARDINOIS
(Catholic).

Minister of Social Affairs: J. BOERSMA (Anti-Rev.).

Minister of Health and the Environment: Dr. L. B. J. STUYT (Catholic).

Minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare:
P. J. ENGELS (Catholic).

Minister without Portfolio, responsible for Aid to Developing Countries: Dr. C. BOERTIEN (Anti-Rev.).

Minister without Portfolio, in charge of Science Policy and University Education: Jonkheer M. L. DE BRAUW
(Dem. Soc. 1970).

DEFENCE

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff: Lt.-Gen. W. VAN RIJN.

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. G. IJSSELSTEIN.

Chief of Air Staff: Lt.-Gen. C. VAN DER WOLF.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral J. B. M. J. MAAS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: London, England (E).

Albania: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO VALSECCHI.

Australia: Lange Voorhout 16-18 (E); *Ambassador:* L. D. THOMSON, M.V.O.

Austria: Zeestraat 90 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES CORETH.

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Andriks Bickerweg 1C (E); *Ambassador:* WILLY VAN CAUWENBERG.

Bolivia: London, England (E).

Brazil: Statenlaan 92 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Bulgaria: Duinroosweg 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. P. G. VOUTOV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Canada: Sophialaan 5-7 (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. PICK.

Central African Republic: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Ceylon: Bad Godsberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO LAGOS CARMONA.

China, People's Republic of: Adriaan Gockooplaan 7 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Colombia: Nassaulaan 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN DE ZUBIRÁ.

Congo Republic (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: Benoordenhoutseweg 244 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MARISTANY SÁNCHEZ.

Cyprus: Paris, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV MALÝ.

Dahomey: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Denmark: Koninginnegracht 30 (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURD CHRISTENSEN.

Dominican Republic: Laan van Meerdervoort 52 (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. MINERVA BERNARDINO.

Ecuador: Jan van Nassaustraat 99 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DAVALOS A (also accred. to Finland).

Egypt: Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN HUSSEIN FAWZY.

El Salvador: London, England (E).

Ethiopia: London, England (E).

THE NETHERLANDS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

- Finland:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL GUSTAFSSON (also accred. to Ireland).
- France:** Lange Vijverberg 15 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES SÉNARD.
- Gabon:** Jan van Nassaustraart 107 (E); *Ambassador:* S. PITHIER.
- German Federal Republic:** Nieuwe Parklaan 17 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS ARNOLD.
- Ghana:** Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* E. P. K. SEDDOH.
- Greece:** Alexanderstraat 17 (E); *Ambassador:* M. L. COTTAKIS.
- Guatemala:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Guyana:** London, England (E).
- Haiti:** Benoordenhoutseweg 237 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ JEAN-BAP.
- Hungary:** Oranjestraat 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LORAND JÓKAI.
- Iceland:** London, England (E).
- India:** Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JAGAN NATH DHAMIJA.
- Indonesia:** Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. TASWIN ALMALIK NATADININGRAT.
- Iran:** Rust en Vreugdlaan, 5 Wassenaar (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Ireland:** Dr. Kuypersstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EOIN MACWHITE.
- Israel:** Buitenhof 47 (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMSHON ARAD.
- Italy:** Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* LIVIO THEODOLI.
- Ivory Coast:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Jamaica:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Japan:** Rustenburgweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MASATO FUJISAKI.
- Jordan:** London, England (E).
- Khmer Republic:** London, England (E).
- Korean Republic:** Nieuwe Parklaan 64 (E).
- Laos:** London, England (E).
- Lebanon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Lesotho:** London, England (E).
- Liberia:** Prins Mauritslaan 37 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. THOMAS.
- Libya:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Luxembourg:** Tolweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL REUTER.
- Madagascar:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malawi:** London, England (E).
- Malaysia:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 34 (E); *Ambassador:* TAN SRI ABDUL HAMID BIN HAJI JUMAT (also accred. to Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg).
- Mali:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritania:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Mexico:** van Lennepweg 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL CABRERA MACIÁ.
- Monaco:** Brussels, Belgium (L).
- Morocco:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nepal:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- New Zealand:** Anna Paulownastraart 53 (E); *Ambassador:* REX R. CUNNINGHAME.
- Nicaragua:** London, England (E).
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nigeria:** Scheveningseweg 7 (E); *Ambassador:* I. J. D. DURLONG.
- Norway:** Lange Vijverberg 12 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR ROGSTAD.
- Pakistan:** Plein 1813, 3a (E); *Ambassador:* RAHAT SAID.
- Panama:** London, England (E).
- Paraguay:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Peru:** van Alkemadeaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX DE LA FUENTE-LOCKER.
- Philippines:** Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO L. DE LA ROSA.
- Poland:** Alexanderstraat 25 (E); *Ambassador:* WLÓDZIMIERZ LECHOWICZ.
- Portugal:** Bazarstraat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Romania:** Klatteweg 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORGE ELIAN.
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Senegal:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sierra Leone:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Somalia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- South Africa:** Stadhouderslaan 1 (E); *Ambassador:* T. J. ENDEMANN.
- Spain:** Lange Voorhout 50 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL SANZ-BRIZ.
- Sudan:** Paris, France (E).
- Sweden:** Neuhuyskade 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron K. G. LAGERFELT.
- Switzerland:** Lange Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE CAILLAT.
- Syria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Tanzania:** Ruychrocklaan 123 (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS ABDUL WAKIL (also accred. to Belgium).
- Thailand:** Badhuisweg 47A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL (also accred to Luxembourg).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** London, England (E).
- Tunisia:** Nassaulaan 2B (E); *Ambassador:* BRAHIM TURKI.
- Turkey:** Jan Evertstraat 15 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIS TUNALIGIL.
- U.S.S.R.:** Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR SERGEIVITCH LAVROV.
- United Kingdom:** Lange Voorhout 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir EDWARD TOMKINS, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- U.S.A.:** Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* J. W. MID-DENDORF II.
- Upper Volta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Uruguay:** Jan van Nassaustraart 65 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN AGUIRRE.
- Vatican:** Carnegielaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mons. ANGELO FELICI.
- Venezuela:** Carel van Bylandtlaan 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO ADRIANZA RINCÓN.
- Viet-Nam Republic:** London, England (E).
- Yugoslavia:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 30 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO MILUTINOVIC.
- Zaire:** Frederik Hendrikplein 2 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN-RENÉ BAGBENI.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, April 1971)

THE FIRST CHAMBER

	SEATS
Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	22
Labour Party (P.v.d.A.)	18
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	8
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	7
Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	7
Democrats 1966 (D'66)	6
Communists (C.P.N.)	3
Radical Political Party (P.P.R.)	2
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	1
Pacific Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	1
TOTAL	75

THE SECOND CHAMBER

	VOTES	SEATS	PER-CENTAGE
Labour Party (P.v.d.A.)	1,554,280	39	24.6
Catholic People's Party (K.V.P.)	1,379,672	35	21.9
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	653,370	16	10.3
Anti-Revolutionary Party (A.R.P.)	542,742	13	8.6
Democrats 1966 (D'66)	428,067	11	6.8
Christian Historical Union (C.H.U.)	399,106	10	6.3
Democratic Socialists 1970 (D.S.'70)	336,719	8	5.3
Communist Party (C.P.N.)	246,569	6	3.9
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	148,192	3	2.4
Radical Political Party (P.P.R.)	116,049	2	1.8
Reformed Political Association (G.P.V.)	101,790	2	1.6
Dutch Tradespeople's Party (N.M.P.)	95,706	1	0.75
De Jong		1	0.75
Pacifist Socialist Party (P.S.P.)	90,738	2	1.4
Farmers' Party (B.P.)	69,656	1	1.1
TOTAL		150	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Katholieke Volkspartij (Catholic People's Party): Mauritskade 25, The Hague; f. 1945; 140,000 mems.; its policy is inspired by Christian principles. Membership is also open to non-Catholics who agree with its political programme.

Pres. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW; Acting Sec. Dr. H. A. H. GRIBNAU.

Organs: *KVP* 72 (monthly), *Politiek Perspectief* (twice-monthly), *De Gemeenteraad* (monthly).

Partij van de Arbeid (Labour Party): Tesselschadestraat 31, Amsterdam-W.; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with progressive Protestant, catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party. At present the main opposition party.

Pres. Dr. A. VORDERLING; Sec. Mrs. A. P. SCHILTHUIS.

Organs: *Partijkrant* (monthly), *Sen D* (monthly).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—V.V.D. (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy): Koninginnegracht 61, The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but also its programme supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management.

Chair. Mrs. H. VAN SOMEREN; Hon. Gen. Sec. Mr. F. KORTHALS ALTES.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie*.

Anti-Revolutionaire Partij, Evangelische Volkspartij (Anti-Revolutionary Party): Dr. Kuypersstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1879; oldest organized political party in the Netherlands; Christian-Democratic party. Its policy is in accordance with what its adherents claim to be the Dutch national character created by the Reformation; 80,000 mems.

Pres. Dr. A. VEERMAN; Gen. Sec. Dr. W. DE KWAAD-STENIET.

Organs: *Nederlandse Gedachten* (weekly), *A. R. Post* (monthly), *Anti-Revolutionaire Staatkunde* (monthly).

Christelijk-Historische Unie (Christian Historical Union): Wassenaarseweg 7, The Hague; f. 1908; this is a Protestant party whose policy resembles that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party from which it seceded, but is more progressive in economic matters; 30,000 mems.

Chair. Prof. Dr. J. W. VAN HULST; Sec. J. L. JANSSEN VAN RAAY.

Organs: *Christelijk Historisch Weekblad, De Nederlander* (weekly).

Communistische Partij Van Nederland (Netherlands Communist Party): Koizersgracht 324, Amsterdam-C.; its political aims are the same as those of its counterparts in other countries.

Chair. HENK HOEKSTRA.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (monthly).

THE NETHERLANDS—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (*Political Reformed Party*): Frankenslag 123, The Hague; f. 1918; small party of Calvinists.

Pres. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. Ir. C. N. VAN DIS.

Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij (*Pacifist Socialist Party*): Kerkstraat 445, Postbus 700, Amsterdam 1000; f. 1957; 5,000 mems.

Gen. Pres. P. A. BURGGRAAF; Gen. Sec. C. J. KUYPER.
Organ: *Radikaal*.

Boerenpartij (*Farmers' Party*): The Hague; Pres. H. KOEKOEK; Sec. S. VAN MARION.

Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond (*Reformed Political Association*): Oranjelaan 97, Dordrecht.

Chair. W. G. BEEFTINK; Sec. Dr. A. J. VERBRUGH.

Democrats 1966 (D'66): Keizersgracht 576, Amsterdam; f. 1966.

Leader Mrs. R. E. VAN DER SCHEERVAN ESSEN;
Parliamentary Leader Dr. H. v. MIERLO.

Politieke Partij Radikalen (Group Aarden) (*Radical Political Party*): Keizersgracht 138, Amsterdam; f. 1968; is a break-away group from the Christian parties; 4,500 mems.

Organ: *Radikalenkrant*.

Democratische Socialisten '70 (D.S.'70) (*Democratic Socialists 1970*): The Hague; f. 1970; moderate socialists.

Leader Prof. WILLEM DREES.

Nederlandse Middenstands Partij (N.M.P.) (*Dutch Tradespeople's Party*): The Hague; f. 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (*The Supreme Court of the Netherlands*): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals in cassation against decisions of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries offences committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers and other high officers. Dealing with appeals in cassation a court is composed of five justices (*raadsheren*). Pres. Supreme Court M. A. VAN RIJN VAN ALKEMADE; Vice-Pres. G. J. WIARDA, H. T. A. VAN DER LOOS, B. H. KAZEMIER; Attorney-Gen. G. E. LANGEMEIJER; Deputies Attorney-Gen. M. S. VAN OOSTEN, W. J. M. BERGER, J. L. REMMELINK, F. C. KIST; Sec. of the Court M. J. C. REYERS.

Gerechtshoven (*Courts of Appeal*): 5 courts: Amsterdam, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden, The Hague. A court is composed of three judges (*raadsheren*); appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice. Fiscal Divisions (*Belastingkamers*) of the Courts of Appeal deal with appeals against decisions relating to the enforcement of the fiscal laws (administrative jurisdiction). The court at Arnhem has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*) composed of three judges and two assessors (a tenant and a landlord); this division hears appeals from decisions of all Canton Tenancy Divisions. A Companies Division (*Ondernemingskamer*) is attached to the court at Amsterdam, consisting of three judges and two experts as assessors.

Arrondissementsrechtbanken (*District Courts of Justice*): 19 courts for important civil and penal cases and for appeals from decisions of the Canton Judges. A court is composed of three judges (*rechters*); no jury; summary

jurisdiction in civil cases by the President of the Court; simple penal cases, including economic offences, generally by a single judge (*Politie rechter*). Offences committed by juveniles are (with certain exceptions) tried by a specialized judge (*Kinder rechter*), who is also competent to take certain legal steps when the upbringing of a juvenile is endangered.

Kantongerechten (*Canton Courts*): 62 courts for civil and penal cases of minor importance. A court consists of a single judge, the Canton Judge (*Kanton rechter*). Each Canton Court has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*), presided by the Canton Judge who is assisted by two assessors (a landlord and a tenant).

Justices and judges must have graduated in law at a Dutch university, and are nominated for life by the Crown. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Centrale Raad van Beroep (*Central Appeal Council*): Utrecht; tries in supreme instance appeals against decisions of the Appeal Councils and the Civil Service Courts; Pres. A. BLOM; Sec. JHR. A. BAUD.

Raden van Beroep (*Appeal Councils*): 10 courts to hear appeals against decisions enforcing social insurance legislation.

Ambtenarengerechten (*Civil Service Courts*): 10 courts for civil service arbitration. The Civil Service Court at The Hague also acts as Military Service Court for military service arbitration.

RELIGION

Approximately 40.4 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, 41.2 per cent (including 0.15 per cent who are Jewish) belong to the several non-Catholic Churches, and 18.4 per cent do not profess any religion.

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (*Anglican Church*): f. 1586; 4 chaplaincies: Amsterdam, Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42, British Chaplain Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON; The Hague, Church of St. John and St. Philip, Timorstraat 145, Chaplain Rev. V. B. WYNBURN, M.B.E., M.A.; Rotterdam, St. Mary's Church, Pieter de Hoefweg 133, British Chaplain Rev. W. POPHAM HOSFORD, M.B.E., M.A.; and Utrecht, Holy Trinity Church, van Hogendorpstraat 26, British Chaplain Rev. DOUGLAS BEUKES.

Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Prof. Dr. J. P. VERSTEEG, Prof. Einthovenstraat 37, Apeldoorn; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; Rector Prof. Dr. W. H. VELEMA; f. 1834; about 70,000 mems.; 174 churches; publ. *De Wekker* (weekly; circ. 7,000).

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Societies at Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Groningen, Laren, N.H., Leeuwarden, Leyden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Vlaardingen, Voorburg and Zwolle; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: JONAN M. NICOLAY, Jnr., 103 Aart van der Leeuwkade, Voorburg.

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which convenes once every two years, and 14 Particular Synods which convene every year; 839 churches, 1,105 ministers, 876,734 mems.; office at Utrecht, Wilhelminalpark 2.

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (Gemeenten) (*Menonite Fraternity*): Algemeene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Dr. C. F. BRÜSEWITZ, Eltrecht; Sec. R. DE ZEEUW, Amsterdam, Singel 454; Treas. A. C. BALCKER, Amsterdam; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (*German Evangelical Church*): 3 parishes; Bleyenburg 3-b, The Hague, Pastor J. H. RAATSCHEN; 95 Zwarte Paardenstraat, Rotterdam, Pastor (vacant); and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor S. HOCK.

Evangelische Broedergemeente (Hornhutters) (*Moravian Church*): f. 1746; 2,000 mems. in Holland; 4 parishes (Zeist, Zusterplein 10, Pastors R. BAUDERT, P. DINGEMANS; Haarlem, Parklaan 32, Pastor N. M. ERNÉ; Amsterdam, Kerkstraat 342, Pastor J. J. LEGÈNE; The Hague, Pastor J. C. KOLK, Tarwewijk 183).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Arnhem, Velperweg 156; Synod for 1971; Pres. P. H. G. C. KOK, Weesp; The Hague; Vice-Pres. Mrs. E. DE MOOY-WALLIEN, Amsterdam; A. BURGHORN, Apeldoorn; Sec. J. GRONLOH, Arnhem; Treas. E. A. ENTROP, Amsterdam; 48,159 mems.; 63 parishes; publ. *E.L.K.* (fortnightly).

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSEBAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BEMMEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1867; 8 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegielaan 9, The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 140 fraternals and 1,900 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Pres. Rev. J. C. H. JORG; Gen. Sec. Rev. F. H. LANDSMAN, The Hague; Sec. for General Affairs Rev. Dr. R. J. MOOR, The Hague.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland*, *De Open Deur*, *Woord en Dienst*.

Nederlands-Israëlitisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Pl. Parklaan 9; Pres. I. DASBERG, Amsterdam; Sec. B. W. DE JONGH, Amsterdam; Treas. S. EISENMANN; Rabbinate: Amsterdam, Chief Rabbi A. SCHUSTER; The Hague, Chief Rabbi S. BEËRI; Rotterdam, Chief Rabbi L. VORST; Utrecht, Chief Rabbi E. BERLINGER.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Essenburgsingel 22A, Rotterdam; f. 696-739 A.D.; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organization based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. M. KOK (17 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. Prof. P. J. JANS, The Hague; Lay Sec. H. J. W. VERHEY; 12,000 mems.; also churches in Europe and U.S.A.

Portugees-Israëlitisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Mr. Visserplein 3; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Sec. I. PAIS.

Remonstrante Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Jhr. Ir. A. C. D. DE GRAEFF; Minister in Gen. Service Dr. J. VAN GOUDOEVER; Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; Treas. Ir. M. C. VAN VEEN; 20,000 mems.; 48 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (weekly).

Rooms Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal Dr. B. J. ALFRINK (23 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Dr. Th. J. ZWARTKRUIS (12 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. P. MOORS (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda Mgr. H. C. A. ERNST (16 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. Dr. A. SIMONIS (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. Prof. Dr. J. B. W. M. MÖLLER (11 Deaneries).

Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Biltseweg 10, Bosch en Duin, Bilthoven; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. Th. VAN DER LAAN; 9,664 mems.; publ. *De Christen* (weekly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Rietzangerlaan 2A, The Hague; f. 1916; Presiding Bishop Mgr. H. SYKES; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. H. VAN BRAKEL, Van Galenstraat 54, The Hague; 11 congregations; 45 priests; 1,200 mems.; publ. *De Vrij Katholiek* (monthly).

THE PRESS

Newspapers appeared in the Netherlands as early as 1618 in Amsterdam and they soon flourished there and spread to other cities. The first constitution in 1796 declared that "the freedom of the press is sacred" but Napoleon prevented this from being put into practice. However, in 1848 article seven was inserted in the constitution which stated: "No person shall require previous permission to publish ideas or sentiments by means of the press, without prejudice to every person's responsibility before the law." This article still guarantees the freedom of the press, but Netherlands law does not recognize the right to reply nor the right of a journalist to protect his source of information. However, the growth of the press was still hindered after 1848 by the oppressive newspaper duty. When this was removed the press developed rapidly

and when the first socialist newspaper appeared in 1900 every important political and religious group in the country had its own newspaper. The freedom of the press was temporarily curbed by the German occupation in 1940, but a large "underground press" quickly grew and soon became stronger than the "official" press. Several of the papers which started at that time still survive.

There are nine dailies which circulate throughout the country and many provincial newspapers. A few papers appear in several different regional versions. A distinguishing feature of the Dutch press is that it is aimed at the family and most of the papers are read in the home. Most of the papers appear only in the evening, though the trend towards morning editions is growing, and some 96 per cent of the total circulation is sold by subscription. As street

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sales are negligible there is practically no sensational press. Although 60 per cent of the papers are officially independent, most have some definite political bias. With a total circulation of over four million the number of copies sold per head is one of the highest in the world.

In spite of the large circulation much important revenue from advertising has been lost since 1968 to radio and television and many papers have been in financial difficulties. There have been several mergers and liquidations recently and in August 1971 the government announced that they would allot ten million guilders to help the press out of its difficulties and to preserve the traditional diversity of the press which is regarded as essential for a democratic state.

DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Alkmaarsche Courant: Edisonweg 10; f. 1799; independent; circ. 23,000.

ALMELO

Dagblad van het Oosten: Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1881; independent; Dir. T. POTJEWIJD; Editor D. F. HOUWAART; circ. 28,000.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortsche Courant: Snouckaertlaan 9; f. 1887; independent; Editors T. G. NIEUWENHOF, J. VAN VELDHUIZEN; circ. 34,000.

Nederlands Dagblad: P.O.B. 241; Calvinist daily; circ. 17,000.

AMSTERDAM

Handelsblad NRC: N.Z. Voorburgwal 234-240; f. 1828; Liberal; Editors J. L. HELDRING, H. J. A. HOLAND, A. S. SPOOR; circ. 70,000.

Courant, De: Nieuws van de Dag (*The Courier: Daily News*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1894; morning and evening independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT, M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; Editors H. GOEMAN BORGESIUS, C. J. BRANDT; circ. 172,000.

Financiële Dagblad, Het (*Financial Daily*): Weesperstraat 85; f. 1863; morning; Dirs. H. A. H. SIJTHOFF, J. F. RICHARD; Editor Dr. L. METZEMAËKERS; circulation 17,000.

Het Parool: Wibautstraat 131; f. 1940; evening; independent; Editor W. H. SANDBERG; Man. J. VAN GINKEL; circ. 177,400.

Telegraaf, De: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1893; morning; independent; Dirs. J. J. F. STOKVIS, C. J. BRANDT (Editor), M. E. BORRUIS BROEK; circ. 450,000.

Tijd (*The Times*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 65-73; f. 1845; evening; Roman Catholic; Editors J. M. LUCKER, A. J. CUPPEN; circ. 120,000.

Trouw: N.Z. Voorburgwal 225; f. 1943; Calvinist; circ. over 105,000.

Volkskrant, De (*The People's Journal*): Wibautstraat 148-150; f. 1920; morning; Roman Catholic; Dir. THOMAS COPPES; Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUYM; circ. 201,000.

Waarheid, De (*The Truth*): Keizersgracht 324; f. 1940; Communist; circ. 100,000.

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: Kanaalstraat 8; f. 1903; independent; Man. and Editor G. SPANHAAK; circ. 35,000.

ARNHEM

Arnhemse Courant: Koningstraat 15; f. 1814; independent; Editor J. G. GLEIEMAN; also publishes the *Nijmeegs Dagblad* and *Edese Courant* editions; circ. 38,000.

ASSEN

Drentsche en Asser Courant: Torenlaan 16; f. 1823; in co-operation with the *Algemeen Dagblad* group; Dir. P. J. DIEMEL; Editors P. J. PRINS, JOH. DRENTHEN; circ. 16,000.

BREDA

De Stem (*The Voice*): Reigerstraat 16; f. 1860; Dir. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX; Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 89,000.

DELFT

Deliftsche Courant: Verwersdijk 6-8; f. 1841; evening; independent; Editor P. W. VAN REEUWIJK; circ. 16,000.

DEVENTER

Kluwers Courantenbedrijf: Assenstraat 6-10; f. 1889; independent; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor L. KRAAYENZANK; circ. 90,000.

DORDRECHT

Dordtsch Dagblad: Scheffersplein; f. 1924; Christian-National; Dir. P. A. JOEN; Editor B. MENSEN.

Dordrechtsh Nieuwsblad: Bagijnhof 64; f. 1887; independent; Editor J. C. BERKENBOSCH.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhoven's Dagblad/Helmonds Dagblad: Wal 2; f. 1914; independent; Dir. P. G. SIJPKENS; circ. 108,000.

ENSCHEDÉ

Dagblad Tubantia, Hengeloch Dagblad: Getfertsingel 41; f. 1872; democratic, independent; circ. 65,000.

GOUDA

Goudsche Courant: Markt 26; Dir. S. H. VAN DER KRAATS; circ. 16,000.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: Zuiderdiep 24; f. 1888; independent; Man. Dirs. R. HAZEWINDEL and S. S. F. HAZEWINDEL; Editor G. VADERS; circ. 119,000.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad-Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant: Grote Houtstraat 93; (*Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant* f. 1856, *Haarlems Dagblad* f. 1883); amalgamation in 1945; independent; Editor Jos L. LODEWIJKS; circ. 56,000.

THE HAGUE

Binnenhof, Het: Prinsegracht 42, P.O.B. 9; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 29,000.

Haagsche Courant (*The Hague Newspaper*): Wagenstraat 35-37; f. 1883; evening; independent; Dirs. A. G. SIJTHOFF, F. W. SIJTHOFF, J. J. NOUWEN; Editors H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS, B. KLAVERSTIJN; circ. 165,000.

Nieuwe Haagse Courant: Parkstraat 22; f. 1913; evening; Christian National; Dir. T. MENSEN; Editors H. P. ESTER, J. VAN HOFWEGEN; circ. 21,000.

Vaderland, Het: Parkstraat 25-27; f. 1869; evening; Liberal; Publisher Th. D. STRUIEK; Editor J. W. JONGEDIJK; circ. 35,000.

HEERENVEEN

Friese Koerier: Heideburen 11, P.O.B. 3; independent-progressive; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS, L. O. TEN CATE; circ. 21,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: Nobelstraat 21; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor Drs. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN; circulation 80,000.

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DEN HELDER

Helderse Courant: Spoorstraat 14; f. 1873; independent; circ. 14,100.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: Markstraat 3; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; circulation 25,000.

HENGelo

Hengelo's Dagblad: Nieuwstraat; f. 1945; democratic; independent; circ. 15,000.

Twentsche Courant: 30 Brinkstraat; f. 1846; Roman Catholic; Editor B. PLEGT; circulation 42,500.

'S HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad (*Newspaper for the Province of North Brabant*): Emmaplein 2; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Man. Dir. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN; Editors Drs. J. P. H. NANINCK, Drs. J. OYEN; circ. 85,000.

HILVERSUM

Do Gooi- en Eemlander: Groest 21; f. 1871; independent; Editor Dr. G. PIKKEMAAT; circ. 54,500.

HOORN

Dagblad voor West-Friesland: Breed 21; Dirs. J. P. VERHOEK, L. CHRISTOPHERSEN; circ. 7,000.

Noordhollands Dagblad (voor Alkmaar, Schagen, Den Helder, Hoorn): Draaisingel 57-59; f. 1905; evening; progressive Catholic; Editors J. M. ONSTENK, J. TOES; circ. 26,000.

LEEWARDEN

Leeuwarder Courant: Voorstreek 99; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS, L. O. TEN CATE; circ. 91,000.

Friesch Dagblad: Galileer Kerkstraat 17; f. 1899; Protestant; Editor H. ALGRA; circ. 20,000.

LEIDEN

Leidsch Dagblad: Witte Singel 1; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. E. A. E. VAN DISHOCK; Editor J. BROUWER; circ. 34,000.

Leidse Courant, De: Papengracht 32; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 14,500.

MAASTRICHT

De Limburger: Wolfstraat 17; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor G. A. KNEPFLÉ; circ. 100,000.

MIDDELBURG

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Markt 51; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. F. B. DEN BOER, F. VAN DE VELDE, Jnr; Editor-in-Chief G. A. DE KOK; circ. 50,000.

NIJMEGEN

Gelderlander-Pers, De: Lange Hezelstraat 21; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dir. Drs. A. A. V. TUMMERS; Head Editor L. FREQUIN; circ. 97,000.

Nijmeegs Dagblad (*Arnhemse Courant*): van Broeckhuysenstraat 28; independent; circ. 40,000.

ROERMOND

Maas-en Roerbode: St. Christoffelstraat 10; f. 1857; Roman Catholic; Editor N. BERGMAN; circ. 32,000.

ROSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molenstraat 11; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editors W. ASSMANN and C. MEERBACH; circ. 38,000.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: Westblaak 180; f. 1946; independent; Editor H. N. APPEL; circ. 300,000.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (*Shipping Daily*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1886; midday on Exchanges, Rotterdam and Amsterdam; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Editor H. VAN HOEK; circ. 1,850.

Handels and Transport Courant: Coolsingel 141; f. 1939; trade, transport and industries; Ed. J. J. VAN RAALTE; circ. 2,500.

NRC Handelsblad (*New Rotterdam Business News*): Westblaak 180; f. 1970; evening; Liberal progressive; Man. W. PLUYGERS; Editors H. J. A. HOFLAND, A. S. SPOOR, J. L. HELDRING; circ. approx. 110,000.

Rotterdammer-Kwartet, De (combine of four papers published in Rotterdam, The Hague, Leiden, Dordrecht): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1903; evening; Christian National; Editor Dr. E. DIEMER; circ. 100,000.

Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad: Coolsingel 141; f. 1878; independent; Dir. C. H. EVERS; Editor H. W. ELDERMANS; circ. 73,000.

Vrije Volk, Het (*Free People*): Slaak 34; f. 1900; evening; Man. Dr. E. MESSER; Editor H. A. WIGBOLD; circ. 170,000 (Rotterdam edition).

SCHAGEN

Schager Courant: Herenstraat 9; f. 1936; independent; circ. 9,350.

SCHOONHOVEN

Nieuwsblad voor Zuid-Holland en Utrecht, Schoonhovense Krant: Haven 25; f. 1868; independent; Chair. T. KERREMANS; Editor J. H. KERREMANS; circ. 13,500.

TILBURG

Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden, Het: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1913; independent; Dir. J. W. OLTHETEN; Editor A. J. M. H. DE MUG; circ. 148,000.

UTRECHT

Nieuw Utrechts Dagblad (*New Journal of Utrecht*): Korte Jansstraat 3; f. 1940; evening; independent; Man. J. VAN GINKEL; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; circ. 17,600.

Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad (*Utrecht Daily News*): Drift 23; f. 1893; independent; Dirs. A. M. E. H. N. KOEMANS, Drs. J. R. NIEUWENHUIS; Chief Editor Drs. M. L. SNIJDERS; circ. 95,000.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: Grote Kerkstraat 18; morning; Roman Catholic; Editor M. PLUKKER; circ. 40,000.

VLISSINGEN

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Walstraat 58-60; f. 1758; independent; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circ. 53,000.

WINSCHOTEN

Winschoter Courant: Liefkenstraat 67; published by J. D. v. d. Veen Ltd.; f. 1871; independent; circ. 23,000.

ZUTPHEN

Zutphens Dagblad: Houtmarkt 66; publ. by Kluwer's Courantenbedrijf N.V., Assenstraat 6-8, Deventer; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor L. KRAAYENZANK; circ. 9,500.

ZWOLLE

Prov. Overijsselsche en Zwolsche Courant: Blaloweg 20; f. 1790; independent; Man. J. J. DIKKERS; Editor L. M. VAN RIJ; circ. 37,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

Elseviers Magazine: Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1945; Dir. MARTIN W. DUYZINGS; Chief Editors Drs. F. A. HOOGENDIJK, D. M. VAN ROSMALEN, J. A. VERMEULEN; circ. 135,000.

Financiële Koerier, De: Herengracht 247; f. 1942; financial; Editor J. LIST; circ. 10,250.

Groene Amsterdammer, De: 16 Westeinde; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. P. VAN LEEUWEN; circ. 20,000.

HP Magazine (Haagse Post) (Hague Post): P.O.B. 152; f. 1914; independent; Editor W. L. BRUGSMA; circ. 37,600.

Linie, De Nieuwe: Prinsengracht 463; f. 1946; independent; Editor-Dir. G. VAN DEN BOOMEN; circ. 26,000.

Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel: Jan Tooropstraat 109, Amsterdam; f. 1834; weekly publishers' and book-sellers' trade paper; circ. 4,150.

Tijd en Taak: Bentveldweg 5, Bentveld; f. 1910; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. ADRIAN VAN BIEMEN; circ. 2,150.

Vrij Nederland: Raamgracht 4; f. 1940; Left; Editor M. D. FERDINANDSE; circ. 101,000.

Zakenwereld: O.Z. Voorburgwal 241, Amsterdam; general trade and business magazine; circ. 4,000.

DEVENTER

Vraag en Aanbod voor Nederland: Polstraat 9; f. 1897; technical weekly; circ. 29,000.

Weekblad voor Fiscaal Recht: Polstraat 10; fiscal review.

THE HAGUE

Hoefslag: Wagenstraat 70; illustrated weekly for horse-lovers; Editor A. M. C. STOK; circ. 14,500.

Ingenieur, De: 23 Prinsessegracht; f. 1886; Editor M. VAN DER ZANDEN; general technical review; circ. 16,000.

Nederlands Voetbal: Zwarteweg 1; f. 1903; contains official communications of the Royal Dutch Football League; circ. 12,000.

De Verenigde Verzekeringsspers (Insurance): Jozef Israëls-plein 5; f. 1943; weekly on Fridays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editor A. DE BRUIJN.

HILVERSUM

Varagids: Vara, P.O. Box 175; radio and television guide; circ. 525,000.

ROTTERDAM

Economisch-Statistische Berichten (Economic Statistical Intelligence): 50 Burg Oudlaan; f. 1916; Editorial Board: H. C. BOS, R. IWEMA, L. H. KLAASSEN; H. W. LAMBERS; P. J. MONTAGNE; A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. P. A. DE RUITER.

Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant Handelsblad: P.O.B. 824; weekly (airmail) edition of the daily of the same name.

Wereldmarkt, Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant N.V.: West-blaak 180; trade and industry, finance; circ. 4,000.

ZEIST

Voedings Middelen Technologie: Sophialaan 198; f. 1952; weekly journal for food industry; circ. 3,150.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken: Doezastraat 1, Leiden; f. 1846; Editor DIRK DE JONG; monthly.

Central Asiatic Journal: (*Languages, Literature, History and Archaeology of Central Asia*): K. Doormanlaan 27, Utrecht; f. 1955; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. JAHN.

English Studies (Journal of English Letters and Literature): 347B Heerweg, Lisse; f. 1919; twice a month; Editor R. DEROLEZ; circ. 2,000.

Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts: published by Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h de Boer Jnr. N.V., P.O.B. 507, Hilversum; six times a year in Dutch and English; circ. 1,700.

Indo-Iranian Journal (Linguistics, History, Religion, Philosophy and Epigraphy): Mouton & Co., The Hague; P.O.B. 1132; f. 1957; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Canberra), Prof. Dr. F. B. J. KUIPER (Kern Instituut, Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden); quarterly.

Plan: Zevenijstraat 6, Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1882; published by Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h C. de Boer Jnr. N.V.; official organ BNA (*Royal Dutch Society of Architects*); circ. 3,400.

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (Historical Review): Wolters-Noordhoff N.V., P.O.B. 58, Groningen; f. 1886; 4 issues a year; Editors Prof. Dr. A. TH. VAN DEURSEN, Drs. J. A. F. DE JONGSTE, Prof. Dr. C. VAN DE KIEFT, Prof. Dr. W. PREVENIER, Prof. Dr. I. SCHÖFFER, Prof. Dr. E. SCHOLLIERS, Prof. Dr. R. DE SCHRYVER, Prof. Dr. B. H. STOLTE, Prof. Dr. TH. VAN TIJN.

Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde (Journal of Netherlands Language and Literature): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1881; Editor Dr. C. KRUYSKAMP, Rapenburg 49, Leiden; circ. 500; quarterly.

Toeristenkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; twice monthly; tourism, natural beauty and historical monuments; circ. 14,000.

T'oung Pao: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1890; Chinese and Japanese languages and history; Editor A. F. P. HULSEWÉ; circ. 500.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Ariadne: P.O.B. 7898, Amsterdam; weekly; marketing, advertising, press and publicity; circ. 3,900.

Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht-spraak: Polstraat 10, Deventer; fortnightly; tax information; circ. 2,800.

Conservator, De: Nieuwe Achtergracht 104, Amsterdam; f. 1936; fortnightly; circ. 4,000.

Economist, De (The Economist): Gerrit van der Veenstraat 137, Amsterdam; f. 1852; twice monthly; Chief Editor Prof. Dr. P. HENNIPMAN; circ. 1,600.

Euromarkt-Nieuws: Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; European trade; circ. 2,200.

Gids, De (The Guide): P.O.B. 100, Amsterdam; f. 1837; literary and scientific monthly; circ. 4,250.

Holland Shipping and Trading: Van Kouteren's Uitg.-Bedr. N.V., Oostzeedijk 218D, Rotterdam; f. 1946; English language; every four weeks; exports promotion; circ. 7,000.

Internationale Spectator (Journal of International Politics): Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken; Chief Editor Dr. L. G. M. JAGUET; fortnightly.

Socialisme en Democratie (Socialism and Democracy): Binnenhof 1A, The Hague; f. 1939; monthly; Editor H. BEEREDOON.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (*Journal of Economic and Social Geography*): Banierstraat 1, Rotterdam 1; f. 1909; twice a month; Chair. Board of Editors Drs. W. J. VAN DEN BREMEN; Sec. Drs. F. SCHUURMANS.

Tijdschrift voor de Politie (*Police Monthly*): Postbus 187, Nijmegen; f. 1938; Editor-in-Chief F. PERRICK.

Tijdschrift voor Vennootschappen, Verenigingen en Stichtingen (*TVVS*): Polstraat 10, Deventer; monthly; trade, finance and economics.

LAW

Common Market Law Review: P.O.B. 26, Leiden; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor J. A. DE WINTER.

Delikt en Delinkwent: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1970; Editors Prof. CH. J. ENSCHÉDE, Prof. Dr. W. BUIKHUISEN; Prof. L. HULSMAN, G. KAL, Prof. A. MELAI, Drs. N. PIECK, Prof. A. ROOSENBERG, Prof. TH. VAN VEEN, P. J. BAAUW.

Ned. Tijdschrift voor Internationaal Recht (*Netherlands International Law Review*): P.O.B. 26, Leiden; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor L. ERADES; circ. 700.

MISCELLANEOUS

Autokampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; weekly; Editor I. IZAAKS; circ. 85,000.

t'Buitenspoor: Dreef 87, Utrecht; monthly; tourism; circ. 5,000.

Forum der Letteren: P.O.B. 232, Leiden; f. 1962; quarterly; Editors B. AL, S. DRESDEN, J. C. KAMERBEEK, F. W. N. HUGENHOLTZ, ARIANE J. VAN SANTEN, C. F. P. STUTTERHEIM, E. M. UHLENBECK, W. A. M. DE VROOMEN.

Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communications Studies*): Polstraat 10, P.O.B. 23, Deventer; Editorial: Keizersgracht 604, Amsterdam; quarterly; press and publicity.

Kampioen: Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB), Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; Editor J. P. KORSTJENS; circ. 1,200,000.

Kentering: Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Badhuisweg 232, The Hague; twice a month; Editors OTTO DIJK, WIM HAZEU, WILLEM M. ROGGEHAN, JAN VAN DER VEGT.

Koeltechniek En Klimaatregeling: 32 Ijsselkade, P.O.B. 4, Doetinchem, The Hague; f. 1908; monthly; refrigeration and air-conditioning.

Mickery Mouth: Rijksstraatweg 202-04, Loenersloot; f. 1970; monthly; theatre, especially fringe groups; Editors RITSAERT TEN CATE, JETTA ERNST, MAX VAN ROOY; circ. 12,000.

Militaire Spectator (*Military Spectator*): Bureau Voorlichting MvD, Spui 32, The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence; published by Royal Association for the Study of War Sciences; circ. 8,000.

Natuur en Landschap: Herengracht 540, Amsterdam-C; four times a year; nature conservation; circ. 10,000.

Nederlands Transport: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1949; fortnightly; Saturdays; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; Chief Editors J. W. TH. COHEN STUART, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Ons Reisblad: Rijnstraat 9, The Hague; fortnightly; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Openbaar Vervoer: published by Ceres N.V. Eendrachtstraat 2, Meppel; formerly *Spoor-en-Tramwegen*; fortnightly publication on public transport; circ. 2,950.

Plattelandsvrouw, De: P.O.B. 265, The Hague; monthly; ladies' journal; circ. 65,750.

Gemeentewerken (*Municipal Works*): Wibautstraat 3, Room 6002, Amsterdam; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. JANSEN.

Reizen: P.O.B. 338, Bussum; twice a month; tourism and travel; circ. 25,400.

Toneel/Teatraal, Het (*Stage Theatrical*): Nieuwe Doelenstraat 16, The Hague; f. 1889 (Toneel), 1963 (Teatraal), combined 1965; quarterly on Dutch and foreign theatre; Editors GERRIT ALTES, NIC BRINK, HANS CROISET, RUUD ENGELANDER, ELSA DEN HERTOEG, LIEN HEYTING, ANDRÉ RUTTEN, B. STROMAN, TOM BLOKDIJK; circ. 12,000.

Uitgever, De (*The Publisher*): Herengracht 209, Amsterdam; f. 1900; monthly; Editors P. HAGERS, P. JAARMA, J. N. VAN ROSMALEN, A. SNOEK, Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN.

Verkeerstechniek: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; traffic engineering and traffic facilities; Editor J. KUIPER; circ. 9,000.

Vrouw en haar Huis, De (*Women and Home*): Leidsegracht 11, Amsterdam; f. 1906; illustrated monthly; Editor Dr. M. G. SCHENK (N.Z. Voorburgwal 171, Amsterdam); circ. 18,500.

Waterkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; f. 1927; twice monthly; yachting revue; Editor J. A. KUITERT; circ. 150,000.

Weg en Waterbouw: Populierenlaan 16, Leidsendam; f. 1941; monthly; Editor J. STUVEL; circ. 2,500.

PHILOSOPHICAL

Algemeen Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Wijsbegeerte (*Philosophical Review*): B. de Koninklijke van Gorcum & Co., Assen; f. 1907 by Dr. J. D. Bierens de Haan; four issues annually; publ. by Algemene Nederlandse Vereniging voor Wijsbegeerte (*General Dutch Philosophical Society*).

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Acta Biotheoretica: E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1938; Editors Prof. Dr. M. JEUKEN, Prof. Dr. H. R. VAN DER VAART, Prof. Dr. A. A. VERVEEN; circ. 600.

Electrotechniek: P.O.B. 4, Doetinchem; f. 1923; fortnightly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering; circ. 4,200.

Geneeskundige Gids: Published by Misset Fonorama N.V., P.O.B. 26, Amersfoort; editorial offices: Excerpta Medica Foundation, P.O.B. 1126, Amsterdam; f. 1923; monthly publication on medical science and public health; circ. 18,000.

Lastechniek (*Welding*): Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1935; monthly; Dirs. P. DE JONG, W. O. A. LANS; publ. *Ned. Inst. voor Lastechniek*.

Mens en Maatschappij (*Man and Society*): P.O.B. 787, Eindhoven; f. 1925; sociological; twice a month; Editorial Sec. Prof. Dr. H. M. JOLLES.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (*Netherlands Journal of Medicine*): Jan Luykenstraat 5, Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. L. B. W. JONGKEES; Sec. H. DE VOS, M.D.; the Editorial Staff forms the Board of Dirs.; weekly; circ. 20,000.

THE NETHERLANDS—(THE PRESS)

Netherlands Journal of Zoology (*Archives Néerlandaises de Zoologie*): E. J. Brill, Leiden; f. 1934; Editors D. J. KUENEN, K. BAKKER, H. H. BOER, CHR. P. RAVEN.

Rode Kruis Koerier (*Red Cross Courier*): N.V. 't Koggeschip, Postbox 1198, Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. W. VAN ESVELD; circ. 12,500.

Schip en Werf (*Shipping and Shipbuilding*): Burg. s' Jacobplein 10, Rotterdam 2; fortnightly; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, Prof. Ir. J. H. KRIETEMEIJER, Prof. Dr. Ir. W. P. A. VAN LAMMEREN, J. G. F. WARRIS.

Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie (*Journal of Parapsychology*): Bachlaan 1, Heemstede; f. 1928; six times a year; Editor Prof. Dr. W. H. C. TENHAEFF.

Water: Zwarteweg 1, The Hague; f. 1917; monthly; leading paper on drinking water supply and waste water treatment; circ. 4,250.

Wetenschap en Samenleving (*Science and Society*): Ritzema Boslaan 47, Utrecht; f. 1946; illustrated monthly; Prof. Dr. K. C. WINKLER.

Zoologische Mededelingen (*Zoological Communications*): E. J. Brill, Oude Rijn 33A, Leiden; f. 1915; Editor Prof. Dr. L. D. BRONGERSMA; circ. 600.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (*Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics*): Oostduinlaan 2, The Hague; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. CH. W. VERSTEGE; also *Statistical Year Book* and 300 other publications.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Netherlands News Agency, "A.N.P."*): Parkstraat 32-36, The Hague; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; f. 1934; Gen.-Man. Dr. J. JOLLES; Chief Editor J. A. BAGGERMAN; Photo Dept. (*ANP-FOTO*): Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA (Italy): The Hague, Prins Bernhardlaan 33, Voorburg; Bureau Chief LUCIANA DE VRIES ZANUCCOLI.

Antara (Indonesia): The Hague, 36 Parkstraat.

AP (U.S.A.): Amsterdam C, Rapenburgerstraat 73, Postbus 1016; Bureau Chief JOHN GALE.

DPA (Federal Germany): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

Reuters (U.K.): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

Tass (U.S.S.R.): The Hague, Statenlaan 134B.

UPI (U.S.A.): The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

ASSOCIATIONS

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladders (CEBUCO) (*Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press*): Amstel 224-226, Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. W. ALTINK.

De Nederlandse Dagbladders (*Vereniging van Uitgevers van Dagbladen—The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Publishers*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, Amsterdam; Chair. C. J. HOUWERT (Enschede); Gen. Sec. K. J. VAN DER ZANDE.

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (*Netherlands Association of Periodical Proprietors*): Herengracht 257, Amsterdam; f. 1945; Chair. M. C. G. M. TEN HAGEN; Sec. T. OONINEX; Dept. Sec. E. H. A. WYLER; 120 mems.; publs. *Het Nederlandse Tijdschrift* (monthly).

Buitenlandse Persvereniging in Nederland (*Foreign Press Assn. in Holland*): Amsterdam, Tusselschadestraat 29; f. 1925; 70 mems.; H. G. KERSTING (Pres.), PÁL BALÁZS (Sec.).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten (*Netherlands Union of Journalists*): Joh. Vermeersstraat 55, Amsterdam; f. 1884; 3,250 mems.; Pres. J. J. VAN RAALTE; Sec. A. A. JONGERIUS; publ. *De Journalist*.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers" (*N.N.P.*) (*Netherlands Newspaper Press*): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 145 mems.; Pres. A. M. BANDA; Sec. M. E. J. A. DRIESSEN; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers* (monthly).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Persbureaux (*Netherlands Association of Press Bureaux*): Middenweg 200, Amsterdam; f. 1949; 13 press agencies are affiliated; Pres. J. H. MATLA; Sec. NICO J. P. SMITH; Treas. WILLEM N. FRENK.

PUBLISHERS

There are approximately 400 publishers in the Netherlands; 250 of these produce less than 10 titles a year. In 1970 11,159 titles were printed.

G. Alsbach & Co.: Amsterdam, Leidsegracht 11; f. 1866; music.

N.V. Drukkerij en Uitgeversmaatschappij De Arbeiderspers: Amsterdam, Hekelveld 15 (C.); Rotary, book, offset printers; publishers of *Het Vrije Volk* and 60 periodicals; also booksellers; Dirs. Drs. H. CLAUS; Deputy Man. Dir. B. BOLT.

Associated Publishers Amsterdam N.V.: Amsterdam, P.O.B. 10562, O. Z. Voorburgwal 85; f. 1966 by amalgamation of 12 small companies; reprints in the fields of humanities and history of science; special division for original scientific publications: University Press Amsterdam; Dir. MAARTEN J. ISRAEL.

H. J. W. Becht's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 172; f. 1892; literature, science and non-fiction; Dirs. A. BECHT, J. J. F. ALEVA, L. TH. DOMHOFF.

Coöp. Ver. de Bezige Bij g.a.: Amsterdam, Van Miereveldstraat 1 (Z.); Dir. G. LUBBERHUIZEN.

Bigot & Van Rossum N.V.: Blaricum, Bloemlandsew 6; Dir. Mrs. M. H. VAN ROSSUM-BERG.

Erven J. Bijleveld: Utrecht, Janskerkhof 7; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and fiction; Mans. J. BOMMELJÉ, Jr.

N.V. de R. K. Boekcentrale (Roman Catholic Book Centre Ltd.): Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, P.O.B. 374; f. 1912; Catholic; Man. Dir. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL.

Boekcentrum N.V.: The Hague, Scheveningseweg 72; novels, science, art, religion, textbooks, bibles, service books, hymn books; theological and political periodicals.

Uitgeverij C. de Boer Jr.: Bussum, P.O.B. 17; f. 1870; fiction and non-fiction, sea, shipping and travel books; *De Blauwe Wimpel*, *Marineblad*, *Hockey Sport*.

Affiliated house:

Uitgeverij G. van Saane "Lectura Architectonica": Hilversum, P.O.B. 507; f. 1935; books and periodicals on architecture; Dirs. JOH. T. HULSEKAMP and B. KORTHUIS; *Bouwkundig Weekblad*, *Forum*.

De Erven F. Bohn N.V.: Haarlem, 91 Ged. Oude Gracht; f. 1752; scientific, theological, law and medical books and periodicals; Man. H. E. STENFERT KROESE.

J. A. Boom and Sons: Meppel, Hoofdstraat 87; f. 1840; geographic, sociological, political, psychological, psychiatric books, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. J. H. BOOM, Dr. M. J. BOOM.

Born N.V.: Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Haspelstraat 2-4; f. 1885; general, technical and scientific books and periodicals, paperbacks, maps; Dirs. H. BORN, G. W. H. TIEBOSCH, O. NORBRUIS.

Born N.V. Publishers: Assen, Esstraat 10; Postbox 22; f. 1885; Dir. H. BORN; transport, film, tourism, education, newspapers, general magazines, business papers.

Bosch & Keuning N.V.: Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1925; educational, religious; *Sesam* pocket series; Dirs. A. DE VISSER, C. LOOISE, W. VAN DE WILLIGE.

Ten Have N.V.: Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1831; religions, historical, philosophical, maps; Dir. A. VAN DER WERP.

L. J. C. Boucher: The Hague, Noordeinde 39A; f. 1842; philosophy, art, general and literary works; also booksellers; Man. L. J. C. BOUCHER.

Uitgev. Paul Brand (Unieboek N.V.): Bussum, Nwe's Gravelandseweg 17-19 (P.O.B. 17); religion, psychology, sociology; Dir. H. DIJKSTRA.

E. J. Brill N.V.: Leiden, Oude Rijn 33A; f. 1683; scientific and foreign books, orientalia, scientific, religious and historical periodicals in many languages; Dir. F. C. WIEDER, Jr.

H. Ten Brink's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam, Singel 124; f. 1948; periodicals; Man. Dir. J. LAND.

S. Gouda Quint-D. Brouwer & Zoon: Arnhem, 17 Bakkerstraat; f. 1735; law, medicine; also booksellers; Man. J. H. BROUWER.

A. W. Bruna en Zoon's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.: Utrecht, Brigittenstraat 7; f. 1868; general literature; pocket-series *Zwarte Beertjes*; Dir. A. W. BRUNA.

W. L. & J. Brusse's Uitg.-Mij.: Rotterdam, Prof. Bolkslaan; f. 1903; scientific, artistic, music (theoretical), nature, educational books, fiction and poetry; Dir. M. T. BRUSSE.

J. H. de Bussy Ltd.: Amsterdam, Rokin 62; financial, economical, insurance, sociology, art, non-fiction quality paperbacks; Man. Dirs. J. J. F. ALEVA, A. BECHT; publ. *Oud Holland* (art quarterly with English summary).

Uitgev. G. F. Callenbach N.V.: Nijkerk, Hoogstraat 24; f. 1854; theology, psychology, general and children's books; Man. G. F. CALLENBACH.

N.V. Drukkerij Jacob van Campen: Amsterdam, O.Z. Voorburgwal 87-89 (C.); f. 1918; Dir. H. H. VERLIND.

N.V. Uitg. Mij. Centrex: P.O.B. 76, Eindhoven, Nieuwe Emmasingel 9; f. 1960; scientific medical and popular; Dirs. J. J. TH. M. TAKS, S. D. BOON.

Uitg. "Contact": Amsterdam-C, Prinsengracht 795; art, belles-lettres; Dirs. G. P. DE NEVE, CHR. BLOM, P. HAGERS.

D. A. Daamen N.V.: The Hague, Koninginnegracht 26; f. 1893; general literature and periodicals; Man. BERT BAKKER.

N.V. Dekker & van de Vegt: Nijmegen, Oranjesingel 4; Utrecht, Oude Gracht 206; f. 1856; theology, philosophy, early-Christian language and literature, religion, medicine; also bookseller; Mans. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM, P. G. M. VAN ROSSUM, C. F. J. SIMONS.

Diligentia Publishing Co.: Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 18-20-22; f. 1929; scientific, technical and economic journals and trade books, directories; Man. Dir. R. B. VAN DEN BIGGELAAR.

N.V. Uitgeverij "Djambatan" (De Brug): Amsterdam, J. J. Viottastraat 41 (Z); f. 1880; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps, history, political and social science; Dir. H. M. VAN RANDWIJK.

Elsevier N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij: Amsterdam, Spuistraat 110-112; f. 1880; literature, art, reference books, atlases; Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia; scientific books and journals, trade and technical journals, news magazines; seventeen subsidiary companies in European countries; Man. Dir. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS)

- Elsevier Publishing Co., N.V.:** Amsterdam, 335 Jan van Galenstraat, P.O.B. 211; assoc. cos. in U.K. and U.S.A.; English language books and periodicals in natural science, medicine, technology, engineering and building, physics, mathematics, geology, geophysics, economy, multi-lingual dictionaries; Man. Dir. P. BERGMANS.
- Excerpta Medica (International Medical Abstracting Service):** 119-123 Herengracht, Amsterdam-C; f. 1947; monthly abstract journals in 34 series; Dirs. J. CAUVERIEN, P. J. VINKEN, P. A. WARREN.
- Focus, N.V. Publishing Co.:** Haarlem, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 16; f. 1914; photographic and cinematographic magazines, photographic books; Man. Dir. DICK BOER.
- Uitg. De Fontein N.V.:** De Bilt, Prinsenaan 3; literary, children's; Dir. A. H. BLOEMSA.
- G. B. van Goor Zonen's Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** The Hague, Frankenslag 173, P.O.B. 290; f. 1839; dictionaries, educational, juvenile, first aid, games; Man. H. DE BRUIJN; member of the Edicom group.
- Koninklijke van Gorcum & Comp.:** Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; publishers and printers specializing in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dirs. H. M. G. PRAKKE and Dr. H. J. PRAKKE.
- J. H. Gottmer N.V.:** Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, religion, education.
- G. van Herwijnen & Zn.:** Dordrecht, Kromhout 197, and Reeweg 11; f. 1907; technical books; also booksellers; Man. G. H. VAN HERWIJNEN.
- W. Hilarius' Wzn's Drukkerij en Uitgeverij N.V.:** Almelo, Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1923; Man. T. POTJEWIJD.
- W. van Hoeve, N.V. Uitgeverij:** The Hague, Van Aerssenstraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; literature, scientific and photographic books; Man. Dir. Dr. P. A. F. VAN VEEN.
- Uitg. Mij. "Holland" N.V.:** Haarlem, Spaarne 110; Dir. D. VAN ULZEN, I. VAN ULZEN-WELDINK.
- Uitgeverij Hollandia N.V.:** Baarn, Beukenlaan 16-20; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history, sport; Dirs. JAN MUNTINGA, TONNIS MUNTINGA.
- International Publishing Co., The World's Window Ltd.:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, P.O.B. 4; f. 1947; Youth Bible, culture, philosophy, theology, politics, art, travel-literature; Man. Dirs. J. M. PH. UITMAN and J. J. KONING.
- Dr. W. Junk N.V., Publishers:** The Hague, Van Stolkweg 13; f. 1899; natural sciences, agriculture and medicine; periodicals; Dir. S. P. BAKKER.
- P. N. van Kampen & Zoon N.V.:** Amsterdam, Singel 330; f. 1841; art, history, literature, popular science; Mans. B. VAN KAMPEN, J. H. STRAAT-VAN-ZUYLEN.
- Kluitman Uitgeverij Alkmaar:** Alkmaar, Oudegracht 287; P.O.B. 123; f. 1864; books for children; Man. P. KLUITMAN.
- N.V. Uitg. mij. Æ. E. Kluwer:** Deventer, Stromarkt 8; f. 1889; technical, fiscal, juridical, social science, economic books and periodicals; Man. Dir. Dr. A. M. W. RESIUS; Mans. R. VISSER, A. W. HANSEN.
- Æ. E. Kluwer—Technische boeken:** Deventer, P.O.B. 23; engineering; Man. Dir. Mr. M. C. G. M. TEN HAGEN.
- N. Kluwer:** Deventer, Menstraat 17-21; oriental and philosophical, children's books, sports, hobbies, cookery; Man. Dir. P. KLUWER.
- J. H. Kok N.V.:** Kampen, Oudestr. 5; f. 1894; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; Mans. J. A. G. KOK, W. E. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications.
- Kosmos Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; literature, science, hobbies, travel; Dir. M. T. ZWIERS.
- Kruseman's Uitgeversmij. N.V.:** The Hague, Nassauplein 18; f. 1909; literature, art, reference books; Man. Dir. P. VAN ECK.
- Allert de Lango N.V.:** Amsterdam, Damrak 62; f. 1880; general; Dirs. Y. J. HOEKSTRA, A. P. J. KROONENBURG.
- Universitaire Pers Leiden:** Leiden, Pieterskerkhof 38; f. 1945; languages, literature, history, law, philosophy, religion and medicine; Dirs. Prof. Dr. L. KUKENHEIM EZN (Chair.), R. FEENSTRA (Vice-Chair.), J. R. DE GROOT (Sec.); Man. F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- Lemniscaat:** Rotterdam, Vijverlaan 48; children's books, general, religion, art.
- Uitgeverij Leopold N.V.:** The Hague, Statenlaan 96; f. 1923; general; Gen. Dir. D. Kok.
- Van Loghum Slaterus' Uitg. Mij. N.V.:** Deventer, Polstraat 10; W. VAN ZEYTVELD.
- Maatschappij tot verspreiding van Goede en Goedkoop Lectuur N.V. Wereld Bibliotheek (World Library, Good and Cheap Reading Company Ltd.):** Amsterdam, Admiraal de Ruyterweg 545; f. 1905; science and literature; Man. L. REINALDA.
- L. G. G. Malmberg N.V.:** 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeghwaterl. 16 (P.O.B. 233); Dirs. Mr. F. A. M. CUPPEN, Dr. F. X. KOOT, J. W. A. HILLENAAR.
- Meulenhoff Nederland N.V.:** 468 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam; P.O.B. 100; f. 1895; literature, historical, political, social/cultural, art and pocket books; (Publishing Dept. of Meulenhoff-Bruna N.V.); Man. D. W. BLOEMENA; Editor T. A. SONTROP.
- Uitg. Mij. "C. Misset" N.V.:** Doetinchem, IJsselkade 32 (P.O.B. 4); f. 1873; trade journals and other specialized periodicals; Dir. J. K. HYLKEMA.
- Moussault's Uitg. N.V.:** Amsterdam-Z, Sarphatipark 23; Dir. P. JAARMA.
- Moulton Publishers:** The Hague, Herderstraat 5, P.O.B. 1132; anthropology, architecture, art, history, literary science, languages, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, religion, semiotics, sociology, social sciences, economy and medicine; Pres. J. DOCTER.
- J. Muusses, N.V.:** Purmerend, Kerkstraat 20-33; f. 1873; textbooks; Dirs. J. MUUSSES, D. STRUING.
- Uitg. H. Nelissen:** Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; f. 1922; general, sociology, philosophy, education; Dir. ROB NELISSEN.
- N.V. Uitgev. Nijgh & van Ditmar:** The Hague, Badhuisweg 232; f. 1837; Man. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT; branch at Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112.
- N.V. Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel en Uitg. Maatschappij:** The Hague, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, P.O.B. 269; f. 1853; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, govt. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency; Man. Dr. H. J. H. HARTGERINK.
- North Holland Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 305-311, P.O.B. 3489; f. 1931; physics, biology, mathematical, technological, economic and philological books and journals; Dirs. M. D. FRANK, Drs. E. VAN TONGEREN; Man. Editor Dr. W. H. WIMMERS.

G. A. van Oorschot: Amsterdam-C, Herengracht 613; Dir. G. A. VAN OORSCHOT.

N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgevers Mij.: Utrecht, Domstraat 11-13; f. 1899; medical, science, history, periodicals, encyclopaedias; also booksellers; Man. L. BUNGE.

Uitgeverij H. J. Paris N.V.: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 104; f. 1922; science, art, theology, fiction; Dir. J. BOERWINKEL.

PAX, Nederland Uitgeversmaatschappij: The Hague, Witte de Withstraat 62; f. 1965; literature, school and reference books; Man. A. B. N. PEETERS.

G. P. J. van der Peet: Amsterdam, Nieuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; literature, children's books, general non-fiction; antiquarian department specializing in Africana, Americana, Orientalia, Chinese and Japanese art; there is also a second branch which deals with general old books, bibliography, art; br. in Haarlem, Jansweg 39; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.

Uitgeverij Ploegsma: Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dirs. F. LANKAMP, J. C. BRINKMAN, W. F. LANKAMP, P. BRINKMAN.

Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V.: Amsterdam, 262, Singel; f. 1915; literature, cultural history; Mans. TINE VAN BUUL, REINOLD KUIPERS.

D. Reidel Publishing Company: Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17, Singel 419; f. 1960; publishers and printers of books and journals on philosophy, logic, mathematics, linguistics, soviet philosophy, social history, economics, econometrics, geophysics, etc.; Pres. A. REIDEL.

Wed J. R. van Rossum: Utrecht, Korte Minrebroederstraat 1-3 and Oudkerhof 2-6; f. 1797; Catholic church music; religious art; booksellers; Mans. P. M. A., W. J. C. and J. R. VAN ROSSUM.

Rotterdam University Press: Rotterdam, Heemraadssingel 112; university and college textbooks, economics, sociology, chemistry and technology; Mans. E. W. P. VAN DAM VAN ISSELT, H. M. J. BROEKHUIS; Man. Dir. W. PIERSMA.

G. J. A. Ruys Uitg. Mij. N.V.: Amsterdam-C, 62 Rokin, P.O.B. 289; popular science, economics, cookery books; Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA.

Samsom N.V.: Alphen o/t Rhine; f. 1882; books, forms, systems and periodicals on jurisprudence, law, administration, business management and schools; Mans. R. H. and J. F. SAMSON, G. DE FLINES.

Scheltema & Holkema's Boekhandel en Uitgevers Maatschappij, N.V.: Amsterdam, Rokin 74-76; f. 1853; booksellers and publishers; medical, general; Dir. L. BUNGE.

Scheltens & Giltay: Amsterdam, 268 Keizersgracht; f. 1904; literature, popular science, travel; Man. J. GILTAY.

D. van Sijn & Zonen: Rotterdam, Schiedskade 42-44; f. 1855; law, science, education, music, etc.; also printers; Mans. J. A. VAN SIJN, H. VAN SIJN.

A. W. Sijthoff International Publishing Co., N.V.: Leiden, Doezastraat 1; f. 1851; European integration, international law, copyright law, Eastern European law, philological, foreign and general literature, bibliography; publishers for the Académie de Droit international de la Haye and distributors for the International Court of Justice; Man. J. H. LANDWEHR.

Uitgeverij Het Spectrum N.V.: Utrecht, P.O.B. 2073; f. 1935; paperbacks, literature, art, science, schoolbooks, dictionaries, religion, periodicals, part-works; Man. Dirs. H. C. DE WIT, Dr. M. F. J. PIJNENBORG.

Uitgeverij De Spieghel: Amsterdam, Nicuwe Spiegelstraat 33-35; f. 1926; general; Dir. C. P. J. VAN DER PEET.

C. A. Spin & Son, Ltd.: Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 271-287; f. 1819; Man. Dir. P. J. W. VAN ZIJL.

Stafleu & Zoon: Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1947; popular scientific and general; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU.

Stafleu's Wetenschappelijke Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.: Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1964; medical and nursing; Man. Dirs. C. L. STAFLEU, J. B. OONK.

Stafleu en Tholen N.V.: Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, Leiden, P.O.B. 138; dental publishers; f. 1969; Man. Dir. J. B. OONK.

Technical Publication, H. Stam: Culemborg, Industrieweg 1; general and technical education; Dirs. J. H. v. D. VEEN.

"De Steenuil", Uitgeverij: Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1928; literature, pocket books; Man. Dir. H. E. JONKERS.

H. E. Stenfort Kroese N.V.: Leiden, Pieterskerhof 38; f. 1933; economics, medicine; Dir. F. L. STENFORT KROESE.

N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon: The Hague, Post Box 123, Hartogstraat 3 and Plaats 12; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. H. SLOTERDIJK.

A. A. M. Stols/J.-P. Barth: The Hague; f. 1922; art, literature, history, science, medicine, and private press editions; Dir. J.-P. BARTH.

A. J. G. Strenght's Uitg. Mij. N.V.: Hofstede Oud-Bussem, Flevolaan 41, Naarden; f. 1928; books, music, plays, records, magazines; Man. Dirs. A. J. G. STRENGHT, H. CH. GOMPERTS, G. JANSEN, Jnr.; Dirs. F. E. BREITENSTEIN, H. TH. KATZ.

Swets & Zeitlinger, N.V.: Lisse, Heereweg 347A; f. 1901; publishers, scientific periodicals, reprints; Mans. W. A., R. J. and A. W. SWETS, W. J. TIELEMAN.

N. V. W. J. Thieme & Cie: Zutphen, Groenmarkt 15-21; f. 1863; educational; scientific books; Mans. G. C., D. W. and W. SCHILLEMANS.

De Tijdstroom N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij: Lochem, Bagijnestraat 11; literature, schoolbooks, medical, applied arts, cultural history, periodicals; Man. Dirs. J. H. SCHEEN, J. v. D. TOORN, J. BOTTEMA.

Kon. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij van de Erven J. J. Tijl N.V.: Zwolle, Blaloweg 20; f. 1777; daily newspapers, letterpress and offset printing, periodical publishing; Mans. J. DIKKERS, Ir. J. J. DIKKERS, C. HUT.

W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink N.V.: Zwolle, Melkmarkt 2; f. 1838; law books and periodicals; agriculture and education; Mans. P. L. C. TIDEMAN and J. KOMEN.

H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V.: Haarlem, Klein Heiligland 4-8; f. 1874; scientific, artistic, historical, religious, and law books; Dir. E. LEFEBVRE.

Unieboek N.V.: Bussum, Nieuwo's-Gravelandseweg 17-19; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, history, medical, chemical, social, economics, religion, textbooks, etc.; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOECK, A. E. STHEEMAN, H. DYKSTRA, P. J. ZWAAN.

"Urbi et Orbi" N.V.: Amsterdam, Singel 70-72, Box 374; Gen. Man. J. B. VAN DEN HAZEL; Man. H. H. J. VINKENBURG.

Under the same management: C. L. Van Langenhuisen; school books; R. K. Boekcentrale (Catholic Book Centre); C. A. Spin & Son.

THE NETHERLANDS—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

- L. J. Veen's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V.:** Wageningen, L. J. Costerweg 5; f. 1887; nature, sport, astrology, literature, hobbies; Drs. Dr. N. SCHOLTENS, J. J. MONS.
- H. Veenman and Zonen N.V.:** Wageningen, P.O. Box 7; f. 1903; agricultural and theological.
- R. van der Velde:** Leeuwarden, P.O.B. 401; f. 1892; Frisian language and Frisian music; also bookseller; Mans. A. R. VAN DER VELDE, J. M. VAN DER VELDE-TIEMERSMA.
- W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. N.V.:** Amsterdam, 2E Oosterparkstraat 221-3; f. 1875; educational books; Man. H. M. A. BAKKER.
- J. N. Voorhoeve:** The Hague, Dunne Bierkade 16-17; f. 1876; Dir. J. H. C. VOORHOEVE.
- West Friesland, Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1939; literature, children's books, pocket books; Man. Dir. H. E. JONKERS.
- Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij N.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation):** Amsterdam-C, Singel 262; Dirs. Mrs. LINE VAN DIJK, Drs. A. F. WYERS.
- Wolters-Noordhoff N.V.:** Groningen, O. Boteringestraat 22; f. 1836; scientific and educational books, dictionaries, atlases and wall maps, periodicals; Mans. R. BEUMER, B. BOERMA, J. KIST, Drs. J. W. DE VEN, Drs. R. K. AENEAE VENEMA, Dr. A. G. DE MAN, Ir. M. VERVERS.

Wyt and Zonen, N.V.: Pieter de Hoochweg 111, Rotterdam; f. 1804; books and periodicals, especially on transport.

N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keuning: Wageningen, Laurens Janszoon Costerweg 5; f. 1919; religious books, bibles, practical handbooks, nature, gardening, fiction periodicals, bookclub; Dir. A. VERMEER.

De Zuid-Hollandsche Uitg.-Maat.: The Hague, Wagenstraat 70; f. 1932; Gen. Man. A. M. C. STOK.

ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Uitgeversbond (Royal Netherlands Publishers' Association): Amsterdam, Herengracht 209; f. 1880; Chair. M. T. ZWIERS; Sec. Dr. R. VELTMAN FRUIN; 251 mems.; publ. *De Uitgever* (monthly).

Grafisch Exportcentrum: Amsterdam, Prinsengracht 668; handles the export of books and printed matter originating in the Netherlands.

Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (Netherlands Book Trade Society): f. 1815; Chair. F. L. STENFERT KROESE (Leiden); Sec. M. KETELLAPPER, Amsterdam, Jan Tooropstraat 109 (P.O.B. 8014); 2,000 mems.; publ. *Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation): P.O.B. 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

The Foundation was set up in 1969 by the union of *Nederlandse Radio-Unie (N.R.U.)* with the television organization *Nederlandse Televisie Stichting (N.T.S.)*.

There are seven associate companies (*Algemene Vereniging Radio-Omroep, Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, Omroepvereniging VARA, Katholieke Radio-Omroep, Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio-Omroep, Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting, Evangelische Omroep*) the first five of which in 1947 agreed upon a Charter by which their various possessions—studios, technical equipment, records, and music libraries—were merged for joint use into one foundation called the Netherlands Radio Union (*Nederlandse Radio Unie*). The members of this Union still retain individual autonomy in planning and broadcasting their programmes during the hours allotted to them by the Government decree. The Nederlandsche Radio Unie provides a joint programme (15 to 40 per cent of total broadcasting time). Advertising was started in March 1968 and is supplied for both radio and television by *Stichting Ether Reclame*, Hilversum.

There are six Medium Wave and twenty-two VHF transmitters broadcasting two programmes of 118 hours each per week and one programme of 63 hours per week, from studios in Hilversum.

At the end of 1970 there were 630,477 radio licences and 3,085,886 combined radio/TV licences issued.

BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS

HOME BROADCASTING

Algemene Vereniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.) (General Broadcasting Association): s'-Gravenlandseweg 52, Hilversum; f. 1923; independent; membership 400,000;

Pres. Dr. L. H. SLOTEMAKER; Dirs. J. C. BONGENAAR (Finance), J. M. VAN OVERVEST (Radio), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Television); publ. *Avro-bode*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (Vara Broadcasting Corporation): Hilversum, Heuvellaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist and Progressive; membership over 500,000; Pres. A. H. KLOOS, M.P.; Sec.-Treas. J. MULDER; Radio and TV Sec. J. L. DE TROYE; publ. *Varagids* (Editor G. P. BAKKER).

Vrijzinnig Protestantse Radio Omroep (V.P.R.O.) (Free Protestant Radio and Television Company): Hilversum, s'-Gravenlandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 115,000; Pres. Dr. K. H. ROESSINGH; Sec. Ir. R. MARIS; Chief Editor (vacant); publ. *Vrije Geluiden*.

Katholieke Radio Omroep (K.R.O.) (Catholic Broadcasting Society): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52; f. 1926; Catholic; 500,500 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. W. VAN DOORN; Sec. Dr. A. M. RUDING-FEHMERS; Dir. Drs. A. J. J. VAN DER MADE; publ. *Katholieke Radio en Televisie Gids, Studio*.

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (N.C.R.V.) (Netherlands Christian Radio Society): Hilversum, Schuttersweg 8; f. 1924; Protestant; membership over 470,000; Pres. Rev. Dr. J. OZINGA; Dir. Dr. A. H. VAN DE VEEN, LL.D., publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting (T.R.O.S.) (Television and Radio Broadcasting Foundation): Lage Naarderweg 45-47, Hilversum; independent; Gen. Dir. Dr. J. M. LANDRÉ; publ. *Troskompas*.

Evangelische Omroep (E.O.): Utrechtse Straatweg 8, Hilversum.

There are also two regional stations *Regionale Omroep Noord en Oost (RONO)* and *Regionale Omroep Zuid (ROZ)*; and a station broadcasting only religious services and music, *Radio Bloemendaal*. The American Forces Network (AFN) is relayed in the Netherlands by the Benelux Transmitter.

THE NETHERLANDS—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (*Netherlands World Broadcasting*): Hilversum, Witte Kruislaan 55, P.O.B. 222; f. 1947; Dir.-Gen. L. F. TIJMSMA; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Programmes) J. W. ACDA; Dir. General Programme Service H. J. P. J. VAN EIJDHOVEN; Dir. Central Production Service B. H. STEINKAMP; Dir. News Service F. DEKKER; Dir. Transcription Service J. VAN DE WALLE; Dir. Secretariat G. R. DE VRIES; Dir. Technical Developments Prof. J. J. GELUK; Dir. Technical Service V. J. DE GRIJS; Dir. Training Centre J. A. VAN DER STEEN.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Afrikaans, Indonesian and Arabic.

TELEVISION

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting: Post Box 10, Hilversum; Chair. E. A. SCHÜTTENHELM.

Television programmes are provided by seven private Broadcasting Corporations and N.O.S. Studios, staff and technical facilities are provided by N.O.S. and financed by Government-collected licence fees.

The Board of N.O.S. consists half of leading members of the broadcasting corporations; a quarter of its members are appointed by the Crown and a quarter by cultural organizations; the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The financial management is supervised by the Government.

There are two television channels broadcasting daily in the evenings. Advertising is permitted up to 180 minutes per week.

The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint TV programme for 25 to 40 per cent of broadcasting time.

Colour television started in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Amsterdam, Westeinde 1; P.O.B. 98; f. 1814; cap. subs. and p.u. 20 million guilders, all the share capital is owned by the State; res. 319.6m.; specie and bullion 6,463.7m. guilders; notes in circ. 9,766.4m. guilders; 15 brs.; Pres. Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. C. T. DE BIJLL NACHENIUS.

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam, 32 Vijzelstraat; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (f. 1824) and De Twentsche Bank N.V. (f. 1861); amalgamated with Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V. 1968; cap. subs. and p.u. 213m.; dep. 8,856.5m. (August 1970); Chair. A. TH. VAN DER LECQ; Pres. J. C. WURFBAIN.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amro Bank): Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolsingel 119; f. 1964 as a result of a merger of the Amsterdamsche Bank and the Rotterdamsche Bank; cap. subs. and p.u. 215m.; dep. 12,919m.; Chair. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK.

Labouchere and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 12 Tesselschadestraat, P.O.B. 154; f. 1917; cap. 2.5m.; Man. Dir. J. H. I. VAN ECK.

Bank en Assurantie Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 548; f. 1967 as holding company for **Bank Mees and Hope N.V.** (banking and securities), **Mees en Hope Investerings N.V.** (Corporate Development) and **R. Mees en Zoonen Assurantiën** (insurance); cap. 62,602m.; Man. Dirs. A. RUYS, J. KEUNING.

H. Albert de Bary and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 448-454 Herengracht; f. 1919; cap. 15m.; Gen. Mans. P. A. VAN GARDEREN, E. J. FISCHER, Dr. W. O. KOENIGS.

Bax' Bank N.V.: The Hague, Nieuwe Uitleg 26; subsid. of Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.; f. 1930; Chair. L. H. BAX; Man. Dr. E. IDEMA GREIDANUS.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank en Aangesloten Banken (*Co-operative Central Agriculture Credit Bank and Member Banks*): St. Jacobsstraat 30, Utrecht; f. 1898; (1970) res. 356m.; dep. 9,357m.; Man. Dirs. R. MANSCHOT, J. W. HUDIG, Jonkheer J. C. GREVEN, T. J. JANSSEN-SCHOONHOVEN.

De Nationale Investeringsbank N.V. (*National Investment Bank of the Netherlands*): Carnegieplein 4, The Hague; f. 1945; medium and long-term credit for investment purposes; cap. 100m.; Man. Dirs. P. C. MAAS (Pres.), K. G. DE GROOT (Sec.), H. H. LAMBERS, W. SWANK-HUISEN; the Bank also manages:

De Nederlandse Investeringsbank voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V. (*Netherlands Investment Bank for Developing Countries*): f. 1965; loans to developing countries; initial cap. p.u. 1m.

Theodoor Giffissen N.V.: Amsterdam, N. Doelenstraat 12-14; f. 1881; Man. Dirs. H. W. C. NIEUWENHUY, L. J. P. M. THOLE, C. A. A. DE WIT.

Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V.: Amsterdam-C, Keizersgracht 662-8; f. 1965; cap. 20m.; dep. 513m. (1971); Man. Dir. Drs. BARUS SIREGAR.

Kas-Associate N.V.: Amsterdam-C, Spuistraat 172; f. 1806; cap. 10m.; dep. 650m. (1970); Man. Dirs. Dr. F. WINKLER, J. GISKES, C. P. PLUJLAART.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: Amsterdam, Herengracht 580; f. 1927; cap. 90.1m.; dep. 6,494.6m. (June 1971); Man. Dirs. J. F. H. WIJSEN, B. A. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, J. J. GROULS, L. P. NIJENBANDRING DE BOER, C. STEROUWER, J. J. C. N. WOUTERS.

Slavenburg's Bank N.V.: Rotterdam, 63 Coolsingel; f. 1925; cap. and res. 79.5m.; dep. 1,350m. (Dec. 1970); Mans. P. SLAVENBURG, LL.D., L. H. NIENHUY MULDER, R. SLAVENBURG, J. VAN DER MEER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamse Bankiersvereniging (*Asscn. of Amsterdam Bankers*): Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENMA.

THE NETHERLANDS—(FINANCE)

Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (*Netherlands Bankers' Association*): Amsterdam, Horengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMA.

Rotterdamse Bankiersvereniging (*Assn. of Rotterdam Bankers*): 34 Blaak; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. A. RUYS; Sec. Dr. C. J. PH. DE PRIESTER.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Vereeniging voor den Effectenhandel te Amsterdam (*Amsterdam Stock Exchange*): Amsterdam, Beursplein 5; f. 1876; Pres. J. C. VAN MARKEN; Dir. U. J. N. DE GRAAFF; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER; publ. *Officiële Pryscourant*; circ. 4,000.

Vereeniging van Effectenhandelaren te Rotterdam (*Stock Exchange of Rotterdam*): Coolsingel, Beursgebouw, Room 24D; f. 1898; open only to members of the Assen. Stock-dealers, Rotterdam; 54 mems.; Sec. Drs. E. ROELOFSZ, Wijnhaven 87-89.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, The Hague, and Schiekade 130, Rotterdam; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 102.63m.; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Vice-Chairs. M. P. STEENBERGHE, L. J. M. BEEL; Pres. Exec. Board J. VAN DER VELDEN.

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (*National Life Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Rotterdam, Schiekade 130; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. T. C. BRAAKMAN, P. J. BLOK, A. EIJKENAAR, A. FREDERIKS, M. FRUITEMA, P. A. NOUWEN.

N.V. Assurantie Maatschappij De Nederlanden van 1845 (*The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1845; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. O. HATTINK, W. J. NANNINGA, J. A. F. M. POIESZ.

Nationale-Nederlanden Schadeverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (*General Insurance*): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS; Mans. P. D. PESTMAN, J. J. VAN RIJN, M. BURGELER, B. J. BIJLEVELD, B. W. COHEN, G. J. VAN DER GRAAF, C. D. HENNY, C. VAN KEREM.

Agro Verzekeringen: Van Brienenhuis, Herengracht 180/182, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 571; f. 1971; Sec. N. J. VAN DER LEE; publ. *Imago*.

Algemeene Friesche Levensverzekering Maatschappij (*Gen. Frisian Insurance Co.*): Leeuwarden, Burmaniahuis, Nieuwestad 9; f. 1844; mutual; Man. Dirs. H. BEUCKER ANDREAE, C. COLENBRANDER, T. M. HALBERTSMA, J. VISSER, L. J. VAN VLOODORP; publ. *De Wacht* (monthly).

Amstelveen, Amsterdamse Maatschappij van Levensverzekering N.V. (*Amsterdam Life Insurance Co.*): Amsterdam, N. Spiegelstraat 17; f. 1892; Man. Dirs. Mr. C. A. H. LOUDON, Mr. F. G. KOOL, Mr. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.

Eerste Nederlandsche—Nillmij N.V.: The Hague, Churchillplein, P.O.B. 202; f. 1882; life; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. ENGELFRIET, H. GERRITSSEN, A. W. DEK, B. P. VAN DER VEEN, E. B. H. VAN DER SCHOOT, J. EV. M. LIPPMANN.

N.V. Haarlemsche Brandverzekering Maatschappij van 1846 (*Haarlem Fire Insurance Co. of 1846*): Haarlem, P. Box 59, Kruisweg 70; f. 1846; cap. subs. 600,000

guldens; p.u. 100,000 guilders; Man. Dirs. J. W. GRATAMA, W. H. IJSSEL DE SCHEPPER, M. J. LEEM BRUGGEN, J. G. SCHOUTEN.

Hollandsche Sociëteit van Levensverzekeringen N.V. (*Holland Life Insurance Soc. Ltd.*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 475, Post Box 1048; f. 1807; Man. Dirs. J. J. VAN OOSTERWIJK BRUYN, J. C. TUPKER, J. P. PORTIELJE, A. DE HULLU.

Nieuwe Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekeringsbank N.V. (*New First Netherlands Insurance Company Ltd.*): The Hague, Churchillplein 1; f. 1902; Gen. Man. B. P. VAN DER VEEN.

N.V. Rotterdamse Verzekering Sociëteiten (R.V.S.) (*Rotterdam Insurance Socs.*): Westersstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; f. 1838; Man. Dirs. J. VAN DEN BRINK, L. L. COLLIGNON, TH. G. H. VISSER, J. SPOEL.

N.V. Schadeverzekering Maatschappij (R.V.S.) (*Fire and Casualty Insurance*): Westersstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; Man. Dirs. J. BRABER, L. L. COLLIGNON, A. JONKER.

"Tiel-Utrecht" Brandverzekering 1811 (*"Tiel-Utrecht" Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 72-82; f. 1811; cap. subs. 2,312,000 guilders; p.u. 1,088,000 guilders; gross premium receipts 13,712,058 guilders; res. fund 5,123,640 guilders; Dirs. Jhr. Dr. J. J. D. P. REUCHLIN (Chair.), Dr. P. H. A. DRESSSELHUYTS (Vice-Chair.), Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" (*"Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, 2 Leidseweg; f. 1883; Man. Dirs. TH. R. BAKKER, L. GOLDHOORN, R. VAN ZINNICO BERGMANN, K. J. WILDSCHUT, F. ROOS, Drs. B. J. V. SMIT, S. GRATAMA, G. F. M. GOUGE (Belgium), F. V. ZIERAU (Denmark), J. LAGUILHAUMIE (France), C. SPOELDER (Belgium).

ASSOCIATIONS

Actuariel Genootschap (*Society for Actuarial Science*): The Hague, P.O.B. 14; f. 1888; Chair. J. A. M. DAMS; Sec. A. I. M. KOOL; publ. *Het Verzekeringsarchief*.

Kring van Nederlandsche Actuarissen (*Dutch Actuaries' Club*): Leeuwarden, Engelsestraat 2; f. 1922; Pres. F. J. SCHMIDT; Sec. J. YPMA; 23 mems.

Nederlandse Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Levensverzekeringwezen (*Dutch Life Insurance Association*): The Hague, Groot Hertoginnelaan 8; f. 1923; Chair. J. P. BARTH; Gen. Sec. W. J. VAN NES; publs. *De Verzekeringsbode*, *Wekelijks Mededelingen*, *Het Verzekerings-Archief*.

Vereeniging voor Verzekerings-Wetenschap (*Assn. for the Science of Insurance*): Amsterdam-W, Nachtwachtlaan 20; f. 1919; Chair. Prof. Dr. D. G. POSTMA; Sec. Dr. R. W. ASSER; 425 mems.; publ. *Het Verzekerings-Archief* (quarterly).

Verzekeringskamer (*Chamber of Insurance*): Apeldoorn, John F. Kennedylaan 32; established in 1923; is now participating in the administration of the Life Insurance Act, the Building Societies Provisional Act, the Pension and Savings Fund Act, The Compulsory Third Party Liability Motor Insurance Act, the Non-Life Insurance Act; Pres. W. M. DE BRAUW, A.K.C.Z.N.; mems. Dr. W. MEIJER, R. A. KOK, Dr. J. VAN BEEK; Sec. E. MEYDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (*Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1921; Pres. Jhr. H. A. VAN KARNEBEEK; Sec. Dr. E. D. DE MEESTER, The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5.

There are thirty-seven Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam*): Koningin Wilhelminaplein 13, Amsterdam 1017; f. 1811; Pres. E. J. STIJKEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIMSHIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam (*Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Exchange Building, Coolingsingel 58; f. 1803; Pres. Dr. W. H. FOCKEMA ANDREAE; Sec.-Gen. J. G. M. VAN NASS; Sec. C. J. JANSEN.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague*): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. W. VAN GELEUKEN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. P. P. LEEWENS; Sec. Dr. J. H. LUIJERINK; Asst. Sec. R. E. HANRATH.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Centrale Kamer van Handelsbevordering (*Council for Trade Promotion*): The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 7.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Verbond van Nederlandsche Ondernemingen (*Federation of Netherlands Industry*): The Hague, P.O.B. 2110, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5; f. 1968 by merger of Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers and Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond; the organization covers industry, transport, finance, trade and fisheries; Pres. Drs. S. C. BAKKENIST; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. BARTELS, Dr. J. D. KUIPERS, Dr. P. VAN MEETEREN; Dirs. Dr. C. H. A. VAN VULPEN, Drs. P. DELFOS, Dr. G. C. VAN DIJK, Dr. G. F. A. DE JONG; publ. *De Nederlandse Onderneming* (weekly).

Nederlands Christelijk Werkgeversverbond (*Netherlands Association of Christian Employers*): The Hague, Scheveningseweg 52; f. 1970; Chair. Dr. P. M. H. VAN BOVEN; membership 3,000; publ. *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (*Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce*): Haarlem, Florapark 11; P.O. Box 205; f. 1777; objects: the promotion of general, industrial and commercial interests; Chair. L. SCHEPERS; Sec.-Gen. J. A. v. LANSCHOT HUBRECHT; membership over 8,800; publ. *Maatschappij Belangen* (monthly); circ. 10,000.

Bedrijfscontact Nederland-Suriname (*Trade Contact, Netherlands-Suriname*): The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 7; f. 1950; Sec. Th. S. DANKLOFF; membership 32; publ. *Annual Report*.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z. (*Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.*): The Hague, Van de Spiegelstraat 16; f. 1900; a federation of 250 co-operative dairy factories and unions; Chair. R. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. Dr. E. VAN DE WIEL; publ. *Officieel Orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond F.N.Z.* (weekly).

Koninklijk Nederlandsch Landbouw Comité (*Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board*): The Hague, Prins Maurits-

plein 23; Chair. C. S. KNOTTNERUS; Sec. E. KUYLMAN; membership 57,600; publ. *De Landbouw*.

Nederlandse Tuinbouwraad (*Netherlands Horticultural Council*): The Hague, Schiefbaanstraat 29; f. 1908; Chair. R. TROOST; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

Nederlands Elektronica- en Radiogenootschap: Leidschendam, P.O.B. 39; f. 1969.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organized on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (N.V.V.) (*Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8110; f. 1906; Pres. H. TER HEIDE; Vice-Pres. A. DE BOON; Gen. Sec. P. DAMMING; Treas. J. KAPPER; Dir. Internat. Dept. O. G. DE VRIES REILINGH; membership 618,654; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1949; publs. *De Vakbeweging* (The Trade Union Movement, weekly), *De Band* (fortnightly), *International Information Bulletin* (irregular), in English 600 copies.

Fourteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren (*Civil Servants*): Stadhouderslaan 9, The Hague; Pres. J. HOOGERWERF; Gen. Sec. J. v. D. PLOEG; 124,730 mems.

Algemene Bond van Onderwijzend Personeel (*Teachers*): Herengracht 56, Amsterdam; Pres. E. STEENBERGEN; Sec. H. REDEMEIJER; 30,167.

Algemene Nederlandse Bond voor de Bouw- en Houtnijverheid (*Building and Wood Workers*): Plein 40-45, Amsterdam-Slotermeer, P.O.B. 8106; Pres. A. BUYS; Gen. Sec. H. KAPER; 102,148 mems.

Nederlandse Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Railway, Tram, Inland Waterways, and Transport Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. G. J. H. ALINK; Gen. Sec. A. DE BUIN; 46,379 mems.

Agrarische en Voedings Bedrijfsbond (*Agricultural and Food Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. S. VAN DER PLOEG; Sec. P. HOGERLAND; 36,481 mems.

Algemene Bond Mercurius, Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen en de Vrije Beroepen (*Shop Assistants, Administrative Workers, Commercial Travellers, etc.*): Plein 40-45 I, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. C. Z. DE VRIES; Gen. Sec. T. DE LANDGRAAF; 40,717 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Grafische Bond (*Printing and Allied Trades*): Koninginneweg 20, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. M. VAN DEN BOOGAART; Gen. Sec. W. H. RELLEGE; 32,693 mems.

Nederlandse Politiebond (*Police*): Stadhouderskade 34, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. A. K. MUD; Gen. Sec. E. H. DE VRIEZE; 8,802 mems.

Industriebond N.N.V. (*General and Factory Workers, Textile and Clothing Workers, Metal Workers, Electricians, etc.*): Plein 40-45 I, Amsterdam; f. 1972; Pres. A. GROENEVELT; Gen. Sec. C. DE HAY; 177,648 mems.

Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (N.K.V.) (*Catholic Trade Union Federation*): Utrecht, Oudenoord 12; f. 1909; affiliated to I.F.C.T.U.; Chair. P. J. J. MERTENS; Sec. P. J. J. VAN HOUT; membership 400,000; publs. *Ruim Zicht* (fortnightly), *De Volkshrant* (daily).

Nineteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Unie van Beambten en Hoger Personeel (*Non-manual Employees, Office and Staff Personnel*): Maliestraat 5, Utrecht; f. 1967; Dep. Pres. G. J. H. KRIEK; Treas. A. N. B. C. MAURITZS; 13,000 mems.; publ. *Medium* (twice monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Personeel in de Handel (*Personnel in retail and wholesale trade and auctions*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. P. A. H. KAFÖE; Sec. P. J. M. MALHA; 9,000 mems.; publ. *Handel-post* (fortnightly review).

Vereniging van Werknemers in Bank- en Verzekeringsbedrijf en Administratieve Kantoren (*Workers in banking, insurance and administrative offices*): Neudeflat, Neude 15, Utrecht; f. 1963; Pres. A. W. JANSSEN; Sec. TH. G. STEINMETZ; 7,500 mems.; publ. *Perspectief* (monthly review).

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in Ind. Bedrijven (*Industrial Workers*): Nassau Zuilensteijnstraat 3, The Hague; Pres. H. M. DE GROOT; Sec. J. M. NOOY; 45,000 mems.

Katholieke Bond van Werknemers in het Kleding- en Textielbedrijf (*Textiles*): Oudenoord 12, Utrecht; Pres. H. A. C. HUYSMANS; Sec. J. W. DE WOLF; 17,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Werknemers in de Bouwnijverheid (*Buildings*): Drift 8, Utrecht; f. 1917; Pres. L. BROUWER; Sec. P. VAN DER VEN; 79,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Grafische Bond (*Printing*): P. C. Hoofstraat 172, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. B. J. VAN WERKHOVEN; Sec. A. J. M. MUTSAERS; 16,500 mems.

Kath. Bond van Personeel in Agrarische- Voedings- en Genotmiddelen-, Tabakverwerkende- Horeca- en aanverwante bedrijven (*Agriculture*): Zaanenstr. 18; Haarlem; Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; Sec. J. J. M. SENS; 29,000 mems.

Kath. Bond van Werknemers in het Metaal- en het Elektrotechnisch Bedrijf en in Aanverwante Bedrijven "Sint Eloy" (*Metal and Electricity*): Maliebaan 34, Utrecht; f. 1902; Pres. P. BRUSSEL; Gen. Sec. P. ZIJM; Treas. A. P. H. v. D. BOOM; 60,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Mijnwerkersbond (*Mining*): Schinkelstr. 13, Heerlen; Pres. FR. DOHMEN; Sec. J. M. WEIJERS; 23,500 mems.; publ. *De Mijnwerker* (fortnightly).

Kath. Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Mesdagstr. 118 The Hague; Pres. A. WEYTERS; Sec. A. A. OP DE BEEK; 45,500 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Vervoerspersoneel—KBV (*Transport*): Drift 12, Utrecht; Pres. A. F. JENTJENS; Sec. C. A. VAN DER WAARDEN; 27,000 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (C.N.V.) (*Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands*): Utrecht Maliebaan 8-8a; f. 1909; Pres. J. LANSER; Vice-Pres. L. C. VAN DALEN; Gen. Sec. A. HORDIJK; Sees. L. DE GRAAF, H. J. MOES, G. J. VUNDERINK; Treas. J. VAN RHEENEN; membership 240,000; Protestant; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij* (monthly).

Twenty affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, de Administratieve Kantoren en de Vrije Beroepen (H.B.V.) (*Civil Servants*): De Lairessestr. 129, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1897; Pres. P. M. DE WIT; Sec. L. KOOLMAN; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Beginsee en Bedrijf* (fortnightly).

Christelijke Bedrijfsgroepen Unitas (*General*): Javastr. 2b, The Hague; f. 1916; Pres. J. SCHOTMAN; Sec. J. H. SPOELSTRA; 28,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Grafische Bedrijfsbond (*Printing*): Valeriusplein 30, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. G. JENS; Sec. L. BLAAUW; 7,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Werknemers in de Hout- en Bouwnijverheid (*Wood and Building*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, Utrecht; Pres. J. H. HAZES; Sec. P. H. DE KLENVER; 44,000 mems.

Vereniging van Christelijke Leraren en Leraressen bij het Beroepsonderwijs (*Teaching*): Beneluxlaan 52, Utrecht; Pres. A. DE WIT; Sec. B. GROENEVELD; 3,900 mems.

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Metaalnijverheid en Elektrotechnische Industrie (*Metal and Electricity*): Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. C. VAN DIJK; Sec. J. DE GRAAF; 37,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Bankplein 3, The Hague; Pres. H. WIERINGA; Sec. P. POST; 56,500 mems.

Algemene Christelijke Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Transport*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 50, Utrecht; f. 1903; Pres. J. J. DASSEL; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 9,200 mems.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (*Foundation of Labour*): The Hague; 60 Bezuïdenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 18 mems.; Pres. Ir. J. BOSMA, A. H. KLOOS; Secs. Dr. P. S. PELS, H. P. ENGEL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (*Social Economic Council*): The Hague, 60 Bezuïdenhoutseweg; Tripartite advisory body established by the Industrial Organisation Act (1950) to advise the Government on social and economic problems and to administer certain statutory regulations; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands Federations of Trade Unions (7 belong to the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, 5 to the Netherlands Roman-Catholic Federation of Trade Unions and 3 to the Protestant Christian National Federation of Trade Unions), 15 belong to the Employers' Organisations, and 15 Independent Experts in Social and Economic Affairs; Pres. J. W. DE POU, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jaarbeurs (Int.) (*Royal Netherlands Industries Fair*): Utrecht; f. 1916; organizers of annual Utrecht Spring Fair and Autumn Fair (consumer goods) and of following specialised trade events: Leather Goods Fair, Souvenir Fair, Shoe Fair (annual); Furniture Fair, Het Kind junior articles and fashions Fair, Inter Decor, Keur handicrafts Fair, Indro druggist's Fair, Perfumery Fair, Machevo (processing industry), Macropak (packaging industry), Macro-Plastic (plastic industry), Medica (hospital equipment), Garden and Park, Eurofinish/VOM (metal finishing), ROK'A Food Fair, Techni-Show Building and Heating exhibition; Man. Dir. J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST.

LAND RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; is the authority responsible for land reclamation and waterways.

Without intensive land protection schemes nearly the whole of the north and west of the Netherlands (about 40 per cent of the total area of the country) would be inundated by sea-water twice a day. A large part of the country (as, for example, the Zuyder Zee) has already been drained by the creation of polders—a piece of land surrounded by a dike from which all superfluous water can be drained off into a canal or the sea by the aid of pumps. Despite the vast system of sea-dikes, such as the *Westkapelse Sea-Dike* on the Island of Walcheren, and the *Hondsbosse and Pettemer Sea-Dike* to the north of Alkmaar in the province of North Holland, storm-tides can still create disaster. The great disaster of February 1953, in which 1,835 people lost their lives, and 450,000 acres of land were flooded, resulted in the formation of the Delta Commission to investigate a project for "sealing off" the Rhine and the Scheldt estuaries of Zeeland and South Holland.

The Delta Plan, which was accepted by the Second Chamber of the States General in 1957, will shorten the southern coastline by 435 miles and protect the estuaries of Zeeland and Southern Holland. The Scheme consists of 4 closing dams across the mouths of the Eastern Scheldt and 4 regulating dams, 3 in the Scheldt estuary and 1 on the Hollandsche IJssel. Roads crossing the dams will link the islands of the Scheldt estuary to the mainland. The whole scheme is expected to take 25 years to complete.

The main works under the Plan are:

1. Haringvliet Closing Dam: between Voorne and Goeree Overflakke; date of completion 1972.
2. Brouwershavensche Gat Closing Dam: between Goeree Overflakke and Schouven Duiveland; date of completion 1972.
3. Eastern Scheldt Closing Dam: between Schouven Duiveland and Noord Beveland; date of completion 1978.
4. Veeregat Closing Dam: between Noord Beveland and Walcheren; closed by means of seven 5,000-ton caissons 1961; a dike in which the caissons disappear has been constructed.
5. Three Secondary dams: Volkerak (between the Hollandschdiep and the Eastern Scheldt estuary); Grevelingen (between Goeree Overflakke and Schouven Duiveland); Zandkreek (between Noord and Zuid Beveland). This dam, together with the

Veeregat, forms the Three Islands Plan, linking the islands of Noord and Zuid Beveland and Walcheren. Dates of completion of all secondary dams 1961-70.

6. Kapelle Moveable Flood Barrier: on the Hollandsche IJssel east of Rotterdam. This barrier was finished in 1958.

The whole scheme is also designed to create a fresh-water lake in the Eastern Scheldt estuary thereby improving water supplies and permitting the reclamation of saltings and other saline land.

The total cost is estimated at about 3,000 million guilders (£250 million). Part of the cost will be defrayed by the use of counterpart funds, accumulated out of American economic aid to the Netherlands between 1948 and 1953. By agreement with the United States the money will be distributed as follows:

Delta Plan: 40m. guilders; Reinforcement of dikes: 30m. guilders; Road Construction: 30m. guilders; Tunnel under the North Sea near Velsen: 10.78m. guilders; final recovery of Walcheren Island: 5m. guilders.

The Plan does not affect the Western Scheldt Channel, which gives access from the Belgian ports of Antwerp and Gand to the North Sea through Dutch territorial waters, and on which freedom of navigation is guaranteed to Belgium under international treaty.

Europoort: The original plan was put forward in 1955 to build an extensive port west of Rotterdam on the coast, at a cost of some 1,000 million guilders. A number of oil refineries have been built between the Europoort and Rotterdam and a channel in the North Sea bed has been dredged to accommodate the new giant tankers of up to 225,000 tons. Existing land area is not sufficient and new areas are being consolidated from dredged material, and projected uses of this land include additional refineries steelworks, shipyards for the repair of giant tankers and ore carriers and depots for repairing and refuelling the freighters of the future. The first 200,000 tons tanker arrived in December 1969.

Natural Gas has been found in extensive quantities in the Northern provinces of the Netherlands, and in the North Sea. A pipeline system has been extended throughout the country and natural gas is used in nearly all Dutch homes. Agreements have been signed to export natural gas to Belgium, Germany, and France and negotiations are taking place with Austria and the United Kingdom. Total reserves are estimated to be in excess of 2,000 billion cubic metres.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nederlandse Spoorwegen: Moreelsepark 1, Utrecht; length of lines 3,148 km.; Pres. Dr. M. G. DE BRUIN; Man. Dir. Ir. P. H. BOSBOOM.

All railway lines in the Netherlands are operated by the *Nederlandse Spoorwegen*, a limited liability company of which the State is the sole shareholder, and which company was formed by the amalgamation of the *Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatsspoorwegen* and the *Hollandsche*

IJzeren Spoorweg Maatschappij. Half the Dutch railway network is electrified; the remaining track carries diesel electric stock.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: The Hague, Plesmanweg 1-6; there are some 920 km. of governmental highways and 76,990 km. of road in the Netherlands.

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRANSPORT)

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond ANWB: The Hague, Wassenaarseweg 220; f. 1883; 1,300,000 mems.; Dir. Gen. A. BLANKERT.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Automobielen Club (K.N.A.C.): The Hague, Sophialaan 4; f. 1898; 14,500 mems.; Pres. W. VAN ANDRINGA DE KEMPENAEER; Sees. H. J. BAAY, Dr. H. A. R. SCHUIT, J. P. G. CORSMIT; publ. *De Auto* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport, Hydraulics and Public Works: Plesmanweg 1-6, The Hague; responsible for all waterways, water control construction of dykes and land reclamation.

An extensive network of rivers and canals has led to an outstanding development in Dutch inland shipping. Approximately 50 per cent of goods transported inside the Netherlands are carried on the canals and waterways. Dutch inland shipping has access to Germany along the Rhine and its branch rivers, and to France and Belgium along the Meuse. Ocean traffic reaches Rotterdam via the New Waterway, and Amsterdam is connected to the North Sea by the 18-mile-long North Sea Canal.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Holland Bulk Transport, N.V.: Amsterdam, Prins Hendrik-kade 108-114; a member of the Netherlands Shipping Union group; gross tonnage 328,945; world-wide tramp-shipping.

N.V. Hollandsche Stoomboot Maatschappij: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 3; f. 1885; gross tonnage 3,045; regular freight services between Amsterdam/Rotterdam/Antwerp/Ghent and British Isles; Man. Dir. G. L. MEDENDORP.

Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd N.V. tot Voortzetting van de: Amsterdam, Oostelijke Handelskade 12, P.O.B. 132; gross tonnage 50,254; freight services from Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina; Mans. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

Koninklijke Java-China-Paketaart Lijnen N.V. (Royal Interocean Lines): Amsterdam, Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrik-kade 108-114; f. 1902; a member of the Netherlands Shipping Union group of companies; gross tonnage 267,108; passenger and freight services between the Far East and East, South and West Africa and South America (east coast), between the Far East and South America (west coast), between Australia/New Zealand and the Far East, South East Asia and India, between Australia/New Zealand and East, South and West Africa and South America (east coast), between South and East Africa and the Persian Gulf.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Stoomboot-Maatschappij N.V.: Amsterdam; Head Office: "Het Scheepvaarthuis", Prins Hendrik-kade 108-114; f. 1856; deadweight capacity 204,513 tons; regular freight and passenger services to European and Transatlantic ports; also inter-American services; Man. Dirs. M. C. KIEFT, A. J. C. VAN RIETSCHOTEN, R. W. LE POOLE, G. VERMEULEN, S. DOYER, H. G. HEUZEVELDT, R. J. H. FORTUYN.

KPM-Lijnen N.V.: Amsterdam, Het Scheepvaarthuis, Prins Hendrik-kade 108-114, gross tonnage 139,991; freight service between Singapore and Timor Dily; Mans. K.J.C.P.L. (q.v.).

N.V. Maatschappij Vrachtvaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 14; f. 1916; gross tonnage 6,626; regular service: from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam to Brazilian ports, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario Man. Dirs. D. G. VAN BEUNINGEN, W. WESTRA.

N.V. Maatschappij Zeevaart: Rotterdam, Willemskade 23; f. 1959; gross tonnage 2,291; liner service; Man. Dirs. W. VEDER, G. A. FONTEIN.

N.V. Nederlandsch Amerikaansche Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Holland-Amerika Lijn": Rotterdam, Wilhelminalade 86; f. 1873; gross tonnage 203,689; freight and passenger services from Rotterdam/Antwerp/Hamburg/Bremen/Bremerhaven/Le Havre/Southampton/London/Ireland to and from the U.S.A. East Coast, Canada East Coast, Mexico, Gulf ports and North Pacific Coast, the West Coast of Central America and Mexico; cruises from U.S. to all parts of the world; Mem. Exec. Board A. M. LELS, N. VAN DER VORM.

Nederlandsche Stoomvaart-Maatschappij "Oceaan" N.V.: Amsterdam, Prins Hendrik-kade 159; gross tonnage 46,409; associated with Ocean Steam-Ship Co., see U.K.; freight services from Netherlands, German and British ports to Indonesia and Malaya; Man. Dirs. T. G. GLEICHMAN, J. F. DUDOK VAN HEEL.

Nedlloyd N.V.-Koninklijke: Rotterdam, 3 Van Vollenhovenstraat; f. 1970; a member of the Netherlands Shipping Union group; gross tonnage 962,052; freight services with limited passenger accommodation between Europe and West Africa, South and East Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Iran, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines, Australia, Pacific Islands and New Zealand; from Gulf of Mexico and U.S. Atlantic Coast to Arabian Peninsula, Iran and back via Belawan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong; between Pacific Coast U.S.A./Canada and South and East Africa and (in conjunction with Hoegh, Oslo) between Pacific Coast U.S.A. and Canada/Malaysia, Singapore, India, Pakistan, Arabian Peninsula and Iran.

Phs. van Ommeren N.V.: Rotterdam, Westerlaan 10, P.O.B. 845; f. 1839; ocean-going tankers, bulk carriers, freighters, coastal vessels, inland tank shipping, tow- and push-boats; tank storage installations, ship insurance and chartering brokers, ship managers; consulting naval architects and marine engineers; marine and insurance agents; international road transport, air chartering; agents for regular liner services; Dirs. C. D. MATTHIJSEN, P. VAN DER VORM, R. F. DE WAAL.

N.V. Scheepvaartbedrijf Kroonburgh: Rotterdam 2, Calandstraat 49, P.O.B. 958; 6 vessels; freight services between the Netherlands and Bordeaux, Casablanca, Guernsey, Jersey, Le Havre, Stockholm, Vasterås, Oxelösund, Gävle, Norrköping; Man. Dir. J. FRANSEN.

Shell Tankers N.V.: Rotterdam, P.O.B. 874; total d.w. tonnage on Jan. 1st, 1972, 2,223,264 (52 tankers); Man. Dir. D. RODENBURG.

S.S.M. Transport N.V.: Rotterdam, Veerkade 5; gross tonnage 9,780; freight services from Rotterdam and Harlingen to British ports; Man. Dir. G. VINK.

N.V. Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland": Amsterdam, Prins Hendrik-kade 108-114; gross tonnage 367,403; freight and passenger services between European ports, Singapore, Malaya, Bangkok, Sabah-ports, Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, China, Pacific Islands, Papua, Australia, New Guinea, West Irian and New Zealand; freight and passenger services, Malaya, Thailand, U.S.A., Mexico, Philippines, India, Pakistan,

THE NETHERLANDS—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Persian Gulf, South-East Africa, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, South America and Caribbean; Man. Dirs.: Dr. J. A. G. JONCKHEER, P. DE JOSSELIN DE JONG, J. A. WARNING, Jhr. M. F. VAN LENNEP, Dr. L. TER BRAAKE.

Stoomvaart Maatschappij Zeeland, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Postvaart N.V.: P.O.B. 2, Hook of Holland; f. 1875; gross tonnage 12,910, twice daily passenger and freight service between Holland and England; Gen. Man. Wm. H. MÜLLER & Co. N.V., Rotterdam.

Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co. N.V.: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 2, P.O.B. 825; f. 1905; regular services for cargo and passengers; *Rotterdam South America Line:* Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, South America; *The Holland Pan-American Line:* East Coast South America, East Coast U.S.A., Mediterranean, *Lignes de l'Etoile Blanche:* France, Italy, Morocco, Greece, Lebanon; *Portugal Line:* Rotterdam, Antwerp, Portugal; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. A. REUS, M. C. VAN HAERINGEN.

N.V. Gebr. van Uden's Scheepvaart-en Agentuur Maatschappij: Rotterdam, Veerhaven 14; gross tonnage 61,000; regular freight services between Netherlands and German ports and South America; from North France to Morocco; also between Netherlands and Belgium and Denmark and Sweden; Man. Dirs. J. PH. M. VAN 'T HOFF, C. VAN 'T HOFF, I. P. R. NIENHUYSEN MULDER, H. M. DE BOER, PH. VAN 'T HOFF, Jr.

Vinke and Co.: Amsterdam, De Ruyterkade 107; Rotterdam, Parklaan 28; br. offices at Antwerp, Cape Town; shipowners, shipbrokers, forwarding and passenger agents; services: Independent Gulf Line, New York

Bermuda Service; Dirs. A. VINKE, E. VINKE, G. W. VINKE, Th. W. VINKE.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Reedersvereniging (*Royal Netherlands Shipowners' Assn.*): The Hague 2006, Stationsweg 137; f. 1905; Deputy of Exec. Council Dr. G. H. BAST; 50 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main Dutch airport is at Schiphol, near Amsterdam and there is another international airport at Zestienhoven for Rotterdam. There are coach services from Schiphol to Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam and from Zestienhoven to Rotterdam and The Hague. Internal flights connect Amsterdam with Enschede, Groningen, Eindhoven and Maastricht and Rotterdam with the mid-Zeeland airfield.

K.L.M./Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) (*Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V.*): Schiphol Airport; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. G. VAN DER WAL; Deputy Pres. F. BESANÇON; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. A. VAN DE KAMP; J. LUYMES, S. ORLANDI; fleet: 11 DC-8-33/53/55, 5 DC-8F Jet Trader, 11 DC-8-63, 4 DC-9-15, 9 DC-9-32, 7 DC-9-33 RC, 1 F-27. Regular air services throughout Europe; intercontinental services between Europe, Near, Middle and Far East, Australia, North, Central and South America, Africa.

The Netherlands is served by some 40 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Stichting Nederlands Nationaal Bureau voor Toerisme (*Netherlands National Tourist Office*): The Hague 2005, Mauritskade 17; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. J. N. STRIJKERS.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Stubenbastei 12, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium and Luxembourg: Cantersteen 16, Centraal Station, Brussels 1000.

France: 91 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e.

Germany (Federal Republic): 5 Cologne, Schildergasse 84; 1 Berlin 12, 3911 Schlüterstrasse.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland: Kungsgatan 29 VI, Stockholm 111 56.

Switzerland and Northern Italy: 8001-Zürich, Talstrasse 58.

There are also offices in New York, San Francisco, Toronto and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare: 370 Steenvoordelaan, Rijswijk, ZH, near the Hague; Minister P. J. ENGELS.

Nederlands Impresariaat: P.O.B. 5253, Amsterdam; government subsidized foundation; organizes concerts and other performances.

Council of the Arts (*Raad voor de Kunst*): Stadhouderslaan 26, The Hague; advises the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare in all fields of the arts.

Foundation for Recreation: Kerkhoflaan 11A, The Hague.

National Council for Social Welfare: Eischowerlaan 146, The Hague.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Amsterdams Toneel (*Amsterdam Theatre*): Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam.

De Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, The Hague; f. 1947; Man. CARL VAN DER PLAS.

Koninklijke Schouwburg (*Royal Theatre*): Korte Voorhout 3, The Hague.

Nieuw Rotterdams Toneel (*New Rotterdam Theatre*): van Oldenbarneveltstraat 105, Rotterdam.

OPERA AND BALLET

De Nederlandse Operastichting (*Netherlands Opera Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, P.O.B. 1519, Amsterdam; f. 1965; Dir. HANS DE ROO; publ. *Opera* (twice a month).

Stichting Het Nationale Ballet (*National Ballet Foundation*): Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam; Artistic Dir. R. VAN DANTZIG; Man. A. L. GERRITSEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouworkest: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

Residentie-Orkest: Statenlaan 28, The Hague.

Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o De Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, Rotterdam-2; Conductors JEAN FOURNET, EDO DE WAART.

All these and 10 others receive State subsidies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centrale Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Central Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1963 to advise the Government on nuclear affairs; Chair. Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Council: J. H. BANNIER, Ir. E. F. BOON, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN, Ir. C. J. VAN DAATSELAAR, Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Dr. N. J. A. GROEN, Dr. H. HUIZENGA (Deputy Chair.), Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Prof. Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Ir. F. O. J. SICKINGHE, Prof. Ir. H. W. SLOTBOOM; Sec. Mrs. E. A. C. MEIJLINK.

Wetenschappelijke Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Scientific Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1962; to advise state and private institutions on nuclear research; Chair. Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN; Members: J. H. BANNIER, Dr. T. J. BARENDREGT, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO (Deputy Chair.), Prof. Dr. L. M. VAN PUTTEN, Dr. Ir. H. RINIA, Prof. Dr. A. C. SCHUFFELEN, Prof. Ir. H. J. DE WIJS; Sec. Mr. W. ANTHEUNISSEN.

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indie, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Members: H. H. WEMMERS (Pres.), H. W. BLOEMERS, LL.D. (Vice-Pres.), Ir. A. VAN GANSWIJK, Dr. Ir. H. HOOG, Ir. A. E. LINDO, Ir. L. F. OTTO, Ir. J. C. VAN REENEN, Ir. F. O. J. SICKINGHE, Prof. Ir. H. W. SLOTBOOM.

The first nuclear power plant, a 54 MW boiling-water reactor, at Dodeward (nr. Nijmegen), was brought into operation at the end of 1968. A second power plant with a 450 MW pressurized water reactor is being built at Borssele (nr. Flushing); expected completion date December 1973.

Public Health Council: 8 Dr. Kuyperstraat, The Hague; to inform the ministers on the current state of science as it regards public health, including nuclear aspects.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs (Directorate of Nuclear Energy), 123 Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indie, The Hague; f. 1964; co-operation between various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (*Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter*): Lucas Bolwerk 4, Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Jutphaas (Utrecht) is a centre for thermonuclear research, established 1959. FOM organises research on nuclear physics, atomic physics, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and thermonuclear reactions.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (*Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research*): Ooster Rindijk 18, Amsterdam; Exec. Dir. Prof. Dr. A. H. WAPSTRA.

The Institute is equipped with a 180-cm. cyclotron, a 85 MeV linear electron accelerator and a 14 MeV neutron

generator. Both the Institute and FOM (*above*) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandse Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO) (*Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O. Box 297, The Hague; 5,000 employees; Chair. Prof. Dr. Ir. A. A. TH. M. VAN TRIER.

Industrial Liaison Dept. TNO, P.O.B. 215, Delft; research services.

Materials and engineering research pertaining to nuclear reactors (with emphasis on research connected with coolants, e.g. helium, sodium); radioisotope applications including labelled molecules, radiobiology.

Major activity is the development and testing of component for sodium cooled fast breeder reactors.

Under contract from the Government, operation of a 50 MW sodium test facility.

Association Euratom—ITAL (*Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture*): Keyenbergseweg 6, Wageningen; f. 1957; 110 mems.; Dir. Dr. D. DE ZEEUW; Tech. Dir. Drs. W. F. OOSTERHEERT.

Irradiation facilities include a 100-kW reactor especially designed for agricultural research, a 1.7 MeV electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3,000 Curie Cs. 137, X-ray machine.

Stichting Kernvoortstuwing Koopvaardij-schepen—(SKK) (*Foundation for Nuclear Propulsion of Merchant Vessels*): 18 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague; f. 1957; Chair. J. P. KRUSEMAN.

Established by members of the Royal Netherlands Ship-Owners Association and a number of shipyards and engineering industries to carry out studies on nuclear ship propulsion.

Reactor Centrum Nederland (RCN) (*Netherlands Reactor Centre*): Scheveningseweg 112, The Hague; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. E. L. KRAMER; Man. Dirs. Prof. Dr. J. A. GOEDKOOP, Prof. Ir. J. PELS, Dr. R. W. R. DEE.

The RCN organises and finances applied nuclear research. It is a foundation in which the government, electricity producing companies, a number of Dutch industries and the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter are represented. The RCN has a scientific and technical centre at Petten, with laboratories for chemistry and physics and a 10-kW research reactor. A laboratory for metallurgy and a laboratory for highly radioactive objects have been built.

A 45 MW materials testing reactor has been built, but has been handed over to Euratom on the understanding that the RCN continues to operate and to maintain the reactor. Furthermore, a coupled fast thermal reactor system has been built. RCN also undertakes research on radioisotopes and organizes specialized training courses and a technical information centre.

In collaboration with the nuclear research centres at Karlsruhe (Germany) and Mol (Belgium) RCN undertakes research on fast breeder reactors.

An agreement with EURATOM was concluded in July 1967 to set up a nuclear research centre in Petten, adjacent to the RCN centre.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiteit van Amsterdam (*University of Amsterdam*): Amsterdam; 250 professors, 18,415 students.

Vrije Universiteit (*Free University*): Amsterdam; 103 professors, 6,318 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Delft (*Technical University of Delft*): Delft; 204 professors, 9,684 students.

Technische Hogeschool te Eindhoven (*Technical University of Eindhoven*): 120 professors, 4,000 students.

Technische Hogeschool Twente (*Technical University of Twente*): Enschede; 1,810 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen (*State University of Groningen*): Groningen; 306 teachers, 11,950 students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen (*Catholic University of Nijmegen*): Nijmegen; 1,002 teachers, 10,600 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden (*State University of Leiden*): Rapenburg; 365 teachers, 11,236 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht (*State University of Utrecht*): Utrecht; 610 teachers, 17,093 students.

COLLEGES

(*of University Standing*)

Institute of Social Studies: The Hague; 200 students.

Nederlands Opleidingsinstituut voor het Buitenland (*Netherlands School of Business*): Nijenrode Breukelen; 44 teachers, 400 students.

Medische Faculteit Rotterdam (*Medical Faculty of Rotterdam*): Rotterdam; 64 teachers, 800 students.

Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool (*Netherlands School of Economics*): Rotterdam; 5,068 students.

Katholieke Hogeschool te Tilburg (*Catholic University of Tilburg*): Tilburg; 79 teachers, 3,200 students.

Landbouwhogeschool (*State Agricultural University*): Wageningen; 120 teachers, 2,945 students.

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe, bordered to the East by Sweden and, within the Arctic Circle, by Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long, indented coast faces the Atlantic. Climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. There are two forms of the Norwegian language, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools learn the older form *Bokmål* as their principal language, whereas only 20 per cent learn the newer form *Landsmål* (Neo-Norwegian). The Evangelical Lutheran State Church is the established religion. The flag carries a blue cross with white borders on red. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway was a founder member of the UN in 1945 and her Foreign Secretary, Trygve Lie, was elected as the first Secretary-General. Norway abandoned her traditional policy of neutrality and isolationism and, though anxious to remain on friendly terms with the U.S.S.R., felt the need to join a defensive alliance in the "Cold War" period. Discussions to set up a Scandinavian alliance started in 1948 but as Sweden wished to remain neutral Norway and Denmark turned to the west and joined in the talks which eventually led to the establishment of NATO in 1949. Discussions continued with the other Scandinavian countries with a view to promoting co-operation in other spheres and in 1952 Norway was a founder member of the Nordic Council. In 1957 King Haakon VII died after a reign of 52 years and was succeeded by his son, Olav V. Norway continued her policy of promoting international co-operation, being a founder member of EFTA and applying, with the U.K., to join the EEC in 1967 and 1970. Terms were agreed in December 1971 and a preliminary treaty was signed in January 1972, though entry is still subject to parliamentary approval.

Political life in Norway since the Second World War has been fairly stable. The Labour Party, which had been in power since 1935, continued to form the government led by Einar Gerhardsen and Oscar Torp until August 1963 when the two Socialist People's Party deputies joined the 74 opposition members in a vote of no confidence. A coalition government was formed but lasted less than a month. However, after the elections of 1965 the four non-socialist parties combined to form a government under Per Borten. This coalition continued in power after the elections of 1969, though having a majority of only two. However, in March 1971 Per Borten resigned after admitting to leaking confidential details of the EEC negotiations. An attempt to form a new coalition failed and the Labour Party returned to power led by Trygve Bratteli.

Government

The Kingdom of Norway is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is nominally vested in the King, legislative power lies with the *Storting* (Parliament) and judicial power with the judiciary. The King's executive power is exercised through the Government, headed by the Prime

Minister. The King appoints the Government in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, which is elected for a four-year term by adult universal suffrage. The *Storting* votes a quarter of its number to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters being the members of the *Odelsting*.

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. Out of a total budget of 27,343 million kroner for 1972, 3,286 million kroner is allocated to defence. There is compulsory national service, lasting a minimum of twelve months, to which all men between the ages of 20 and 44 are liable. The total strength of the Armed Forces is 35,900, comprising Army 18,000, Navy 8,500, and Air Force 9,400. There is also a mobilization reserve of 180,000 and a Home Guard of 75,000.

Economic Affairs

Both Norway's geographic structure and climate make farming very difficult. Only 3 per cent of the land surface is cultivated and the industry has to be both protected and subsidized by the government. The Norwegians have naturally turned to the sea for a living and their merchant fleet, one of the largest and most modern in the world, now makes an important contribution to their economy. The fishing industry is still mainly confined to small boats operating off the west coast and now contributes only 2 per cent of the Gross National Product and 8 per cent of the total exports. For a long while industry was based on local raw materials such as iron ore, timber and fish. Recently the plentiful sources of hydro-electric power have been utilized to expand industry rapidly and now aluminium has become the most valuable export. Ship-building engineering and electro-technical industries are also important.

The economy has been expanding steadily. Since 1963 the Gross National Product has shown an average annual increase of nearly 5 per cent; and the standard of living has risen considerably. Imports have usually exceeded exports but the balance has been met by the earnings of the merchant fleet.

Sweden, Germany and the U.K. are by far the most important trading partners. Norway was a founder member of EFTA but has found it necessary to join the U.K. in applying for membership of the EEC as well over half her foreign earnings come from the Community members, the U.K. and Denmark.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 4,242 km., more than half of which is electrified. There are about 72,261 km. of road, 24,241 km. of which are main roads. The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,177 ships (Dec. 1970), totalling over 19.5 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme came into force in January 1967, and covers old age, disability, widows,

widowers, children, and rehabilitation. Existing health insurance and other compensation schemes will be incorporated. Financed by premiums from those covered, employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings. Since the office was introduced by law in 1963, an *Ombudsman* has been elected by the Storting every four years. The Ombudsman provides a free service to all citizens to "try and ensure against the public administration committing any injustice to the individual citizen" and "that civil-servants and others employed in the state administration do not make mistakes or fail in their duties". His field of activity does not cover private legal affairs, and he does not have the right to reverse an official decision. In practice, however, his pronouncements are normally complied with. A separate organization, the *Trygdevetten* deals with complaints concerning state insurance and pension schemes.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Elementary education lasts from 7 to 9 years. General secondary education can be obtained at a continuation school (*framholdsskole*) or lower grammar school (*realskole*). The pupil may then progress to an upper grammar school (*gymnas*) where a certain degree of specialization takes place. Success in the matriculation examination at the end of the *gymnas* course qualifies the pupil for university entrance and other forms of higher education. After the age of 17, a pupil wishing to obtain further general education may apply for a 6 to 8-month course in one of the Folk High Schools (*folkehøgskolene*). There are three universities and six colleges of university standing.

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports. Receipts from tourism in 1969 amounted to \$119 million and expenditure to \$111 million.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

Skiing originated in Norway and remains the most popular sport, closely followed by ice skating in which the Norwegians excel. Football is also popular. There is no professional sport.

Public Holidays

1972: March 30 (Maundy Thursday), March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 17 (Constitution Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Krone (kr.) which is divided into 100 Øre.

Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 kroner.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 øre, 1 and 5 kroner.

Exchange rate: 17.28 kroner = £1 sterling
6.65 kroner = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. kilometres		POPULATION 1970
Norway	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	Norway and Svalbard
323,883	62,049	3,888,305

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Oslo (capital)	481,548	Stavanger	81,847
Trondheim	127,595	Kristiansand	56,914
Bergen	113,351	Drammen	49,808

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1964 . . .	17.7	6.8	9.5
1965 . . .	17.8	6.5	9.5
1966 . . .	17.9	7.4	9.6
1967 . . .	17.6	7.7	9.6
1968 . . .	17.6	7.7	9.9
1969 . . .	17.6	7.7	10.1
1970 . . .	16.7	7.6	10.0

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

YEAR	IMMIGRANTS FROM OVERSEAS COUNTRIES				EMIGRANTS TO OVERSEAS COUNTRIES			
	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*
1968 . . .	2,887	338	176	4,778	2,261	423	312	4,016
1969 . . .	2,975	350	154	5,090	1,806	316	335	3,722
1970 . . .	3,085	539	233	5,940	2,837	500	403	5,828

* Including others.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND
Thousand hectares . . .	814	140	8,330	21,515
Percentage . . .	2.6	0.5	27.0	69.9

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ quintals)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	5	4	4	164	111	116	34.1	29.0	30.1
Rye . . .	1	1	2	42	42	48	33.6	30.9	31.8
Barley . . .	176	185	184	6,213	4,860	5,805	35.3	26.3	31.5
Oats . . .	50	54	68	1,756	1,399	2,277	35.2	25.8	33.6
Potatoes . . .	38	35	34	9,123	7,631	8,568	239.8	220.8	255.8

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

	1968	1969	1970
Horses . . .	47	42	35
Cattle . . .	1,008	973	943
Sheep . . .	1,946	1,874	1,753
Goats . . .	98	92	84
Pigs . . .	610	658	642

DAIRY PRODUCE (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970*
Milk . . .	1,616.5	1,601.1	1,592.3
Butter . . .	21.9	19.6	17.6
Cheese . . .	45.7	49.4	52.3
Eggs . . .	37.1	39.9	39.8

* Preliminary figures.

FORESTRY (1968)

	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED	TOTAL
Productive Forest (hectares) . . .	5,266,300	1,216,200	6,482,500
Percentage . . .	81.24	18.76	100
Roundwood Cut (cubic metres)* . . .	7,673,000	869,000	8,542,000

* 1970 figures.

FISHING

VALUE (million kroner)

	COASTAL WATERS	DISTANT WATERS	TOTAL
1967 . . .	781	407	1,188
1968 . . .	801	263	1,063
1969 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,062*
1970 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,403*

* Preliminary figure.

QUANTITY (⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1968	1969*	1970*
Cod . . .	294	294	308
Winter Herring . . .	26	15	20
Fat and Small Herring . . .	356	36	43
Sprats . . .	8	16	14
Iceland Herring . . .	35	0.6	—
North Sea Herring . . .	286	136	220
Mackerel . . .	779	683	310

* Preliminary figures.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

WHALING

	NORTHERN GROUNDS			ANTARCTIC GROUNDS		
	1968	1969	1970	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Companies	2	2	1	1	—	1
Catchers	4	4	2	5	—	1
Floating Factories	—	—	—	1	—	—
Shore Stations	2	2	1	—	—	—
Whales Caught	77	128	95	1,106	—	43
Oil Production ('000 barrels)	2.8	6.4	4.3	34	—	0.7
Value of oil and by-products (million kroner)	2.0	3.0	2.4	20*	—	0.9*

* Partially estimated.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Coal*	427	346	385
Copper Ore	33	39	55
Pyrites	637	603	767
Iron and Ferro-titanium Ores	3,803	4,106	4,345
Zinc and Lead Ores	31	30	29

* From Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

INDUSTRY

(million kroner)

	1967	1968	1969
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	8,860.8	9,132.7	9,769.8
Textiles	1,193.4	1,102.0	1,171.1
Footwear and Clothing	1,370.8	1,332.7	1,423.8
Wood and Cork	1,460.0	1,540.7	1,876.4
Paper and Paper Products	3,197.3	3,411.9	3,732.9
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	4,218.3	4,431.5	4,612.8
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,073.5	1,163.2	1,322.3
Basic Metals	3,956.1	4,572.3	5,260.7
Metal Products	2,141.2	2,187.9	2,560.4
Machinery	1,473.5	1,503.3	1,770.9
Machinery (Electrical)	1,736.2	1,768.2	2,008.5
Transport Equipment	4,687.6	4,788.5	5,465.0
Electric Power	2,639.1	2,997.8	3,315.9

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 krone=100 ore.

17.28 kroner=£1 sterling; 6.65 kroner=U.S. \$1.

100 kroner=£5.78 sterling=U.S. \$15.03.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1972 (million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Tax	2,925	Defence	3,286
Customs and Excise	370	Social Services	4,169
Purchase Tax	11,200	Church and Education	3,445
Tax on Alcohol	1,256	Communications	3,869
Tobacco Tax	650	Aid to Underdeveloped Countries	460
TOTAL (incl. other items)	24,010	TOTAL (incl. other items)	27,343

A revised long-term Economic Programme (1970-73) was published in March 1969.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million kroner)

	1968	1969*	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	66,510	71,341	80,272
Income from abroad	—864	—723	—763
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	65,646	70,618	79,509
Less depreciation	—14,889	—15,714	—17,935
NET NATIONAL INCOME	50,757	54,904	61,574
Taxes less subsidies	6,286	7,312	10,474
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	57,043	62,216	72,048
Depreciation allowances	14,889	15,714	17,935
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	71,932	77,930	89,983
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	—1,648	—1,495	750
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	70,284	76,435	90,733
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	36,533	40,704	45,713
Government consumption expenditure	9,763	10,831	12,245
Fixed capital formation	24,144	24,402	30,166

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1968=100)

	1968	1969	1970
Food	100	104	117
Heating	100	102	121
Clothing and Footwear	100	102	110
Miscellaneous	100	103	112
Rent	100	103	111
AVERAGE	100	103.1	114.0

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1968	1969	1970
Gold Fund	124	181	167
Notes and Coin in Circulation	6,538	6,947	7,689
of which:			
Notes	6,258	6,649	7,365
Coin	280	298	324

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million kroner)

	1969			1970		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	21,380	15,920	-5,460	26,762	17,682	-9,080
Non-factor services	6,162	13,507	7,345	7,338	15,778	8,440
Factor income	1,698	975	- 723	1,761	1,057	- 704
Total	29,240	30,402	1,162	35,861	34,517	-1,344
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	314	130	- 184	370	156	- 214
CURRENT BALANCE	29,554	30,532	978	36,231	34,673	-1,558
<i>Capital Transfers:</i>						
Private	—	122	122	—	93	93
Government	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLOBAL BALANCE	29,554	30,654	1,100	36,231	34,766	-1,465

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ('000 kroner)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
<i>Bilateral Aid:</i>						
Norwegian projects	31,573	28,301	88,938	99,112	110,314	182,135
Subsidies to joint Scandinavian projects	6,262	4,129	4,264	3,386	2,691	4,000
<i>Multilateral Aid:</i>						
U.S.A.	68,530	74,505	92,865	108,276	154,910	176,415
Total Government Aid	106,365	106,935	186,067	210,774	267,915	362,550
Humanitarian Aid Services	7,372	3,302	5,016	2,950	4,993	8,250

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (million kroner—at December 31st)

	1967	1968	1969
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Assets	585	677	800
of which:			
U.S.A.	70	85	121
United Kingdom	43	66	82
Sweden	41	45	58
Canada	291	295	294
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Assets	1,054	1,171	1,185
of which:			
U.S.A.	302	314	320
United Kingdom	203	201	208
Switzerland	135	149	138

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million kroner)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports	19,627	19,331	21,011	26,443	21,028
Exports	12,411	13,841	15,741	17,549	13,043

* Jan.—Sept.

COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971*
Wheat and Spelt, unmilled	141	176	147
Cereals (excl. Wheat) and Cereal Preparations	137	209	161
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	139	169	158
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats, Oil Seed, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	234	328	268
Chemicals	1,939	2,190	1,774
Textile Fibres and Waste	88	97	62
Textile Yarn and Thread	248	269	200
Textile Fabrics, made-up articles and related products	714	783	605
Clothing	774	904	728
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	1,539	2,033	1,632
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	881	1,321	980
Iron and Steel	1,221	1,659	1,078
Base Metals, n.e.s.	622	711	455
Manufactures of Metals	549	732	601
Machinery (other than electric)	2,365	3,071	2,475
Electric Machinery	1,270	1,556	1,307
Ships	1,687	2,978	2,747
Transport Equipment (excl. Ships)	1,874	1,770	1,414
Products, n.e.s.	4,589	5,487	4,236
TOTAL	21,011	26,443	21,028

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971*
Fish, fresh or simply preserved	923	1,093	961
Fish and Fish Preparations, canned or not	211	266	211
Hides, Skins and Fur Skins, undressed	248	208	145
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	295	320	244
Fertilizers, manufactured	385	379	292
Pulp and Waste Paper	642	754	479
Paper, Paperboard and manufactures thereof	1,228	1,342	949
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	318	403	293
Iron and Steel	1,101	1,280	1,062
Base Metals, n.e.s.	3,065	3,319	2,385
Ships	2,319	2,179	1,113
Products, n.e.s.	5,006	6,006	4,909
TOTAL	15,741	17,549	13,043

* Jan.—Sept.

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million kroner)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971*	1969	1970	1971*
Belgium-Luxembourg	530	638	495	315	364	328
Brazil	231	285	168	124	142	123
Canada	801	1,251	982	88	89	99
Denmark	1,374	1,646	1,336	1,145	1,262	955
Finland	378	629	499	394	431	326
France	793	777	605	505	634	543
Federal Germany	3,137	3,796	3,040	2,288	3,148	2,065
Italy	443	495	409	414	497	279
Japan	652	1,160	1,103	145	133	120
Netherlands	754	864	616	483	573	389
Spain	138	162	116	152	175	139
Sweden	3,988	5,317	3,691	2,457	2,840	2,230
Switzerland	438	514	459	191	227	142
U.S.S.R.	161	220	271	109	177	98
United Kingdom	2,792	3,257	2,554	2,713	3,145	2,377
U.S.A.	1,655	1,922	1,301	1,080	1,007	988
Venezuela	218	194	136	19	17	16

* Jan.-Sept.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

CATEGORIES	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passengers Carried ('000)	32,632	30,664	29,311	29,420
Goods Carried ('000 metric tons)	26,971	31,200	30,234	30,075
Passenger-kilometres (millions)	1,712	1,647	1,568	1,573
Goods, ton-kilometres (millions)	2,409	2,597	2,717	2,845

ROADS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	569,199	619,039	699,683	747,237
Buses	6,927	7,100	7,304	7,485
Lorries, Vans and Special Vehicles	166,777	173,891	181,998	191,738
Motor Cycles and Mopeds	178,477	174,074	172,726	170,068
TOTAL	921,380	974,104	1,061,711	1,116,528
Trailers	43,483	50,806	60,185	72,445

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1967	515	9,963,000	2,323	18,733,000
1968	475	9,615,000	2,281	19,074,000
1969	420	9,103,000	2,199	18,418,000
1970	409	9,700,000	2,177	19,708,000

NORWAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	With Cargo		Without Cargo		With Cargo		Without Cargo	
	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)	Number	Net Tons ('000)
1968	12,887	14,402	6,556	12,283	15,077	19,886	4,293	6,772
1969	12,791	14,889	6,597	12,665	15,313	20,855	4,095	6,677
1970	13,119	15,722	6,286	11,623	15,167	20,426	4,275	7,019

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

YEAR	DISTANCE FLOWN (‘000 km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. (‘000)	Total (‘000)	of which Post (‘000)
1968	35,997	1,960,967	1,608,337	199,151	8,286
1969	37,553	2,194,952	1,737,000	224,000	8,000
1970	40,023	2,412,334	1,954,000	244,000	9,000

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS
1965	160,257
1966	191,251
1967	215,626
1968	218,410

From non-Nordic countries.

Tourist Accommodation: 139,000 beds, including 34,000 hotel beds (1968).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Telephones	1,036,027	1,090,662	1,144,795
Radio Licences	1,152,156	1,171,223	1,191,000
Television Licences	738,562	796,442	853,563
Books Published (No. of Titles)	2,988	3,001	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	81	82	82

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS (Full-time)	STUDENTS
Primary	3,060	16,922	385,628
Secondary	1,148	16,620	243,714
Vocational	707	5,913	82,434
Teacher-Training	24	680	7,465
Higher	10	n.a.	30,461

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvold.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy". The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not less than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens, men and women, who have completed their twentieth year, are eligible to vote. By a law passed in 1948 they are also, at the age of 21, eligible

for election to the Storting. The Storting has 150 members, who elect one-fourth of their own body to constitute the Lagting; the other three-fourths compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the following next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V (succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957).

THE CABINET

(Labour Party, formed March 1971.)

(March 1972)

Prime Minister: TRYGVE BRATTELI.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: ANDREAS CAPPELEN.
Minister for Defence: ALV JAKOB FOSTERVOLL.
Minister for Industrial Affairs: FINN LIED.
Minister for Municipal and Labour Affairs: ODVAR NORDLI.
Minister for Fisheries: MAGNUS ANDERSEN.
Minister for Agriculture: THORSTEIN TREHOLT.
Minister for Finance: RAGNAR CHRISTIANSEN.
Minister for Transport and Communications: REIULF STEEN.
Minister for Justice: ODDVAR BERREFFJORD.
Minister for Trade and Shipping: PER KLEPPE.

Minister for Social Affairs: ODD HØJDAHL.
Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education: BJARTMAR GJERDE.
Minister for Consumer and Family Affairs: INGER LOUISE VALLE.
Minister for Prices and Incomes: OLAV GJAEREVOLL.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: Admiral FOLKE HAUGER JOHANNESSEN.
Commander-in-Chief Army: Maj.-Gen. HARÅLD LØKEN.
Commander-in-Chief Navy: Rear-Admiral HANS SIGURD SKJONG.
Commander-in-Chief Air Force: Maj. Gen. KARE STENWIG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(In Oslo unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** London, England.
- Algeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Argentina:** 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* ROGELIO RAFAEL TRISTANY (also accred. to Iceland).
- Australia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Austria:** 3 Riddervolds Gate; *Ambassador:* ERNST LUEGMAYER.
- Belgium:** 103c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE R. HARFORD (also accred. to Iceland).
- Botswana:** London, England.
- Brazil:** 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JAYME DE SOUZA-GOMES (also accred. to Iceland).
- Bulgaria:** 71 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* BORIS POPOV.
- Burma:** London, England.
- Burundi:** Bad Godesberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cameroon:** London, England.
- Canada:** 20 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* GEORG KINNEAR GRANDE (also accred. to Iceland).
- Central African Republic:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Ceylon:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Chile:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).
- China, People's Republic of:** 11 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* HAO TE-CHING.
- Colombia:** 27A Bygdoy allé; *Ambassador:* VICENTE LAVERDE APONTE.
- Congo Republic (Brazzaville):** Brussels, Belgium.
- Costa Rica:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cuba:** 18 Tostrups gate; *Ambassador:* RAUL PRIMELLES XENES (also accred. to Iceland).
- Cyprus:** London, England.
- Czechoslovakia:** 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* JOZEF KRIZ.
- Dahomey:** Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Denmark:** 7 Olav Kyrres gate; *Ambassador:* AAGE HESSELLUND-JENSEN.
- Ecuador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Egypt:** 1 Fritznersgate; *Ambassador:* AHMAD M. EL-MESSIRI (also accred. to Iceland).
- El Salvador:** London, England.
- Ethiopia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Finland:** Drammensveien 40; *Ambassador:* PENTTI SUOMELA (also accred. to Iceland).
- France:** 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* Count TANGUY DE COURSON DE LA VILLENEUVE.
- Gabon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- German Federal Republic:** 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* GERHARD RITZEL.
- Ghana:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Greece:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Guatemala:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy.
- Hungary:** 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* JENŐ LUGOSSY.
- Iceland:** 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* AGNAR KL. JÓNSSON (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy and Poland).
- India:** 48 Professor Dahls gate; *Ambassador:* J. K. GANJU.
- Indonesia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Iran:** 7 Tidemands gate; *Ambassador:* AHMAD EGHBAL.
- Iraq:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Ireland:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Israel:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* AVIGDOR DAGAN (also accred. to Iceland).
- Italy:** 7 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* GENNARO DE NOVELLIS (also accred. to Iceland).
- Ivory Coast:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Japan:** 3 Riddervolds gate; *Ambassador:* HISAJIRO FUJITA.
- Jordan:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Kenya:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Korea, Republic of:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Kuwait:** London, England.
- Lebanon:** London, England.
- Liberia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Libya:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Madagascar:** London, England.
- Malawi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Mexico:** 108B1, Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO SORDO SODI.
- Mongolia:** London, England.
- Morocco:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Netherlands:** 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JOOST GERARD KIST.
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Nigeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Pakistan:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Panama:** Paris, France.
- Peru:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Philippines:** London, England.
- Poland:** 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* PRZEMYSŁAW OGRODZINSKI.
- Portugal:** 89 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* MARTIN DE FARIA E MAYA (also accred. to Iceland).
- Romania:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Saudi Arabia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Senegal:** Paris, France.
- Sierra Leone:** London, England.
- Somalia:** London, England.

NORWAY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Spain: 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* JUAN DE LAS BARCENAS (also accred. to Iceland).

Sudan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Sweden: 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* RICHARD HICHENS-BERGSTRÖM.

Switzerland: 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ROY HERMANN HUNZIKER (also accred. to Iceland).

Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Turkey: 25 Kristinelundveien; *Ambassador:* CIHAD RUSDU VEYSELLI (also accred. to Iceland).

U.S.S.R.: 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* S. K. ROMANOVSKI.

United Kingdom: 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* THOMAS FRANK BRENCHLEY.

U.S.A.: 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PHILIP KINGSLAND CROWE.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.

Venezuela: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Yugoslavia: 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* DRAGO KUNC (also accred. to Iceland).

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

PARLIAMENT (THE STORTING)

President: BERNT INGVALDSEN.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (General Election September 1969)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Labour . . .	74	1,004,348	46.53
Conservative . . .	29	422,466	19.57
Centre Party . . .	20	227,354	10.53
Christian People's Party . . .	14	202,893	9.40
Liberal . . .	13	202,553	9.38

POLITICAL PARTIES

Hoyre (Conservative): Stortingsgt. 20, Oslo; f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative and personal liberty. Chair. KÅRE WILLOCH; Sec.-Gen. ERLING NORVIK; publs. forty-six press organs, including *Aftenposten*, Oslo; *Tønsbergs Blad*, Tønsberg; *Adresseavisen*, Trondheim; *Morgenavisen*, Bergen; *Drammens Tidende*, Drammen.

Senterpartiet (Centre Party): Arbeidergt. 4, Oslo; f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (*Farmers' Party*), name changed 1959. Aims at upholding democratic government, law and order, protecting the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and pursuing a policy of retrenchment in the administration. Chair. JOHN AUSTRIHEIM; Sec.-Gen. JOHN HOLM; publ. *Nationen*, Oslo.

Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People's Party): Skedsmogt. 25, Oslo 6; f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; Chair. LARS KORVALD; Sec. M. D. KRISTIANSEN; publ. *Folkets Framtid* (weekly).

Venstre (The Liberal Party): Möllergaten 16, Oslo; f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature. Chair. HELGE SEIF; Sec.-Gen. ASBJØRN LILAND; publs. *Dagbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Tidende*, Bergen; *Stavanger Aftenblad*, Stavanger; *Nidaros*, Trondheim, etc.

Arbeiderpartiet (The Labour Party): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1887. A Labour party aiming at the establishment of a Socialist community. Chair. TRYGVE BRATTELI; Vice-Chair. REIULF STEEN; Sec. RONALD BYE; publs. *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen; *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim; *Rogaland Avis*, Stavanger, etc.

Sosialistisk Folkeparti (Socialist People's Party): St. Olavsgate 27, Oslo 1; f. 1961; a party of the left formed by former members of the Labour Party; opposes nuclear weapons and the Atlantic alliance and advocates a policy of total, unilateral disarmament, neutralism and a planned socialist economy; 7,000 mems; Chair. FINN GUSTAVSEN; Sec.-Gen. PER EGGUM MAUSETH; publ. *Orientering* (weekly).

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (*The Communist Party of Norway*): Grønlandsletet 39, Oslo 1; f. 1923. The aim of the party is to overthrow capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic; Chair. REIDAR T. LARSEN; publs. *Friheten*, Oslo; *Ny Tid*, Oslo; *Arbeidet*, Bergen.

Norges Sosial-demokratiske Parti (*Norwegian Social Democratic Party*): Oslo; f. 1956. Aims to end Norwegian membership of NATO and to reduce the military budget; Chair. HARALD KVALUM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Attorney-General: LAURITZ JENSSEN DORENFELDT.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. ROLV RYSSDAL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. HANS FR. MARTINUSSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. G. M. SVERDRUP-THYGESON.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. KRISTEN SYVERTSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. HARALD MAGNE ELSTAD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. MATS STENSRUD.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Council (Forliksråd) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle, in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved, minor cases.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (Herredsrett, Byrett), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (Lag-

mannsrett or "Lagmann's" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (Høyesterett). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging an appeal case.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (Forhørsretten), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the "Lagmann's" Court. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The "Lagmann's" Court is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (Høyesterett) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished, except for certain military and treasonable offences in time of war.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 10 dioceses, 91 archdeaconries and 562 clerical districts.

The salary and pensions of clergy are fixed by law, and clergymen are economically independent of the members of their congregation.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: FRIDTJOF BIRKELI, Oslo; ALEX JOHNSON, Hamar; PER LÖNNING, Borg; DAGFINN HAUGE, Tunsberg; K. STÖYLEN, Agder; OLAV HAGESÆTHER, Stavanger; PER JUVKAM, Björgvin; T. GODAL, Nidaros; BJARNE O. WEIDER, Sør-Hålogoland; MONRAD NORDERVAL, Nord-Hålogoland.

The Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f. 1856; 25,000 mems.; Bishop Dr. OLE E. BØRGEN, Sibyllegat 18, Stockholm.

The Norwegian Baptist Church: f. 1860; 6,516 members; Gen.-Sec. KÅRE LAUVENG, Hausmannsgt. 22, Oslo 1.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Free Church: f. 1877; 19,160 mems.; Head and Chair. of Synod Rev. LEIF NILSEN, Jonas Liesgt. 13, 1700 Sarpsborg; Sec. EIGIL ABHEIM, Synod Office, Josefine gt. 5, Oslo 3.

The Norwegian Mission Covenant Church: 8,340 members.

The Roman Catholic Church: 10,000 members; Diocese of Oslo (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo; Vicariate Apostolic of Central Norway (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES RÜTH, Prinsengate 2 a 2, Trondheim; Vicariate Apostolic of North Norway (est. 1955): Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES WEMMER, Storgaten 94, Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press; newspapermen are subject like any other citizen to the penal and other laws. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare.

A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

Norway has 158 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,730,000. Of these 81 are dailies accounting for some 1,385,000 copies. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation; the average daily sells some 5,000 copies. The non-dailies mostly appear three times a week, averaging 3,000 copies.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has eight dailies (circulation 880,000) which are especially influential throughout this area, and three of these—*Aftenposten*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition.

Daily and non-daily newspapers are characterized by a high proportion of serious and informative matter such as cultural, historical and economic articles, for the newspaper profession in Norway has traditionally felt its mission to be partly educational.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no publishing chains although in 1967 the owners of *Aftenposten* bought *Verdens Gang* which was in financial difficulties. Newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties. The Labour Party and the National Trade Union Federation (LO) own and subsidize the labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, Libertos, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent.

Papers tend to have strongly marked political allegiances. The Conservative Party with 43 papers leads the circulation with 560,000 copies, followed by the Liberal and Independent Liberal Parties whose 31 papers have a 406,000 circulation, and the Labour Party with 41 daily papers and 402,000 copies. These circulation figures do not correspond closely with the percentages of votes polled by the respective parties in the 1969 elections, which were Conservative 19.4 per cent, Liberal 9.3 per cent and Labour 46.7 per cent. The chief organs of the parties are respectively, *Aftenposten*, *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*.

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers sometimes with different

political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages.

In order of circulation the most popular daily newspapers are Oslo's *Aftenposten* (morning 200,500, evening 169,100) and *Dagbladet* (107,487), the *Bergens Tidende* (80,500) at Bergen, Oslo's *Arbeiderbladet* (74,091) *Adresseavisen* (74,085) at Trondheim, and *Verdens Gang* (59,026) and Stavanger's *Aftenblad* (45,788).

The privately owned Conservative *Aftenposten* leads in prestige, having some of the standing of the U.K. *Times*. It is followed by *Arbeiderbladet* and *Dagbladet*, both having a high standard of news coverage, though the latter is more of a popular family paper. Outside the capital one should note among the serious papers *Stavanger Aftenblad* and *Bergens Tidende*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: Social-Democrat; circ. 8,000; Editor J. S. LARSEN.

Sunnmørsposten: f. 1882; Liberal; circ. 30,000; Editors DAGFINN FLEM, MAGNE FLEM.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Liberal; circ. 15,450; Editor EINAR GAUSLAA.

Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 2,905; Editor O. LIEN.

ASKIM

Övre Smaalenene: Post Box 52; f. 1902; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor BIRGIT BORGENSEN WIG.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 333; f. 1927; Labour; circ. 19,231; Editor O. R. TORVIK.

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873, 5001 Bergen; f. 1868; Liberal; circ. 80,500; Editor INGENUND FØNN.

Dagen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; circ. 12,027; Editor ARTHUR BERG.

Gula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; circ. 5,621; Editor PER HÅLAND.

Morgenavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative morning daily; circ. 9,591; Editor JACOB R. KUHNLE.

BODØ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1910; Labour; circ. 12,000; Editor LARS ODLAND.

Nordlandsposten: Box 310; f. 1862; Conservative; circ. 12,649; Editor JOH. M. ELLINGSEN.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; circ. 6,150; Editor-in-Chief JOSTEIN PEDERSEN.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: Bragernes Torv 13, Box 131; f. 1832 and 1883; Conservative daily; circ. 32,049; Dir. JAN PARMO; Editor LARS SØRENSEN.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; circ. 17,674; Editor JON VRAA.

ELVERUM

Østlendingen: f. 1901; Agrarian; circ. 17,171; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN.

FAGERNES

Valdres: P.O.B. 55, 2901 Fagernes; f. 1903; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 6,361; Editor-in-Chief HALLVARD DOKKEN.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; six times weekly; circ. 4,897; Editor-in-Chief KRISTIAN FAHLSTRÖM.

FÖRDE I SUNNFJORD

Firda: f. 1918; non-political; three times weekly; circ. 8,926; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: Social-Democrat; circ. 7,200; Editor ERLING B. KVAALE.

Fredriksstad Blad: f. 1889; Conservative; circ. 16,000; Editor ERIK SKOGSTRÖM.

GJÖVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 15,799; Editor-in-Chief LEIF SVEEN.

Samhold Velgeren: f. 1860; Agrarian; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief ARNE KIND.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; circ. approx. 8,045; Editor ODDVAR DALASTÖL.

Smaalenenes Amtstidende: Box 70; f. 1832; Conservative; circ. 3,300; Editor E. NISTAD.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: Social-Democrat; circ. 23,084; Editor KAAARE WILHELMSEN.

Nye Stiftstidende: f. 1971.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmark Dagblad: f. 1913; Social-Democrat; daily; circ. 7,300; Editor-in-Chief HALVOR BROX.

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1886; Conservative; circ. 13,000; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN.

HAUGESUND

Haugesunds Dagblad: Torggaten 4; f. 1912; Conservative; circ. 11,412; Editor KNUT BERG.

Haugesunds Avis: f. 1895; Liberal; circ. 23,200; Editor BJARNE AAGAARD STROM.

HERMANSVÆR

Sogn og Fjordane: f. 1933; Liberal; three times weekly; circ. 7,637; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS.

HÖNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: Conservative; circ. 8,367; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR RSØTE.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; circ. 3,610; Editor-in-Chief A. PEDERSEN.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: Conservative; circ. 5,064; Editor H. C. OSET.

KIRKENES

Sør-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; twice weekly; circ. 2,750; Editor-in-Chief EDVARD FLOTTEN.

KONGSBERG

Büskerud Bygdeblad/Kongsberg Tidende: f. 1957; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Laagendalsposten: U.V.; three times weekly; circ. 5,777; Editor-in-Chief EDWIN WADD.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: Social-Democrat; circ. 19,784; Editor-in-Chief EGIL TORENG.

KRISTIANSAND

Christianssands Tidende: f. 1882; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief PAUL OTTO JOHNSEN.

Fedrelandssvennen: f. 1857; Liberal; circ. 29,998; Editor JOHS. SELAND.

Sörlandet: f. 1906; Labour; circ. 6,646; Editor ODD LIEN.

KRISTIANSUND

Romdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; circ. 8,809; Editor NAR ALVER.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Social-Democrat; circ. 9,603; Editor P. C. HAUGEN.

LARVIK

Nybrott: Social-Democrat; Editor A. TUMYR.

Østlands-Posten: f. 1881; Liberal; circ. 10,000; Editor JAN L. NAESS.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 9,200; Editor JON JOHANSEN.

Gudbrandsdölen og Lillehammer Tilskuer: f. 1894; Centre Party; circ. 11,500; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG.

LILLESTRÖM

Akershus Arbeiderblad & Romerikes Blad: Social-Democrat; three times weekly; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief TOR ERLING HANSEN.

MANDAL

Lindesnes: f. 1888; Liberal; circ. 5,647; Editor-in-Chief VIKTOR NYGAARD.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1947; Labour; circ. 8,542; Editor O. HIRSTI.

MOLDE

Fylket: Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief ELIAS H. GISKE.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief O. NORBERG; circ. 7,618.

Romsdal Folkeblad: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJÖRN EIDE.

MOSS

Moss Avis: f. 1875; Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor PHILLIP RÖNNEBERG.

Moss Dagblad: Organ for Labour Party; circ. 3,700; Editor FRANK BERG.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalenenes Avis: f. 1899; circ. 5,878; Editor-in-Chief ARNE LÖKEN.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Social-Democrat; circ. 10,000; Editor AAGE ULVIK.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

Otens Tidende: Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief CARL-JØRGEN NÆSJE.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgate 51; f. 1860; Conservative; circ. morning 200,500, evening 169,100; Chief Editors H. HUITFELDT, R. LUNDE, H. VATNE.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; circ. 74,091; Editor REIDAR HIRSTI.

Dagbladet: Akersgate 49; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. daily average 107,487; Editor R. STORSLETEN.

Morgenbladet: P.O.B. 86, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1819; Independent Conservative; circ. 14,458; Editors CHR. CHRISTENSEN.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Centre Party; circ. 22,783; Editor DAGFIN VÅRVIK.

Uorges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7; f. 1889; Independent; Editor TERJE BAALSrud; circ. 14,147.

Verdens Gang: Akersgate 34; f. 1945; Independent; circ. 59,026; Editors OSKAR HASSELKNIPPE, VEGARD SLETEN, ARNE BONDE.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; circ. 20,175; Editor in chief HAAKON FRED. BREEN.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunn Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; circ. 8,700; Editor K. R. ERTSAAS.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: Conservative; circ. 11,000; Editor-in-Chief ARNE HOFFSTAD.

Vestfold Fremtid: Social-Democrat; Editor-in-Chief IVAR TOLLNES.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; four times weekly, circ. 19,000; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE.

SARPSBORG

Sarpen: f. 1854; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief E. NISTAD.

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Social-Democrat; circ. 15,446; Editor-in-Chief OLE MOE.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Social-Democrat; circ. 20,600; Editor ALF SKÅUM.

Varden: f. 1874; Conservative; circ. 22,890; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJÖRN JACOBSEN.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; circ. 10,000; Editor JON BERGSAKER.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-11; f. 1899; Labour; circ. 15,000; Editor PER BRUNVAND.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 1A; f. 1893; Liberal; circ. 45,758; Editor PER THOMSEN; Man. Dir. S. KVERNELAND.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: f. 1896; non-political; circ. 17,000; Editor BJÖRN PAULSEN.

TÖNSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; circ. 20,800; Editor SVERRE MITSEM.

Vestfold: f. 1909; Labour; circ. 15,200; Editor EINAR OLSEN.

TROMSÖ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; circ. 22,758; Editor MAGNE JØNSEN.

Tromsö: Liberal; circ. 17,274; Editors SVERRE LARSEN, KIEL LARSEN.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; circ. 74,085; Editors REIDAR STAVSETH, F. M. ÅLDSTEDT.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; circ. 21,550; Editor EIGIL GULLVÅG.

VADSÖ

Finnmarken: Social-Democrat; f. 1899; circ. 6,500; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSEN.

Voss

Horda Tidend: twice weekly; Editor J. K. RINGHEIM.

Hordaland: f. 1883; Liberal; circ. 6,000; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief OLAV SKRAM.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Aktuell: Youngstorget 2 B 11, Oslo 1; popular illustrated; circ. 56,990.

Alle Kvinner: Sehestedsgt. 4, Oslo 1; women's weekly; circ. 106,672.

Allers: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 6185, Etterstad, Oslo 6; family weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 220,835.

Den Nye: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; teenager's weekly; circ. 124,853.

Hjemmet: Kristian IV's Gt. 13, Oslo 1; family weekly; circ. 162,955.

Kvinner og Klær: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 6185, Etterstad, Oslo 6; women's weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 78,389.

NÅ: Oscars gate 53, Oslo 3; popular illustrated; circ. 54,151.

Norsk Ukeblad: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; family weekly; circ. 283,569.

Programbladet: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsonspl. 1, Oslo 3; f. 1946; radio and television weekly; circ. 124,000; Editor-in-Chief BJÖRN MARTINSEN.

Vi Menn: Sörtedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; men's weekly; circ. 105,630.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(Q. quarterly; M. monthly; F. fortnightly; W. weekly)

Aschehougs Løksikonservice: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1962; Q; international affairs and general information; circ. 12,000; Editor EIGIL TVETERÅS.

Bedriftsøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE FOSTVEDT.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, Oslo; bi-M.; literary and library; circ. 5,000; Editor ANDERS ANDREASSEN.

Bonytt: Bygdø Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; M.; architecture, interior design, design; circ. 20,000; Editor TORE GILJANE.

Bygg: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1952; monthly; civil engineering; circ. 9,400; Editor KNUt ENDRESEN.

Edda: Universitets Forlaget, Blindern, Oslo; Q.; literary; Editor Prof. EDVARD BEYER.

Elektro-Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1888; 22 issues yearly; power, lighting, electronics, automation, data-handling; circ. 10,000; Editor KNUt ENDRESEN.

European Shipbuilding: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1952; every two months; shipbuilding; Editor TERJE SONTVEDT.

NORWAY—(THE PRESS)

Farmand: Roald Amundsensgate 1, Oslo; f. 1891; W.; economic and financial; Neo-Liberal; circ. 33,000; Publishers/Editors T. J. B. HOFF, PH.D., O. J. HOFF.

Filmjournalen: Parkveien 5, Oslo 3; youth and film monthly; circ. 12,500.

Friheten: Grønlandsferet 39; f. 1940; Communist; weekly; Editor A. JØRGENSEN.

Fri Fagbevegelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Oslo; f. 1906; circ. 43,000; M.; Editor KNUT RIBU.

Internasjonal Politikk: publ. by Chr. Michelsen's Institute, Bergen, and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Bygdøy Alle 3, Oslo Dep.; Q.; international affairs; Editor HARALD MUNTHE-KAAS.

Kirke og Kultur: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1894; M. (except July and August); moral and social problems, religion, literature.

Kjemi: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1940; monthly; chemical engineering; circ. 5,100; Editors KNUT ENDRESEN, MAGNE LEIN.

Kunsten Idag: P.O.B. 218, Lysaker; f. 1946; Q.; art; Editor PER ROM.

Maskin: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1968; monthly mechanical engineering; circ. 8,600; Editors KNUT ENDRESEN, SIGURD HARTMANN.

Naturen: Bergen; Address: Editorial, University of Bergen, P.O.B. 12, 5014 Bergen; subscriptions, Universitetsforlaget, P.O.B. 307, Oslo 3-Blindern; f. 1877; 9 issues a year; natural science; Editor Dr. KNUT FÆGRI.

Norges Industri: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; F.; organ of the Norwegian Federation of Industries; Editor ARNULF INGEBRIGTSEN.

Norges Utenrikshandel: f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; bi-W.; foreign trade; Editor GUNNAR JERMAN.

Norsk Landbruk: Schweigaardsgate 34, Oslo 1; f. 1882; W.; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; circ. 19,000; Editor KAARE SINGSAAS.

Norsk Skogindustri: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; f. 1913; M.; timber, wallboard, pulp and paper; circ. 2,300; Editor ODD GJELSVIK.

Norway Exports: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Q.; export journal, also in French and German.

Norwegian Shipping News: Rådhusgaten 8, Oslo; f. 1945; F.; shipping and shipbuilding; Editor P. ØIVIND SELVIG.

Økonomisk Revue: Haakon VII's gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1916; W.; finance; circ. 2,500.

Reiseliv i Norge: H. Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1923; M.; for Norway Travel Association; circ. 3,100; Editor MÅLFRID STEENERSEN.

Samtiden: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1890; M. (except July and August); politics, literature and social problems; circ. 6,500; Editor TORKEL OPSAHL.

Socialistisk Perspektiv: Youngstourget 2, Oslo; f. 1947; M.; Labour; circ. 5,000; Editor INGE SCHEFLO.

Statøkonomisk Tidsskrift: Norges Handelshøyskole, Bergen; f. 1887; Q.; economics; circ. 1,250; Editor Prof. GERHARD STOLTZ.

Syn og Segn (Review, *Past and Present*): Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1894; 10 numbers yearly; national language; circ. 14,000; Editors BJARNE FIDJESTØL, ANDREAS SKARTVEIT.

Teknisk Ukeblad: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1854; 53 per year; industrial and technical weekly; circ. 28,300; Editor KNUT ENDRESEN.

Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeförening: Oslo; f. 1881; F.; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; circ. 8,500; Editors: Medical Scientific Section Dr. O. K. HARLEM; Organization Section Dr. ODD BJERCKE, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo 2.

Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap: Institutt for Privatrett Karl Johans gate 47, Oslo 1; f. 1888; 5 issues a year; law; circ. 2,700; Editor CARSTEN SMITH.

Vårt Blad (previously *Kooperatøren*): Revierstredet 2, Oslo; f. 1905; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 255,000; Editor NIE GULBRAANDSEN.

Vinduet (*The Window*): Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1947; literary; Q.; Editors KJELL HEGGELUND, JAN ERIK VOLD.

NEWS AGENCIES

Norsk Telegrambyrå A/S (*Norwegian News Agency*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor PER MONSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Oslo

AP (U.S.A.): Fridtjof Nansens plass 5, V. 201; Bureau Chief ERIK A. WOLD.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief M. TEPLOV.

UPI (U.S.A.): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Norsk Presseforbund (*Norwegian Press Association*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. VEGARD SLETTEN; Sec. MILL AAKRANN.

Norwegian Union of Journalists (*Norsk Journalistlag*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 1,750 mems.; circ. 2,500; Pres. TRYGVE MOE; publ. *Journalisten*.

Norwegian Newspapers Association: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists (*Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund*): Youngstorgget 2, Oslo (*see below*, affiliates of *Landsorganisasjonen i Norge*).

Oslo Journalists' Club: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PUBLISHERS

H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard): Sehestedsgat. 3, Oslo; f. 1872; Dir. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; general books, periodicals, belles-lettres, scientific and educational books and maps.

Forlagsaksjeselskapet Bedriftøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; educational and commercial.

Børsums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S: Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.

F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag (Publishers): Kongensgt. 10, Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and general.

J. W. Cappeløens Forlag A/S: Kirkegaten 15, Oslo; f. 1829; Man. Dir. HENRIK GROTH; general books, school books, popular science, fiction, maps.

N. W. Damm og Son A/S: Ø. Slottsgate 6, Oslo; f. 1843; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books; Man. N. W. and ARNE DAMM, Jr.

Dreyers Forlag: Arbiensgate 7, Oslo 2; f. 1942; Dirs. BARTHOLOMÆUS BUTENSCHÖN, HALFDAN KIELAND; general.

A/S J. W. Eide Forlag: Fosswinckelsgt. 8, 5001 Bergen; f. 1946; Man. Dir. S. FLATAKER; general.

Fabritius and Sønners Forlag: Ø. Slottsgate 25, Oslo; f. 1844; educational and general; Dir. HANS-GEORG HAUGEN.

Filadelfiaforlaget A/S: St. Olavsgt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1937; juvenile, religious and literary; Dir. KJELL RUUD.

Fonna Forlag: St. Olavspl. 1, Oslo 1; educational and literary, encyclopaedias, children's books.

John Grieg's Forlag: Vaskerelven 8, Bergen; f. 1721; Dir. ROLF MOE-NILSEN; general.

Grøndahl og Son: Munkedamsvn 35, Oslo 1; f. 1812; Prop. C. C. GRØNDAHL; Publisher FINN NYQUIST; commercial, agricultural, law, etc.; Book Department: Øvre Slottsgt. 12, Oslo 1.

Gry Forlag A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; music, religion and fiction.

Gyldendal Norsk Forlag: Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1925; BRIKT JENSEN; general.

Forlaget Land og Kirke: Ø. Slottsgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1945; religious, cultural; general.

Hennys Forlag: Hagalivei 1, Jar-Oslo; f. 1945; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; general.

Lunde & Co's Forlag, A/S: Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction.

Lutherstiftelsens Bokhandel og Forlag A/S: Akersgaten 47, Oslo; f. 1868; Dir. GUNNAR PRESTEGÅRD; religious, fiction, general.

Mittet & Co. A/S: Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; Dirs. HARALD GRAV, HANS ROSS; art publishers and wholesale stationers.

Ernst G. Mortensens Forlag: Sorkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; Man. Dir. PER R. MORTENSEN; books and periodicals.

Nasjonalforlaget A/S: Bogstadveien 8, Oslo; f. 1928; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN; fiction, history, encyclopædia, medical and pocket books.

Olaf Norli's Forlag A/S: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; educational books; Gen. Man. BIRGER HUSE.

Noregs Boklag: Bøndernes Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 8, Oslo; f. 1922; Dir. PAUL OS; modern Norwegian literature.

Det Norske Samlaget: Rosenkrantz gate 3, Oslo 1; f. 1868; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books; Dir. JOHS. AANDERAA.

Stabenfeldt Forlag: Stabenfeldthus, Box 189, Stavanger; f. 1920; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT; general.

P. F. Steenshalles Boghandels Eftg.: Karl Johansgt. 8, Oslo 1; f. 1848; Propr. BJARNE REENSKAUG; general.

Johan Grundt Tanum Forlag: Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; professional and educational books; Gen. Man. INGAR TANUM.

Tiden Norsk Forlag: Youngstorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. KOLBJÖRN FJELD; general, political and children's.

Universitetsforlaget: Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo and Bergen and various learned societies; learned and general works; University Publisher TONNES ANDENAS.

Útvarp Føroya: Bryggjubakki 12, Tórshavn, P.O.B. 128; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Norske Bokhandlerforening, Den (Assn. of Norwegian Booksellers): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1, f. 1851; Chair. ERLING TRIER; Dir. ODD GULLIKSEN; 425 mem. firms.

Norske Forleggerforening, Den (Assn. of Norwegian Publishers): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. ARTHUR HOLMESLAND; Dir. TOR ERLING STAFF; 33 mem. firms.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Norsk Rikskringkasting (*Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation*): Bj. Bjørnsøns Plass 1, Oslo; f. 1933; controls all radio and television; Dir.-Gen. HANS JACOB USTVEDT; Admin. Dir. ODD GRANLUND; Foreign Relations ANDOR BIRKELAND; Press and Inf. Officer REIDAR HUSEBY; Dir. of Progr. T. ELSTER; Tech. Dir. E. JULSRUD (Radio); Dir. of Progr. O. NES; Tech. Dir. T. NAVELSAKER (Television); publ. *Programbladet* (weekly).

RADIO

Broadcasting is a monopoly of the State, which operates two Long Wave, thirty Medium Wave, forty-three VHF transmitters and 141 relay stations. One programme is

broadcast for 125 hours per week. The foreign service broadcasts from one Medium Wave and twenty-two Short Wave transmitters.

There were 1,191,899 holders of licences in November 1971.

TELEVISION

A non-commercial State monopoly. Regular service began in August 1960. Transmissions are obtainable by about 95 per cent of the population. In S.E. Norway it is possible to receive the Swedish TV programmes. By the end of November 1971 there were 883,794 television licences held in Norway.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; r.f. = reserves and funds; m. = millions; amounts in Norwegian kroner).

BANKING

Norges Bank (*Bank of Norway*): Bankplassen 4, Oslo; f. 1816; with the exclusive right of note issue; cap. p.u. 35m.; dep. 3,772m.; Governor ERIK BROFOS; Dep. Governor KNUZ GETZ WOLD.

Andresens Bank A/S: Torvgaten 2, Oslo 1; formed 1966 by the merger of Andresens Bank and Folkebanken-Realbanken; cap. p.u. 36m.; dep. 1,095m.; Man. Dirs. OLE N. HAUGE, H. P. SCHNITLER.

Bergens Kreditbank A/S: 14-22 Vaagsalmenning Bergen, and 19 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1928; (Dec. 1971) cap. and res. 60.3m.; dep. 863m.; Gen. Man. Dir. F. HOLCK PISANI.

Bergens Privatbank: Torvalmenning 2, Bergen; f. 1855; (Jan. 1971) cap. p.u. 140m.; dep. 3,763m.; Chair. S. LINDBRAEKK; Chief Gen. Man. FINN B. HENRIKSEN.

Bergens Skillingsbank A/S: 4 Rådstuplass, Bergen; f. 1857; (Dec. 1970) cap. 5.4m.; dep. 135m.; Man. Dir. ARNE HOLM.

Bergens Sparebank: 1 Sparebankgaten, Bergen; f. 1823; (Dec. 1969) Funds 22.2m.; dep. 516m.; Man. Dir. KAARE MELAND.

Bøndernes Bank A/S: Karl Johangate, Oslo; f. 1918; (Jan. 1971) cap. p.u. 36m.; dep. 670m.; Man. Dir. VILHELM KIERULF.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse: Stortorv 7, Oslo 1; f. 1848; (Dec. 1969) cap. p.u. 98m.; dep. 2,928m.; Man. Dir. SVEN VIIG.

Fellesbanken A/S: Kirkegaten 14-16-18, Oslo; f. 1920; (Dec. 1969) cap. p.u. 84m.; dep. 1,183m.; Chair. JOH. O. ANTHONSEN; Man. Dir. VICTOR PEDERSEN.

Forretningsbanken A/S: Søndre gate 15, P.O.B. 236, N-7001 Trondheim; f. 1868 (Dec. 1970) cap. 42m.; dep. 1,023m.; Man. Dir. EINAR MATHISEN.

Kristiansands og Oplands Privatbank A/S: 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1926; (Dec. 1971) cap. 15.5m.; dep. 192.4m.; Gen. Man. T. RAVNAAS.

Norges Hypotekforening for Naeringslivet (*The Norwegian Mortgage Association for Industry and Trade*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1927; funds 48.1m.; Chair. ERLING LIND.

Norges Kreditforening for Land -og Skogbruk (*Norway Association of Credit for Agriculture and Forestry*): Karl Johansgate 45, Oslo; f. 1915; Chair. JAN E. MELLBYE; Man. EINAR GRÖSTAD.

Norsk Skibs Hypotekbank A/S: 12 Kr. Augustsgt., Oslo; f. 1906; (1962) cap. 23m.; Chair. SVEN VIIG; Man. THORLEIF BERGER.

Norske Creditbank, Den: 21 Kirkegaten, Oslo; f. 1857; (1966) cap. p.u. 100m.; Man. Dir. JOHAN MELANDER.

Oslo Handelsbank A/S: 28 Tollbodgaten, Oslo; f. 1917; (Dec. 1966) cap. 2m.; dep. 72.3m. Kr.; Man. VILHELM TVEDT.

Oslo Sparebank (*Savings Bank*): 3 Övre Slottsgt., Oslo 1; f. 1822; (Dec. 1968) cap p.u. 40m.; dep. 1,086m.; Man. ROLF BJÖRNKAU.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Norske Bankforening, Den (*Norwegian Bankers' Asscn.*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. and Chair. FINN B. HENRIKSEN (Bergens Privatbank); 44 mems.; publ. *Ökonomisk Revy* (monthly).

Sparebankforeningen i Norge (*Savings Banks Asscn.*): Boks 703, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. J. M. HAGA (Time Sparebank, Bryne); Man. Dir. HELGE ASDAHL (Oslo); 475 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Oslo Børs: Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; f. 1918; Bourse Commissioner HANS ARNESSEN.

Aalesunds Børs: Keiser Wilhelmgate 60, Aalesund; f. 1905; Royal Commissioner GEORG GARSHOL.

Bergens Børs: Olav Kyrresgate 11, Bergen; f. 1837; Chair. GERHARD SCHERMAN.

Christiansands Børs: Kristiansand (S.); f. 1837; Royal Commissioner GEORG ROSENKILDE.

Drammens Børs: Drammen; f. 1839; Royal Commissioner CHRISTIAN RESCH.

Fredrikstad Børs: Nygaardsgaten 5, Fredrikstad; f. 1921; Royal Commissioner E. SIMONSEN.

Haugesunds Børs: Haugesund; f. 1914; Royal Commissioner J. T. ODLAND.

NORWAY—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

- Kristiansunds (N.) Bors:** Kristiansund; f. 1894; Royal Commissioner PEDER TODAL.
- Stavanger Bors:** Stavanger; f. 1878; Royal Commissioner THOR S. NAESHEIM.
- Trondheim Bors:** Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; f. 1819; Royal Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

- Arendal Forsikringsselskab A/S:** P.O. No. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 5,000,000 Kr.; reserves and funds 48,290m. Kr.; Chair JENS T. THOMMESEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.
- Assuranceforeningen Skuld:** Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 246,875,710; Chair ODD GOGSTAD.
- Brago-Fram Livs- og Pensjonsforsikring A/S:** f. 1963 after merger between Brage and Fram; share cap. 207m. total cap. 103,500m.
- Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norske Sjo:** Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 15m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.
- Forsikrings-Aktieselskabet Norden:** Akersgt. 35, Oslo; f. 1867; cap. subs. 11m.; r.f. 41m.; p.u. 98.7m.; Dir. ERIK Ø. POULSSON.
- Forsikringsselskabet Viking A/S:** Toldbodgt. 27, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; r.f. 5.6m. Kr.; all branches except life; Man. Dir. PER O. KROGH; Chair. PER M. HANSSON.
- Forsikringsselskapet Norge A/S:** N. Strandgt. 3, Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.
- Idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap:** Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 809.8m. Kr.; funds 33.6m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. KAARE WEIDER.

- Livsforsikringsselskapet Gjensidige:** Karl Johansgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1847; life insurance; funds 1,100m. Kr.; Dir. K. NORMAN.
- Livsforsikringsselskapet Hygea:** Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; r.f. 802.8m.; Dir. FINN LÖVDAL.

- A/S Norske Alliance:** Prinsensgt. 26, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3,200,000 Kr.; r.f. 4,100,000 Kr.; marine, fire, miscellaneous; Man. Dir. KNUT DRAGE.

- Norske Liv:** Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 481m. Kr.; Dir. PER L'ORSA.

- Skibsassuransforeningen Unitas:** Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vikka, Oslo; f. 1951 by amalgamation of Dampskibsassuransforeningen Nora and Skibsassuransforeningen Vidar; mutual ship insurance; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBORG, Jr.

- A/S Stella Assuranceselskap:** P.O.B. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 1,642m.; Chair. JENS T. THOMMESEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

- Storebrand:** P.O.B. 1380, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 105.9m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 351.1m. Kr.; Chair. PER M. HANSSON; Man. Dir. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Foreign Man. TORE MELGARD.

- Trondhjems Forsikringsselskab A/S:** Søndregt. 14, Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 4m. Kr.; funds 2m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. REIDAR BREKKE.

- Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet:** Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1880 (amalgamated 1965 with Norsk Forsikringsselskap Æolus A/S).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

- Joint Economic Board:** Prime Minister's Office, Akersgt. 42, Oslo; f. 1965 as a joint organ for the exchange of information and views on Norway's main economic problems; meets quarterly; Board of 25 mems. from the Government, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers' and Trade organizations, including five from science and research; Chair. The Prime Minister.

EXPORT COUNCIL

- Export Council of Norway:** Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Oslo Handelskammer (Oslo Chamber of Commerce):** Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; Dir. TORE B. LAURITZEN.
- Bergens Handelskammer (Bergen Chamber of Commerce):** Olav Kyrresgt. 11, Bergen; Pres. JAN H. FASMER; Sec. GERHARD SCHERMAN.
- Haugesunds Handelskammer (Haugesund Chamber of Commerce):** Haraldsgt. 165, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.
- Trondheim Handelskammer (Trondheim Chamber of Commerce):** Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKOV.
- Arendal Handelsforening (Arendal Commercial Association):** Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.
- Drammens Handelsstands Forening (Drammen Commercial Association):** Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

- Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (Haugesund Commercial Association):** Strandgt. 178, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

- Kristiansands Handelskammer (Kristiansand Chamber of Commerce):** Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

- Skien Handelsstands og Industriforening (Skien Commercial and Industrial Association):** Postboks 302, Skien.

- Stavanger Handelsforening (Stavanger Commercial Association):** Kongsgt. 10, Stavanger.

- Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (Tromsø Commercial Association):** Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Norges Industriforbund (Fed. of Norwegian Industries):** Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. HARALD THORNE-HOLST; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry to which are affiliated the industrial groups listed below.

- Norges Handelsstands Forbund (Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.):** Drammensvn. 30, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. P. PETERSSON; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 81 local commercial associations, 57 national branch organizations and 4 national group organizations; publ. *Naeringsrevyen*.

- Norges Skogeierforbund (The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation):** Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo 1; f. 1913; 56,000 mems.; aims to promote the economical and technical

interests of the forest owners, a general forest policy in the interests of private ownership and co-operation between the affiliated associations; Pres. ANDERS B. WERP; Man. Dir. IVAR AAVATSMARK; publ. *Skogeieren* (The Forest Owner); monthly; circ. 55,500.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (*Norwegian Employers' Confederation*): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. KAARE N. SELVIG; Deputy Man. Dirs. VILHELM DAHL, LARS AARVIG; 8,700 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1966); it includes 51 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (bi-weekly).

Norske Håndverks- og Industribedrifters Forbund (*The Norwegian Federation of Enterprises in Handicraft and Small-Scale Industries*): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian master-craftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 10,000 mems.; Pres. OLA FROST, Trondheim; Man. Dir. EIVIND HALLE; publ. *Håndverk og Industri* (monthly).

Studieselskapet for Norsk Industri (*Norwegian Industries Development Asscn.*): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; central organization for technical information service in Norway.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (*Asscn. of the Mines*): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. BJORN BJORNSTAD; Sec. BJORN R. PAASCHE.

Cellulosefabrikkenes Felleskontor (*Norwegian Cellulose Association*): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo; f. 1890; Chair. BIRGER B. RASNUSSEN; Sec. MISS O. LENAES; 13 mems.

Konfeksjonsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (*Nat. Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): Madsrud Allé 27, Oslo; f. 1914; Pres. PER WILLARS NIELSEN; Man. Dir. ARNE RØNNING; 96 mems.

De Norske Sildolje- og Sildemelfabrikkers Landforening (*Asscn. of Norwegian Producers of Herring Oil and Meal*): Youngstorgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (*Asscn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

Margarinfabrikkens Landsforening (*Margarine Makers' Association*): Prinsengt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. GREGARD HEJE; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 29 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landsforening (*Federation of Engineering Industries*): Osears gt. 20, Oslo 3; f. 1889; Pres. FRANTZ MJELLEN; Admin. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 375 mems. with 75,000 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkenes Landsforening (*Nat. Asscn. of Norwegian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages*): Teatergt. 17 II, Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. KR. WELHAVEN; 90 mems.

Norske Fiskeredskapsfabrikanter Forening (*Norwegian Fishing Tackle Manufacturers' Asscn.*): Oslo; f. 1904; Pres. M. STØMSHEIM, Oslo; Vice-Pres. A. JOHANNESSEN, Kristiansund N.; Man. M. STØMSHEIM, Oslo; 17 mems.

Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landsforening, De (*Canners' Asscn.*): Stavanger; f. 1917; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.

Norske Papirfabrikanter Felleskontor, De (*Norwegian Papermakers' Asscn.*): Drammensveien 30, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. K. G. CHRISTOFFERSEN; Man. Dir. E. JENSEN; 38 mems.

Norske Såpefabrikkers Landsforening (*Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Asscn.*): Klengenbergt. 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Sec. HALFDAN BØHN; 19 mems.

Norske Skofabrikkers Landssammenslutning (*Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. EINAR STENHAUG; Dir. REIDAR BJELKE; 19 mems.

Norske Sukkervarefabrikkers Forening, De (*Confectionery Manufacturers' Asscn.*): Incognito Terrasse 3B, Oslo 2; f. 1909; Pres. ERLING KIELLAND; Sec. ULF ANDERSEN; 12 mems.

Norske Wallboardfabrikkers Forening (*Norwegian Wall-board Producers' Asscn.*): Drammensvn. 8, Oslo 2.

Tekstilfabrikkenes Forening (*Asscn. of Textile Manufacturers*): Prinsensgate 2, IV, Oslo 1; f. 1898.

Tobaksfabrikkernes Landsforening av 1901 (*Nat. Asscn. of Tobacco Manufacturers*): Fr. Nansens plass 9 VIII, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. ASBJØRN ASBJØRNSEN Jr.; Sec-Gen. INGAR STENRUD; 8 mems.

Trelastbrukenes Felleskontor (*Timber Trade Fed. of Norway*): Rådhusgaten 7B, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. ODD LANGMOEN; Man. ERLING L. JOHANSEN; 157 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO) (*Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions*): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. TOR ASPENGREN; Vice-Pres. ODD HØYDAHL; Sees. LIV BUCK, LEIF HARALDSETH, TOR HALVORSEN; Treas. EINAR STRAND; 600,000 mems., in 40 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (*Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists*): Youngstorgt. 2, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. SIMEN KR. HANGAARD; 461 mems.

Bekleddningsarbeiderforbundet (*Union of Clothing Textile and Shoe Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. FINN NILSEN; 24,800 mems.

Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbundet (*Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1; Oslo 5; Pres. ERVIND STRØMMEN; 10,500 mems.

Norges Handels- og Kontorfunksjonærs Forbund (*Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 41,904 mems.

Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund (*Norwegian Union of General Workers*): Möllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 28,029 mems.

Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. ERLING JOHANSEN; 15,500 mems.

Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer (*Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. FRITZ W. HANNESTAD; 8,895 mems.

Norsk Grafiskforbund (*Norwegian Graphical Union*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. December 1966 by the merger of the Unions of Typographers (f. 1882), Bookbinders and Stationery Workers (f. 1898) and Lithographers (f. 1901); Pres. REIDAR LANGÅS; 13,800 mems.

Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. KÅRE DALBERG; mems. 1,077.

Norsk Jern og Metallarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1891; Pres. LEIF SKAU; 90,953 mems.

NORWAY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Norsk Jernbaneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. EGIL HALVORSEN; 17,444 mems.

Norsk Kommuneforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 81,000 mems.

Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1893; Pres. O. ANFINSEN; 1,900 mems.; publ. *Lokomotivmands Tidende*.

Norsk Murerforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Storgt. 23c, Oslo 1; f. 1900; Pres. LORANG KRISTIANSEN; 4,500 mems.

Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Torggt. 17, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 29,689 mems.

Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; Pres. OLAV BRATLIE; 17,846 mems.

Norsk Sjømannsforbund (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. OLAF KARLING; 32,000 mems.

Norsk Skinn og Lærarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Hide and Leather Workers*): Arbeidersam-

funnets pl. 1, Oslo 5; f. 1909; Pres. WIKTOR REMME; 1,070 mems.

Norsk Skog og Lantarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. KLAUS KJELSRUD; 15,600 mems.

Norsk Tjenestemannslag (*Norwegian National Union of Professional Workers and Civil Servants*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. THV. KARLSEN; 24,790 mems.

Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. HENRY NICOLAYSEN; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. E. ERIKSEN; 5,700 mems.

Telefolkenes Fellesforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. HARALD FONDEVIK; 10,700 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landsforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Kirkegt. 4, Oslo; f. 1906; Chair. PEDER SÖILAND; Dir., Gen. Man. KNUT MOE; 408,000 mems.; 753 affiliated societies.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. EDVARD HEIBERG.

Total length of line operated by Norwegian State Railways is 4,242 km., of which 2,440 km. has been electrified.

There are six other railway companies operating 51 km. of standard gauge, and 67.5 km. of narrow gauge track.

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Selwensengate 3-5, Oslo.

There are 72,261 km. of public roads in Norway, 24,241 km. of which are national roads and 79 km. modern motorway (1970).

MOTORING ORGANIZATIONS

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklub (*Royal Norwegian Automobile Club*): Parkv. 68, Oslo; f. 1907; 18,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSCAR BADE; publ. *Motorliv* (monthly).

Norsk Motor Klubb (*Norwegian Motor Sport Club*) Bygdø Alle 12, III, Oslo 2; f. 1916; Sec.-Gen. LEIF H. HENRICHSEN; mems. 6,000; publs. *Motoravisen*, *Motorsports-håndboken*.

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,177 vessels totalling over 19 million gross tons in Dec. 1970.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Anders Jahre: Sandefjord; shipping firm; total tonnage 2,283,200 d.w.t. and one whaler catcher of 728 g.r.t.;

Man. Dir. ANDERS JAHRE; Co-Dirs. JØRGEN JAHRE, BJØRN BETTUM.

Bachko & Co.: Dronningens gate 7, Trondheim; f. 1872; goods service and regular services agents; routes: W. Norway-Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Swansea, Grangemouth, Aberdeen, New York; total tonnage 37,000 d.w.t. Dir. FR. BACHKE.

Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Bradbenken 1, Bergen; f. 1851; total tonnage 117,300 d.w.t.; passenger mail, goods services; *passenger services*: Bergen-Newcastle, Bergen-Amsterdam, Bergen-Cuxhaven, express coastal route (Norwegian coast), Spitzbergen route; *cargo services*: West Norway to Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Newcastle, Weston Point, Swansea, Newport; Norwegian Coast; partners in *Norwegian South America Line* (routes between Scandinavia and South America); Man. Dir. CHR. STOCKINGER.

Signal Bergesen: Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger 4001; Owner CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 2 tankers, 2 cargo vessels and 5 L.P.G. carriers; total gross tonnage 156,517.

Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.: Berghus, Drammensveien 106, Oslo 2; Partners SIGVAL BERGESEN d.y., J. E. JACOBSEN; 15 tankers and 7 bulk carriers; total tonnage 2,928,313 d.w.t.

Bruusgaard Kiosteruds Skipsakjeselskap: Drammen; f. 1909; total tonnage 192,769 d.w.t.; tramp and liner service in the Far East; Dirs. R. ROSE-ANDERSEN, EINAR BRUUSGAARD, KNUT A. WANG.

A/S Thor Dahl: Sandefjord; f. 1887; total tonnage 947,213 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, Jr.

Brødr. Dall A/S: Storkaia 8, Kristiansund, N.; f. 1852; shipping, forwarding and insurance agents, travel bureau and tanking station; Man. Dir. WILLIAM DALL.

Fearnley & Eger: P.O.B. 355, Oslo; f. 1869; total tonnage 25 vessels of 931,366 d.w.t.; routes from U.S.A. to Venezuela, to and from Far East and West Africa; from Norway and Sweden to France and Spain; Partners: NILS ASTRUP, DAGFINN PAUST, THOMAS ASTRUP, NILS J. ASTRUP, Jnr.; Dirs. ARNE KILDAHL, FRANTS G. GILL, E. KRISTEN-JOHANSEN, HARALD SALVESEN, KNUT S. EIDE.

Gas Traders Ltd: P.O.B. 44, Ankerbygget, 4001 Stavanger; 7 fully ref. LPG carriers; d.w.t. 80,570; Gen.-Man. F. YOUNG-HALVORSEN.

H. Heitmann & Son A/S: Prinsensgt. 3A, Oslo; f. 1865; forwarding agents and shipbrokers; Dirs. P. M. HEITMANN, JAN HEITMANN, JOHS MADSEN, E. H. CHILDS.

Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S: Drammensvn. 88B, Oslo; Mans. P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON; 4 m.v., 1 fruit carrier, 5 bulk carriers, 7 m.t.; total tonnage 491,570 d.w.t.

Leif Hoegh & Co. A/S: Parkveien 55, Oslo 2; Pres. LEIF HØEGH; 18 cargo liners, 1 tanker, 6 OBO vessels, 1 OO vessel, 3 gas tankers, 1 solvent tanker, 8 car/bulk ships, 4 car carriers; total tonnage 1,656,966.

B. Holter-Sørensen & Co.: Haakon VII gt. 9, Oslo 1; f. 1920; goods service, bulk and dry cargo tramp; total tonnage 93,000 d.w.t.; Man. Dirs. B. HOLTER SØRENSEN, FINN GJERULL, P. HOLTER-SØRENSEN.

A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S: P.O.B. 108, 1324 Lysaker; f. 1869; tankers, cargo and bulk services; regular services: U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa; total tonnage 340,134 d.w.t.; Dirs. A. FREDRIK KLAVENESS, DAG KLAVENESS, CHR. BLOM, KRISTIAN HANSEN, ANTON F. KLAVENESS.

Klosters Rederi A/S: Haakon VII gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924; four cruise passenger liners 15,000 g.r.t. in Caribbean. one Ro-Ro Trailership, 500 g.r.t.; Mans. MOGENS WIIG KLOSTER, KNUT ØSTSTEIN KLOSTER.

Knut Knutsen O.A.S.: Møllerveien 6, Haugesund; **Knutsen Line:** regular service North Pacific-Hong Kong-Manila-Singapore-Malaysia-Western Australia and return via Singapore-Malaysia-Hong Kong-Japan; fast cargo liners with reefer space and tankers and reefer cargo ships; 324,562 gross tons.

P. Meyer: Kronprinsesse Märthasplass 1, Oslo 1; 13 motor ships, 2 motor tankers, 2 OBO carriers, 3 LPG carriers, total tonnage 403,266 tons; service every 7 days between Antwerp-Rotterdam-Bremen-Hamburg-Philadelphia-New York; Man. Dirs. SVEN F. MEYER, PER F. MEYER, HANS OTTO MEYER, PETER MEYER.

J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S: Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. A/S Aurland); f. 1912; co-owners of *Norwegian-S. America Line* (Scandinavia-S. America), tramps, tankers and cargo services; total tonnage 464,725 d.w.t.; Man. Dirs. EINAR ENGELSEN, Jnr. TRYGVE FASNER MÖLLER.

Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab Det: Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast, Norway-Grimsby, Norway-Hamburg; also worldwide tank and tramp trade; total tonnage 106,410 d.w.; Man. Dir. ROLF HEILEMANN.

Norske Amerikalinje A/s, Den: Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1910; passenger, mail, goods services; total tonnage

155,971 g.r.t.; routes Norway-New York, Scandinavia-Canada, Scandinavia-Continent-Great Britain, E. Africa-Madagascar; Board of Dirs. LEIF HØEGH, IVAR LYKKE, HALFDAN KUHNLE, THV. L. MOE; Man. Dir. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN.

Norske Syd-Amerika Linje, Den: Oslo, P.O.B. 316; f. 1913; goods service; routes Norway, Denmark, Baltic, Brazil, River Plate (via Portugal and Canary Islands); total tonnage 51,000 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. ERLING SOLEM.

Fred. Olsen & Co.: Fred. Olsensgt. 2, Oslo; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Oslo-Newcastle, Kristiansand-Harwich, Kristiansand-Amsterdam, Kristiansand - Hirtshals, East Norway-Hamburg, Rhine Ports, Delfzijl, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Rouen, London, Grangemouth; Pacific Coast-Great Britain, Continent, Norway, Canary Islands-London, Canary Islands-Continent, Norway, London, Antwerp-Western and Eastern Mediterranean; 51 vessels; tonnage 1,100,000 d.w. t.; Dir. FRED OLSEN.

Olsen & Ugelstad: Fr. Stangsgt. 22, Oslo; f. 1915; services between European and Great Lake ports (U.S.A. and Canada); 283,894 gross tons; Owners: ROLF UGELSTAD, TRYGVE UGELSTAD, KRISTOFFER OLSEN.

Søndenfjelds-Norske Dampskibsselskab, Det: 1 Prinsensgt., Oslo; f. 1854; cargo services; routes: Hamburg-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo., Bremen-Halden-Kristiansand and Oslo, Oslo-Skiensfjord-Finland (and Baltic Sea); Man. Dir. WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

J. B. Stang: Rådhusgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1900; regular liner service, Bristol Channel-Norway.

Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab, Det: Stavanger; f. 1855; 16,400 gross reg. tons; mail, passenger and cargo services along Norwegian coast; cargo services between West Norway, Sweden, Baltic ports and Finland; Man. Dir. ERLING AANENSEN.

Thor Thoresens Line: Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo; services between East Norway and western British ports.

Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S: Bergen; f. 1905; 500,000 d.w.t.; *Westfal-Larsen Line* (Pacific-South America run); Dirs. P. SCHUMANN OLSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM, H. P. WESTFAL-LARSEN.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen: Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 62 ships totalling 885,993 gross tons; regular fast freight-reefer-mail and passenger services between Europe and U.S.A., Mexico, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Japan; also U.S.A.-Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East; Partners: NIELS WERRING, TOM WILHELMSEN, NIELS WERRING, Jnr., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.

H. M. Wrangell & Co. A/S: P.O.B. 441/443 Haugesund; f. 1880; ship owners; total tonnage 147,420 d.w.t.; Dirs. WALDEMAR WRANGELL, LARS MELING.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Nordisk Skibsrederforening (Northern Shipowners' Federation): Rådhusgaten 25, Oslo; f. 1889; Pres. LARS USTERUD-SVENDSEN; Vice-Pres. HANS CHR. HENRIKSEN; Gen. Man. PER GRAM.

Norsk Skibsmæglerforbund (Norwegian Shipbrokers' Assn.): Fr. Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. OVE LIND; Sec. KNUT ASKVIG; 260 mems.

Skibsfartens Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Shipping Federation): Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. DAG KLAVENESS; Man. Dir. H. J. DARRE HIRSCH.

NORWAY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Det Norske Veritas: Grenseveien 92, Oslo 6; f. 1864; Chair. Gen. GEORG VON ERPECOM; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Norske Luftfartsselskap A/S, Det (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. JOHAN NERDRUM. Partner in Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). See under Sweden.

Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S. (S.A.F.E.): Ruseløkkvn. 26, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Farsund-Stavanger Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Røros-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen - Ålesund - Trondheim - Bodø - Tromsø, Oslo-Kristiansund, Oslo-Molde; Pres. LUDV. G. BRAATHEN.

A/S. Fred Olsens Flyselskap (*Fred Olsen Air Transport Ltd.*): Oslo Airport; f. 1946; charter and contract operator; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Vice-Pres. K. T. RØED.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Wergelandsvn. 7, Oslo; f. 1934; amphibious aircraft, feeder lines, taxi and ambulance services in North Norway; charter service, air survey, regional and town planning; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Man. Dir. PER BERGSLAND.

Norsk Polar Navigasjon A/S: P.O.B. 914, Trondheim; f. 1958; privately owned company, 360 shareholders; Dir. EINER S. PEDERSEN; Gen. Man. KASPAR ANDRESEN.

Eighteen international airlines also serve Oslo airport.

TOURISM

Norway Travel Association. f. 1903; Information agency only; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahls gate 1, Oslo 1; Pres. of Council NILS K. HANDAL; Chair. HANS H. RØER; Dir. J. MUUSFALCK.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 19 Bosveldweg, Brussels 18.

Denmark: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Copenhagen Ø.

France: 10 rue Aubert, Paris 9e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Skandinavia Haus, Kl. Johannisstrasse 10, 2 Hamburg 11.

Italy: Via Veneto 116, 00187 Rome.

Netherlands: Leidsestraat 74, Amsterdam C.

Sweden/Finland: Strandvägen 113, S-11527 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Münsterhof 14, 8001-Zürich.

United Kingdom: 20 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. KOLBJØRN RØD.

Oslo Travel Association: Information office; Rosenkrantzgate 28, Oslo; Head Office: Rådhusgt. 19; f. 1929; Tourist Manager, Oslo, ALFHILD HOVDAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Department of Cultural Relations of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo 1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nationalteatret (*National Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1899; Dir. ARILD BRINCHMANN.

Det Norske Teatret (*The Norwegian Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Den National Scene (*The National Stage*): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. KNUT THOMASSEN.

Riksteatret (*State Travelling Theatre*): Sørkedalsv. 106, Oslo 3; f. 1949; Dir. EIVIND HJELMVEIT.

Den Norske Opera (*The Norwegian Opera*): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. ODD GRØNER-HEGGE.

Den Norske Ballett (*The Norwegian Ballet*): Oslo; f. 1966; Dir. SONIA AROVA.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (*Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra*): Tollbugt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. MILTIADES CARIDIS; Man. ALV RASMUSSEN.

Musikelskabet Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (*Harmonien Music Society*): Engen 15, 5000 Bergen; f. 1765; Conductors KARSTEN ANDERSEN, SVERRE BERGH; Dir. OVE RASMUS MØLLER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A boiling heavy water reactor in Halden started operation in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and a German Industrial Group under the auspices of OECD.

Norwegian Atomic Energy Council: Secretariat, P.O.B. 40, 2007 Kjeller; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE (acting); Excc. Sec. KNUT GUSSGARD.

Institutt for Atomenergi—IFA (*Atomic Energy Institute*): P.O.B. 40, Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FYNN LIED; Man. Dir. VIKING O. ERIKSEN; Asst. Dirs. N. G. AAMODT, H. AGER-HANSEN; National institute for applied nuclear research with emphasis on power reactor technology, reactor fuel technology, process control and instrumentation, nuclear safety, isotope technology, process chemistry, basic physics; publ. *Kjeller Reports*.

Co-operation. Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitetet i Bergen: Bergen; 623 teachers, 5,790 students.

Universitetet i Oslo: Oslo; 1,240 teachers, 14,000 students.

Norges Tekniske Høgskole: Trondheim; 356 teachers, 3,516 students.

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Situated in Eastern Europe the Polish People's Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate in the western region, but to the east it is of the continental type with hot summers and severe winters. Most of the population is Roman Catholic but there are 13 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The flag carries two horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw.

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Józef Cyrankiewicz led a Communist-dominated government elected in 1947, with Władysław Gomułka as deputy premier. As the control of the Communists increased and allegiance to the Soviet Union strengthened, Gomułka was dismissed. The most important members of the Government at this time were Hilary Minc, the economic planner, and Konstanty Rokossowski, a marshal in the Soviet army. The Government's strict control eased slightly with the death of Stalin, but no significant change was felt until 1956, when "bread riots", started by the industrial workers of Poznań, brought a political crisis which resulted in Gomułka's return to office. Soviet intervention was resisted by the new leaders and a period of liberalization followed in which control of the army was given to Poles, the secret police lost much of its power, political prisoners were rehabilitated, the collectivization of agriculture was stopped, censorship was eased and freedom of movement was restored. This period of relaxation was followed by a tightening of control, although Poland remained more liberal than most other members of the Communist bloc.

The steady improvement in foreign relations reached a peak in December 1970 when a treaty was signed with West Germany as a step towards the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Federal Republic now recognizes Poland's western frontier. Later in the same month "bread riots" again broke out in three Baltic towns, sparked off by a sudden increase in food prices and by a feeling of dissatisfaction with economic affairs generally. The situation led to the resignation of several leading members of the Government, including Gomułka, who was succeeded as First Secretary of the Workers' Party by Edward Gierek. The latter was seen to strengthen his position in 1971 with several government reshuffles, and by giving priority to raising living standards and involving the working class in economic management.

Government

The supreme legislative organ is the Sejm (Parliament), a unicameral body elected by all citizens of 18 years and

over for a four-year term. From its number the Sejm elects the 15 members of the Council of State, the President of which is the Head of State. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. Also responsible to the Sejm is the Supreme Board of Control, an independent body examining and controlling the legality, efficiency and usefulness of general legislation and administration.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Aid Treaty (the Warsaw Pact). Military service lasts for two years in the Army and Air Force, and for three years in the Navy. The strength of the armed forces is 265,000 comprising Army 190,000, Navy 20,000, Air Force 55,000. There are also 65,000 security and border troops. Defence expenditure in 1970 totalled 35,300m. zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Poland is one of the world's leading agricultural nations. Although co-operative and state farms exist, 86 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands. In 1967 the government embarked on an agricultural reform designed to consolidate small inefficient parcels of land and to buy small farms from private owners. Livestock production is important, and meat and meat products such as ham, bacon, sausage, etc. make significant contributions to Polish exports. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, sugar beet and potatoes. Polish farming provides about 8 per cent of European agricultural production. Industry is publicly owned, private industry accounting for less than 1 per cent of total production. Poland is one of the world's richest countries in copper and sulphur deposits, and there are also deposits of natural gas. Coal output was 140 million tons in 1970, of which 28.8 million tons were exported. Poland ranks among the world's leading ten shipbuilding nations and is the fourth largest exporter of ships. Other important industries are textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. Chief exports are raw and processed materials, machinery and plant, and foodstuffs.

Many of the targets of the 1966-70 Five-Year Plan were not achieved. This Plan aimed to increase industrial production by more than 40 per cent, raise the standard of living, modernize economic structure and expand foreign trade. The national income rose 3.5 per cent in 1969 instead of 5 per cent as planned, and agricultural production dropped by 4.7 per cent. The riots of December 1970 were provoked by increases in food prices designed to cut the heavy spending on food and make more available for export. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan, drawn up during the latter part of 1970, aims at concentrating industrial effort on increasing exports and satisfying the home market. With management of the economy more in the hands of the working class, industrial production is planned to increase by nearly 50 per cent over the five-year period, while real incomes should rise by 18 per cent. Results for the first part of 1971 show significant improvements.

POLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). About 60 per cent of Poland's foreign trade is with Eastern Europe and about 30 per cent with the Soviet Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. There are nearly 27,000 km. of railways, 3,872 km. of which are electrified. There are about 70,000 km. of main roads in Poland and more than 4,600 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and international services to the Middle East and throughout Europe. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. A merchant fleet of 250 ships with a total tonnage of over 1,800,000 tons has services to Great Britain, the Middle East, South America, the Far East and Scandinavia.

Social Welfare

The Polish social welfare system is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Locally the system is administered by the Health and Social Welfare Departments of the Presidiums of the People's Councils. Medical care and treatment is provided free of charge to all workers. Over the past few years great efforts have been made to offer a universal free health service to all citizens who need medical attention, and it is hoped that in the near future this plan will be fulfilled. Health services for pregnant women have improved; now women in Poland may successfully combine work with motherhood, as they receive maternity leave with full pay, free time for nursing, and free medical care. Social relief benefits are available to all who are in need. These benefits take the form of either cash payments, goods or services. Cash payments are paid to invalids, old people without retirement pay, recently released prisoners, those suffering from ill-health who are unable to work, or any person who is unable to provide for himself. Benefits in kind are supplied to the needy; these take the form of food, clothing, fuel, medicine, dressings, etc. The Polish Red Cross organizes and carries out the care of the sick at home and general home assistance to those who are incapacitated through ill-health, etc. Alimony is organized by the Polish Committee of Social Relief in conjunction with the League of Women. Pensions are organized and managed by the Union of Pensioners, Invalids and Retired Persons. Special houses for social relief are a basic part of the Polish social welfare system. These include homes for pensioners and the aged, homes for blind people, for the mentally deficient, and for those suffering from chronic disease. Many voluntary social organizations contribute to the system in addition to those already mentioned. These include the Union of War Invalids, the Polish Union of the Blind, the Polish Union of the Deaf and Dumb and the Polish Scouting Union.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. Before the age of 7, children may attend crèches (*żłobki*) and kindergartens (*przedszkola*); however, there are not enough of this type of school to meet the demand. Basic schooling begins at 7 years of age when a child enters the eight-year school (*szkola podsta-*

wowa). Curricula are uniform throughout Poland and prepared with a view to continuity between each level. There is a small number of private schools run under state supervision. On completing his compulsory education at the eight-year school the child is free to go to work. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and more than 78 per cent of pupils continue their studies. Of these, 75 per cent go to vocational and technical schools (*technika zawodowa*), or to basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły*). The latter kind, organized by both the government and by work establishments, provide three-year courses consisting of three days theoretical and three days practical training per week, and in addition some general education is given. Those leaving the basic vocational school generally go straight into industry, agriculture, etc. Vocational technical schools provide five-year courses of general education and vocational training together, and can lead to qualifications for entering higher educational establishments. The remaining 25 per cent of children who leave the eight-year school to continue with their education enter general secondary schools (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), where four-year courses lead to college or university entrance. Here, as in vocational technical schools, the student may receive his leaving certificate (*Matura*). There are 74 higher educational establishments in Poland, including eight universities and nine technical universities. Total investments in education for the period 1966-70 were expected to exceed 8,700m. zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains eight hotels and 226 hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 1,888,800 foreign tourists in 1970, showing a ten-fold increase during the previous decade.

Sport

Sport in Poland is directed by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and every sport discipline has its own union. The most popular sports are football, boxing, and gliding. In 1969 these unions had a total membership of 3,430,000.

Public Holidays

1972: April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day), June 10 (Corpus Christi), July 22 (Polish National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Zloty divided into 100 Groszy. Notes: Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10.

Coins: Zlotys 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Official exchange rate: 9.54 Zlotys = £1 sterling

3.68 Zlotys = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 57.25 Zlotys = £1 sterling

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FORESTS	POPULATION (December 1970)
312,677 sq. km.	150,879 sq. km.	42,172 sq. km.	85,461 sq. km.	32,605,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000) (July 1969)

Warsaw	1,309	Szczecin	337.4
Łódź	762	Katowice	303.7
Cracow	585	Bydgoszcz	281
Wrocław	524	Lublin	236.3
Poznań	470	Zabrze	197.3
Gdańsk	364.6	Bytom	187.1

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION
('000)

	1960	1969	1970
Repatriation to Poland	1.7	1.0	0.8
Emigration	24.1	22.5	10.3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	16.3	7.5	7.8
1968 . .	16.2	8.0	7.6
1969 . .	16.3	8.3	8.1
1970 . .	16.6	8.5	8.1

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

	1969	1970
Agriculture and Forestry	744	758
Industry	4,006	4,072
Building	1,008	1,005
Transport and Communications	911	933
Trading	872	880
Local Government and Administration	344	359
Science, Culture and Education	721	746
Public Health and Social Welfare	437	452
Others	468	472

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰ 00 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 00 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg./hectare)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	1,886.4	1,964.9	1,985.2	4,670	4,710	4,608	24.8	24.0	23.2
Rye . . .	4,300	4,173.9	3,413.0	8,520	8,166	5,433	19.8	19.6	15.9
Barley . . .	634.3	758.8	924.1	1,494	1,948	2,149	23.6	25.7	23.3
Sugar Beet . .	414.1	409.5	408.3	14,800	11,321	12,742	357	276	312
Potatoes . . .	2,747.3	2,718.4	2,732.2	50,817	44,935	50,301	185	165	184

LIVESTOCK
(⁰00)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses . . .	2,643	2,673	2,633.3	2,585.2
Cattle . . .	10,768	10,940	11,048.9	10,843.5
Pigs . . .	14,233	13,911	14,356.5	13,446.1
Sheep . . .	3,321	3,328	3,238.6	3,199.2

FORESTRY
(⁰00 cu. metres)

	1968	1969	1970
Gross Forestry Production (Total) . . .	20,751.6	20,794.1	20,919.2
Coniferous and Broadleaved Roundwood . .	18,107.9	18,072.9	18,282.9
Broadleaved Roundwood . . .	3,159.0	3,319.2	3,259.7

FISHING

	1968	1969	1970
Sea Fish . . . (⁰ 00 metric tons)	385.5	386.8	451.3
of which:			
Cod . . . (" " ")	154.4	145.8	126.3
Herrings . . . (" " ")	124.4	98.1	114.7

MINING

	1968	1969	1970
Coal . . . (million metric tons)	129	135	140
Lignite . . . (" " ")	26.9	30.9	32.8
Crude Petroleum . . . ('000 " ")	475	439	424
Iron Ore . . . (" " ")	3,050	2,821	2,554
Crude Zinc-Lead Ores . . . (" " ")	3,003	3,221	3,583
Natural Gas . . . (million cu. metres)	2,558	3,922	5,182

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1968	1969	1970
Petrol, incl. Synthetic	('000 metric tons)	1,481	1,499	1,623
Combustible Oil	(" " ")	1,688	1,941	2,211
Pig Iron	(" " ")	6,840	7,028	7,296
Crude Steel	(" " ")	11,007	11,291	11,795
Coke	(" " ")	15,700	16,200	16,500
Rolled Steel Products	(" " ")	7,327	7,655	8,136
Heavy Current Cables	('000 km.)	65.1	67.4	74.5
Machine Tools	('000 metric tons)	56.7	60.4	60.5
Industrial Machinery	(" " ")	330.5	353.3	373.7
Motor Cars	(units)	40,400	50,200	67,900
Lorries	(" " ")	35,100	40,700	40,000
Tractors	(" " ")	37,041	46,106	41,005
Radio Sets	(" " ")	787,000	892,000	987,000
Television Sets	(" " ")	560,000	600,000	616,000
Sulphuric Acid	('000 metric tons)	1,314	1,516	1,901
Calcinated Soda	(" " ")	637	641	657
Caustic Soda	(" " ")	307	324	326
Cement	(" " ")	11,593	11,830	12,180
Cellulose	(" " ")	461	464	470
Paper	(" " ")	681	701	772
Soap	(" " ")	87.3	83.6	75.9
Cotton Textiles	(million metres)	835	846	881
Woollen Textiles	(" " ")	94.5	99	99
Leather Footwear	(million pairs)	63.2	68.5	68.3
Electric Power	(GWh)	55.5	60.1	64.5

FINANCE

1 zloty = 100 groszy.

9.54 zlotys = £1 sterling; 3.68 zlotys = U.S. \$1.

100 zlotys = £10.48 sterling = U.S. \$27.17 = 22.11 Soviet roubles.

BUDGET

('000 million zlotys)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
Nationalized Enterprises	286.2	314.6	National Economy	178.2	181.0
Other Enterprises	10.8	10.6	Social and Cultural Services	89.1	91.4
Public Taxation	23.5	24.9	Defence	33.5	35.7
Social Insurance	19.8	20.8	Administration	17.5	17.5
Loans	5.0	6.4	Debt Servicing	25.7	52.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	357.6	389.6	TOTAL	351.5	379.3

Currency in Circulation: 58,644 million zlotys (December 1970).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million zlotys)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	8,289	9,361.2	9,976	10,579	11,412.4	12,838.6	14,430.1
Exports	8,385.7	8,911.4	9,088	10,106	11,431.2	12,566.1	14,190.5

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

COMMODITY	1968	1969	1970
Crude Oil ('000 metric tons)	5,582	6,510	7,011
Oil Products (" " ")	2,535	2,397	2,417
Iron Ore (" " ")	11,106	11,575	11,843
Manganese Ore (" " ")	351	394	389
Rubber and Synthetic Rubber (" " ")	76.3	82.7	88.5
Cotton (" " ")	156	132	150
Hides (" " ")	41.2	35.0	42.1
Tobacco (" " ")	5.5	3.9	3.5
Fertilizers (" " ")	3,397	3,859	4,408
Wheat (" " ")	1,068	1,181	1,099
Barley (" " ")	545	375	1,093
Oil Seeds (" " ")	14.6	32.0	19.1
Edible Oils and Fats (" " ")	129	132	120
Leather Footwear ('000 pairs)	3,116	3,101	3,131

EXPORTS

COMMODITY	1968	1969	1970
Hard Coal ('000 metric tons)	26,000	26,400	28,800
Lignite (" " ")	4,002	4,381	3,972
Coke (" " ")	2,410	2,324	2,284
Metal Products (" " ")	1,223	1,262	1,464
Zinc and Zinc Sheets (" " ")	92.9	102.9	100.7
Caustic and Calcinated Soda (" " ")	243	223	189
Cement (" " ")	225	58	56.7
Refined Sugar (" " ")	648	302	306
Meat and Meat Products (" " ")	176	176	157
Sawn Wood (Coniferous) ('000 cu. metres)	720	710	807
Cotton Fabrics (million metres)	143.8	147.9	107.4
Eggs (millions)	327	448	403
Ships and Boats ('000 d.w.t.)	339	421	402
Railway Freight Cars (number)	4,771	5,077	4,879
Passenger Coaches (")	357	306	295

COUNTRIES

(million exchange zlotys)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Austria	203.5	219.2	246.8	162.3	168.4	232.3
Czechoslovakia	914.3	978.9	1,241.5	982.1	1,082.0	1,059.0
Finland	81.4	132.8	124.6	87.7	101.0	140.9
France	368.3	376.9	352.1	164.3	191.9	239.5
Federal Republic of Germany	471.5	504.9	574.9	471.1	509.5	750.0
German Democratic Republic	1,185.0	1,280.1	1,598.6	916.7	1,111.4	1,313.9
Hungary	390.6	466.4	554.1	441.4	460.0	572.3
Romania	230.0	240.9	285.9	230.7	264.2	316.2
Sweden	145.9	152.1	150.8	140.5	175.7	207.5
United Kingdom	699.6	735.8	763.6	588.3	554.1	608.7
U.S.S.R.	4,042.7	4,800.9	5,445.1	4,168.4	4,485.7	5,003.3
Yugoslavia	160.2	210.3	241.9	207.7	253.2	263.4
Canada	63.7	32.7	45.2	51.9	49.5	50.3
U.S.A.	192.7	196.2	233.0	340.1	368.3	371.9
China, People's Republic	124.9	93.4	97.6	98.5	73.5	105.2

POLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1960	1968	1969	1970
Number of Visitors	184,000*	1,712,700	1,974,900	1,888,800

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(^{'000})

	1960*	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	2.6	34.0	47.7	53.9
Czechoslovakia	51.8	467.5	643.0	489.2
German Democratic Republic	37.5	525.6	542.6	539.1
Hungary	10.0	116.0	115.5	131.7
Romania	1.2	19.3	24.6	20.7
U.S.S.R.	22.9	278.4	319.2	335.5
Yugoslavia	2.6	42.2	32.9	34.1
Other Socialist Countries	1.4	4.0	6.7	5.4
France	9.4	33.6	34.5	38.1
German Federal Republic	11.4	22.9	25.7	36.3
Italy	7.3	27.2	27.0	27.9
United Kingdom	1.6	32.0	34.2	29.5
U.S.A.	10.8	20.6	24.2	27.9
Rest of the World	12.4	78.7	84.4	119.6

* Not including transit traffic.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	35,869.7	37,035.1	36,891.3
Ton-kilometres	92,636.5	95,024.7	99,261.5

SHIPPING

		1968	1969	1970
Vessels Entered	(^{'000} net reg. tons)	14,578	14,618	15,645
Goods Loaded and Unloaded	(^{'000} metric tons)	32,349	32,856	36,344
Merchant Fleet	(gross tonnage)	1,191,182	1,261,193	1,318,900

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES (at year end)

	1969	1970
Cars	423,011	479,400
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,736,595	1,789,400
Trucks	244,911	259,900
Tractors (in agriculture)	185,958	213,624

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969	1970
Number of passengers (^{'000})	773.8	856.3	958.6
Passenger-kms. (million)	477.4	535.5	610.3
Freight ton-kms. (million)	12.02	14.54	17.23

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Radio Licences	5,598,000	5,649,000	5,658,000
Television Subscribers	3,389,000	3,828,000	4,215,000
Daily Newspapers	54	54	55
Telephone Subscribers	957,694	1,013,933	1,070,000
Book Titles	10,306	10,445	10,987
Daily Newspaper Circulation	7,808,000	8,054,000	8,313,000

EDUCATION

	1970-71		
	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS ('000)	STUDENTS ('000)
Primary	26,126	211.5	5,257.0
Secondary	858	17.5	401.3
Technical, Art and Vocational	9,726	63.6	1,710.7
Higher	85	31.9	330.8

Source: *Rocznik Statystyczny*, published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

Political Structure

Article 1—(1) The Polish People's Republic is a State of People's Democracy.

(2) In the Polish People's Republic, the power belongs to the working people of town and country.

Article 2—(1) The working people wield State power through their representatives elected to the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic and to the People's Councils on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

(2) The people's representatives in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and in the People's Councils, are responsible to their constituents and may be recalled by them.

Article 3—The Polish People's Republic:

(1) safeguards the achievements of the Polish working people of town and country and protects their power and freedom against forces hostile to the people;

(2) secures the development and continuous growth of the productive forces of the country by industrialization and through elimination of economic, technical and cultural backwardness;

(3) organizes a planned economy based on enterprises constituting social property;

(4) limits, ousts and abolishes those classes of society which live by exploiting the workers and peasants;

(5) ensures a continual rise in the welfare, health and cultural level of the people;

(6) secures an all-round development of national culture.

Article 4—(1) The laws of the Polish People's Republic express the interests and the will of the working people.

(2) Strict adherence to the laws of the Polish People's Republic is the fundamental duty of every organ of the State and of every citizen.

(3) The functioning of all organs of State power and administration is based on the rule of law.

Article 5—All organs of State power and administration are supported in their work by the conscious and active co-operation of the people, and they are bound:

(1) to account to the nation for their work;

(2) to examine carefully and take into consideration, in accordance with existing legislation, reasonable proposals, complaints and wishes of the citizens;

(3) to explain to the working people the chief aims and guiding principles of the policy of the people's authority in the diverse fields of State, economic and cultural activity.

Article 6—The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the Polish nation and its security and peace.

Social and Economic Structure

Article 7—(1) The Polish People's Republic, on the basis of socialised means of production, trade, communications and credit, develops the economic and cultural life of the country in accordance with the National Economic Plan, and, in particular, through the expansion of Socialist State industry, which is the decisive factor in the transformation of social and economic relations.

(2) The State has the monopoly of foreign trade.

(3) The principal aim of the planned economic policy of the Polish People's Republic is the constant development

of the productive forces of the country, the continuous raising of the standard of living of the working people and the consolidation of the power, defence strength and independence of the country.

Article 8—The national wealth—that is, the mineral deposits, waters, State forests, mines, roads, rail, water and air transport, means of communication, banks, State industrial establishments, State farms and State machinery centres, State commercial enterprises and communal enterprises and utilities—is subject to the special care and protection of the State and of all citizens.

Article 9—(1) The Polish People's Republic strengthens in a planned way the economic union between town and country, founded on brotherly co-operation between workers and peasants.

(2) For this purpose, the Polish People's Republic secures a continuous increase in the production of State industry, serving to meet the all-round needs of the rural population both as producers and consumers; at the same time planning the constant growth of production of agricultural commodities, supplying industry with raw materials and the urban population with foodstuffs.

Article 10—(1) The Polish People's Republic protects the individual farms of working peasants and assists them in order to protect them against capitalist exploitation, to increase production, raise the technical level of agriculture, and improve their welfare.

(2) The Polish People's Republic gives special support and all-round aid to co-operative farms set up, on the principle of voluntary membership, as forms of collective economy. By applying methods of efficient collective cultivation and mechanised work, collective farming enables the working peasants to reach a turning point in production and contributes to the complete elimination of exploitation in the countryside and to a rapid and considerable rise in its welfare and culture.

(3) The main forms of State support and help for co-operative farms are State machine stations which make possible the application of modern techniques, and State credits on easy terms.

Article 11—The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement in town and country and gives it every help in the fulfilment of its tasks. It also extends special care and protection to co-operative property as constituting social property.

Article 12—The Polish People's Republic recognises and protects, on the basis of existing legislation, individual property and the right to inherit land, buildings and other means of production belonging to peasants, craftsmen and persons engaged in domestic handicrafts.

Article 13—The Polish People's Republic guarantees to citizens full protection of personal property and the right to inherit it.

Article 14—(1) Work is the right and the duty of, and a matter of honour for every citizen. By their work, by the observance of work discipline, by work competition and the perfecting of methods of work, the working people of town and country increase the strength of the country, raise the level of well-being of the nation and hasten the full realisation of the socialist system.

(2) Work champions enjoy the respect of the whole nation.

(3) The Polish People's Republic puts into practice, to an increasing degree, the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

Article 15—(1) The highest organ of State authority is the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) The Sejm, which is the highest representative of the will of the working people of town and country, gives form to the sovereign rights of the nation.

(3) The Sejm passes laws and exercises control over the work of other organs of State authority and administration.

Article 16—(1) Deputies to the Sejm are elected by citizens in constituencies, in the proportion of one Deputy to 60,000 inhabitants.

(2) The validity of the election of a Deputy is confirmed by the Sejm.

(3) A Deputy may neither be brought before a Court, nor arrested, without the consent of the Sejm, and when the Sejm is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

Article 17—(1) The Sejm meets in sessions. The Council of State convokes a session of the Sejm at least twice a year. Likewise, on a written motion by one-third of the total number of Deputies, the Council of State is bound to convoke a session.

(2) The first session of a newly-elected Sejm must be convoked within a period of one month from the date of the elections.

Article 18—(1) The Sejm elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Committees.

(2) The Chairman or his deputy presides over the debates and supervises the course of the work of the Sejm.

(3) The debates of the Sejm are open to the public. The Sejm may vote the holding of a secret session if this be required in the interests of the State.

(4) The order of work of the Sejm, the kind and number of committees, are defined by rules of procedure adopted by the Sejm.

Article 19—(1) The Sejm adopts the national economic plans for a period of several years.

(2) The Sejm adopts every year the State budget.

Article 20—(1) The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies.

(2) Laws passed by the Sejm are signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of State. Orders for the promulgation of laws contained in the *Journal of Laws* are issued by the President of the Council of State.

Article 21—The Sejm may appoint a Committee to examine a specified matter. The terms of reference and procedure of the Committee are established by the Sejm.

Article 22—The Chairman of the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers are bound to answer, within seven days, a question put by a Deputy.

Article 23—(1) The Sejm is elected for a term of four years.

(2) The decision to hold elections to the Sejm is adopted by the Council of State not later than one month before the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the polling day to be fixed on a day free from work within two months after the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm.

Article 24—(1) At its first sitting, the Sejm elects a Council of State composed of the President of the Council of State, four Deputy Presidents, the Secretary of the Council of State, and nine Members.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman may be elected to the Council of State as Deputy Presidents or as Members.

(3) After the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the Council of State acts until the election of a Council of State by the newly-elected Sejm.

Article 25—(1) The following functions are vested in the Council of State:

- (i) the ordering of elections to the Sejm;
- (ii) the convocation of sessions of the Sejm;

- (iii) the establishment of universally binding interpretation of laws;
 - (iv) the issuing of decrees with the force of law;
 - (v) the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives of the Polish People's Republic in other States;
 - (vi) the acceptance of letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other States accredited to the Council of State;
 - (vii) the ratification and denouncing of international treaties;
 - (viii) the appointment to civilian and military posts specified by law;
 - (ix) the awarding of orders, decorations and titles of honour;
 - (x) the exercise of the right to grant pardon;
 - (xi) the exercise of other functions vested in the Council of State by the Constitution or assigned to it by special laws.
- (2) The Council of State is accountable to the Sejm for all its activities.
- (3) The Council of State acts as a body.
- (4) The Council of State is represented by the President or his deputy.

Article 26—(1) In the intervals between the sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State submits the decrees to the Sejm at its next session for approval.

(2) Decrees issued by the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and its Secretary. Decrees are published in the *Journal of Laws* by order of the President of the Council of State.

Article 27—(1) The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils. The specific powers of the Council of State in this matter are determined by law.

Article 28—(1) A declaration concerning a state of war can be issued only in the event of armed aggression having been committed against the Polish People's Republic, or if, in pursuance of international agreements, the necessity should arise of common defence against aggression. Such a declaration is voted by the Sejm or, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State may introduce martial law in parts or in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic should this be required by considerations of the defence or security of the State. For the same reasons, the Council of State may proclaim partial or general mobilization.

Article 28a—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the economic, financial and organisational-administrative activities of the central and local organs of State administration, and of units subordinate to them, as regards lawfulness, efficiency, propriety and fair dealing.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control may also supervise State-aided and municipally-aided bodies and institutions, and non-socialised economic units, as regards the targets set them by the State, and in other cases as established by statute.

Article 28b—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is subordinate to the Sejm.

(2) The Council of State supervises the Supreme Board of Control within the framework established by statute.

Article 28c—(1) The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and dismissed by the Sejm.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control operates as a collegiate body, within the framework established by statute.

(3) The organisation and mode of activity of the Supreme Board of Control are established by statute.

Article 28d—The Supreme Board of Control shall annually submit to the Sejm its comments on the execution of the State Budget and the national economic plan, and make recommendations as regards the vote of acceptance.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

Article 29—(1) The Sejm appoints and recalls the Government of the Polish People's Republic—the Council of Ministers or its individual members.

(2) In the intervals between sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of State submits its decisions for approval to the Sejm at its next session.

Article 30—(1) The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible and accounts to the Sejm for its work, and if the Sejm is not in session, to the Council of State.

Article 31—The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presides, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and Committees specified by law, carrying out the functions of the supreme organs of State administration.

Article 32—The Council of Ministers:

(1) co-ordinates the activities of Ministries and other organs under its jurisdiction and gives directives as to their work;

(2) adopts yearly and submits to the Sejm the Budget estimates, adopts and submits to the Sejm the draft of the national economic plan for a period of several years;

(3) adopts the yearly national economic plans;

(4) ensures the execution of laws;

(5) supervises the execution of the budget and the national economic plan;

(6) presents to the Sejm an annual report on the execution of the State budget;

(7) ensures the protection of public order, of the interests of State and of the rights of citizens;

(8) issues regulations, adopts decisions and supervises their execution, in pursuance of laws and in order to put them into effect;

(9) exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with other States;

(10) exercises general guidance regarding the defence strength of the country and the organisation of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, and establishes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service;

(11) directs the work of the Presidia of the People's Councils.

Article 33—(1) Ministers direct specified branches of State administration. The powers and duties of Ministers are determined by law.

(2) Ministers issue orders and ordinances in pursuance of laws and for their execution.

(3) The Council of Ministers may rescind an order or ordinance issued by a Minister.

The Local Organs of State Authority

Article 34—(1) The organs of State authority in rural districts, urban districts, towns, boroughs of larger towns, sub-county areas, and voivodships, are the People's Councils.

(2) The People's Councils are elected by the population for a term of three years.

Article 35—The People's Councils express the will of the working people and develop their creative initiative and activity in order to increase the strength, prosperity and culture of the nation.

Article 36—The People's Councils strengthen the links between the State authority and the working people of town and country, drawing increasing numbers of the working people to participate in governing the State.

Article 37—Within their scope, the People's Councils direct economic, social and cultural activities by linking local requirements with the general tasks of the State.

Article 38—The People's Councils take constant care of the everyday needs and interests of the population, combat any manifestations of an arbitrary or bureaucratic attitude towards citizens, carry out and promote social control over the activities of offices, enterprises, establishments and institutions.

Article 39—The People's Councils are in charge of the maintenance of public order and watch over the observance of the people's rule of law, protect social property, safeguard the rights of citizens and co-operate in adding to the defence strength of the State.

Article 40—The People's Councils make full use of all local resources and possibilities for all-round economic and cultural development of the area, for satisfying to an increasing degree the needs of the population as regards supply and services, as well as for the expansion of institutions and establishments in the field of public services, education, culture, hygiene and sport.

Article 41—The People's Councils adopt local economic plans and local budgets.

Article 42—(1) People's Councils meet in sessions.

(2) The Presidia elected by the People's Councils are their executive and administrative organs.

(3) The Presidium of a People's Council is responsible to the People's Council by which it has been elected and to the Presidium of the People's Council at a higher level.

Article 43—The People's Councils appoint committees for different spheres of their activity. The committees of People's Councils maintain constant and close links with the population, mobilise it for co-operation in implementing the Council's tasks, exercise social control on behalf of the Council and submit proposals to the Council and its organs.

Article 44—(1) A People's Council rescinds the decision of a People's Council at a lower level or of its Presidium, if this decision is in conflict with the law or incompatible with the basic line of the policy of the State.

(2) The Presidium of a People's Council may suspend the execution of a decision of a People's Council at a lower level and submit the case for decision at the next meeting of its own People's Council.

Article 45—The details of composition as well as terms of reference of and the mode of working of People's Councils and their organs are established by law.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 46—(1) The administration of justice in the Polish People's Republic is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts, and Special Courts.

(2) The structure and competence of and procedure in the Courts are laid down by laws.

Article 47—The Courts pronounce judgment in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 48—The Courts are custodians of the structure of the Polish People's Republic, they protect the achievements of the Polish working people, safeguard the people's

rule of law, social property and the rights of citizens, and punish offenders.

Article 49—Except in cases specified by law, people's assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment.

Article 50—(1) Judges and people's assessors are elected.
(2) The procedure of electing and the term of office of judges and assessors of Voivodship and District Courts are established by law.

(3) The procedure of appointment of judges of special Courts is established by law.

Article 51—(1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the activity of all other Courts.

(2) The scope and procedure of exercising supervision by the Supreme Court is established by law.

(3) The Supreme Court or its individual members are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Article 52—Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 53—(1) Cases in all courts of the Polish People's Republic are heard in public. The law may specify exceptions to this principle.

(2) The accused is guaranteed the right to a defence counsel, either of his own choice or appointed by the Court.

Article 54—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic safeguards the people's rule of law, watches over the protection of social property and ensures that the rights of citizens be respected.

(2) In particular, the Public Prosecutor-General supervises the prosecution of offences endangering the system, security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The scope of the Public Prosecutor-General is established by law.

Article 55—(1) The Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

(2) The mode of appointing and of recalling Public Prosecutors, subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General, as well as the principles of organisation and procedure of organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are established by law.

(3) The Public Prosecutor-General accounts to the Council of State for the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Article 56—The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are subordinate to the Public Prosecutor-General of the Polish People's Republic and in the execution of their duties are independent of local organs.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 57—The Polish People's Republic, by consolidating and multiplying the gains of the working people, strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens.

Article 58—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work; that is, the right to employment paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done.

(2) The right to work is ensured by the social ownership of the basic means of production; the development of a social and co-operative system in the countryside, free from exploitation by the planned growth of productive forces; by the elimination of sources of economic crises; and by the abolition of unemployment.

Article 59—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to rest and leisure.

(2) The right to rest and leisure is assured to manual and professional workers by the reduction of working hours by law and by annual holidays with pay.

(3) The organization of workers' holiday schemes, the development of excursions, of health resorts, sports facilities, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, parks and other leisure time facilities, create possibilities for healthy and cultural relaxation for an increasing number of working people of town and country.

Article 60—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to health protection and to aid in the event of sickness or unfitness for work.

(2) This right is being put into effect on an increasing scale through:

- (i) the development of social insurance for manual and office workers to cover sickness, old age and incapacity for work;
- (ii) the development of the State-organized protection of the health of the population, the expansion of sanitary services and the raising of the health standards in town and country.

Article 61—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to education.

(2) This right is ensured on an increasing scale by:

- (i) universal, free and compulsory basic schools, and the elimination of illiteracy;
- (ii) a constant development of secondary schools providing general or vocational education and of schools of university level;
- (iii) the help of the State in raising the skill of citizens employed in industrial establishments and other places of employment in town and country;
- (iv) a scheme of State scholarships, the development of hostels, boarding schools and students' hostels as well as other forms of material aid for the children or workers, working peasants and professional workers.

Article 62—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from cultural achievements and the right to participate in the development of national culture.

(2) The right is ensured on an increasing scale by developing and making accessible to the working people of town and country, books and press, radio, cinemas, theatres, museums and exhibitions, houses of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms; by a universal fostering and promoting of the cultural creative ability of the people and by the development of creative talents.

Article 63—The Polish People's Republic fosters the all-round development of science, based on the achievements of the most advanced thought of mankind and of progressive thought in Poland—of science in the service of the nation.

Article 64—The Polish People's Republic takes care of the development of the Arts and Letters which express the needs and aspirations of the nation and which are in accord with the best progressive traditions of Polish creative thought.

Article 65—The Polish People's Republic extends special protection to the creative intelligentsia—to those working in the fields of science, education, literature and art, as well as to pioneers of technical progress, to rationalizers and inventors.

Article 66—(1) Women in the Polish People's Republic have equal rights with men in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life.

(2) The rights of women are guaranteed by:

- (i) equal rights with men to work and pay according to the principle, "equal pay for equal work", the right to rest and leisure, to social insurance, to education, to honours and decorations, to hold public posts;

- (ii) mother-and-child care, protection of expectant mothers, paid holidays during the period before and after confinement, the development of a network of maternity homes, crèches and kindergartens, the extension of a network of establishments for services and for communal feeding.

Article 67—Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 68—The Polish People's Republic pays especially careful attention to the education of youth and guarantees the widest possibilities for development.

Article 69—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic, irrespective of nationality, race or religion, enjoy equal rights in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. Infringement of this principle by any direct or indirect granting of privileges or restriction of rights on account of nationality, race or religion, is subject to punishment.

(2) The spreading of hatred or contempt, the provocation of disputes, or the humiliation of man on account of national, racial or religious differences, are forbidden.

Article 70—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens. The Church and other religious bodies may freely exercise their religious functions. It is forbidden to prevent citizens from taking part in religious activities or rites. It is also forbidden to coerce anybody to participate in religious activities or rites.

(2) The Church is separated from the State. The principles of the relationship between Church and State as well as the legal and patrimonial position of religious bodies are determined by laws.

(3) The abuse of freedom of conscience and religion for purposes endangering the interests of the Polish People's Republic is punishable.

Article 71—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

(2) The granting to working people and their organisations of the use of printing shops, stocks of paper, public buildings and halls, means of communication, the radio, and other indispensable material means, serves to put this freedom into effect.

Article 72—(1) In order to promote the political, social, economic and cultural activity of the working people of town and country, the Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the right to unite in public organizations.

(2) Political organizations, trade unions, associations of working peasants, co-operative associations, youth, women's, sports and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific associations, as well as other social organizations of the working people, unite the citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life.

(3) The setting up of and participation in associations whose aims or activities are directed against the political and social structure or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are forbidden.

Article 73—(1) Citizens have the right to approach all organs of the State with complaints and grievances.

(2) Complaints and grievances of citizens shall be examined and settled in a speedy and just manner. Those guilty of protraction or of displaying a soulless and bureaucratic attitude towards the complaints and grievances of citizens will be held responsible.

Article 74—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the inviolability of the person. The citizen may be deprived of his freedom only in cases specified by the law. A detained person shall be set free unless within forty-eight hours from the moment of his detention a

warrant of arrest issued by the Court or Public Prosecutor has been handed to him.

(2) The law protects the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence. Search of the home is permissible only in cases specified by law.

(3) Property may be confiscated only in cases determined by law, by virtue of a final judgment by the Court.

Article 75—The Polish People's Republic grants asylum to citizens of foreign countries persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for struggling for social progress, for activity in defence of peace, for fighting for national liberation or for scientific activity.

Article 76—It is the duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws, to maintain socialist labour discipline, to respect the rules of social intercourse and to discharge conscientiously their duties towards the State.

Article 77—(1) It is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic to safeguard and to strengthen social property, which is the unshakable foundation of the development of the State and the source of the wealth and might of the country.

(2) Persons who commit sabotage or economic subversion or who otherwise encroach on social property, are punished with all the severity of the law.

Article 78—(1) To defend the country is the most sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) Military service is an honourable patriotic duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 79—(1) Vigilance against the enemies of the nation and the diligent guarding of State secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) High treason—espionage, subverting the armed forces, desertion to the enemy—is punished with the severity of the law as the gravest of crimes.

Principles of Electoral Law

Article 80—Elections to the Sejm and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct, and carried out by secret ballot.

Article 81—Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, nationality and race, religion,

education, length of residence, social origin, profession, or property, has the right to vote.

Article 82—Every citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, is eligible to be elected to People's Councils, and every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one is eligible to be elected to the Sejm.

Article 83—Women have electoral rights on equal terms with men.

Article 84—Citizens serving in the Army have electoral rights on equal terms with civilians.

Article 85—Persons of unsound mind as well as persons deprived of public rights by a decision of the Court do not have electoral rights.

Article 86—Candidates to the Sejm and candidates to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organisations uniting citizens in town and country.

Article 87—It is the duty of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils to report to the electors on their work and on the activity of the body to which they have been elected.

Article 88—The procedure for nomination of candidates and for holding elections as well as the procedure for the recall of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils are established by law.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

Article 89—(1) The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field.

(2) The colours of the Polish People's Republic are white and red.

(3) The details are established by law.

Article 90—The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw, the city embodying the heroic traditions of the Polish nation.

Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 91—The Constitution may be amended only by a law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes, not less than half the total number of Deputies being present.

Article 28 has been twice amended (1954 and 1957).

THE GOVERNMENT

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ.

Vice-Presidents: STANISŁAW GUCWA, MIECZYSLAW KLIMASZEWSKI, ZYGMUNT MOSKWA.

Secretary: LUDOMIR STASIAK.

Members: KONSTANTY DĄBROWSKI, FRANCISZEK GESING, STEFAN IGNAR, WITOLD JAROSIŃSKI, JAN KACZMAREK, Mrs. EUGENIA KRASSOWSKA, MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHAŁSKI, BOLESŁAW PIASECKI, RYSZARD STRZELECKI, HENRYK SZAFRAŃSKI, JERZY ZIĘTEK.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1972)

Chairman: PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ.

Deputy Chairmen: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, FRANCISZEK KAIM, WINCENTY KRAŚKO, JAN MITRĘGA, EUGENIUSZ SZYR, ZDZISŁAW TOMAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: STEFAN OLSZOWSKI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of National Defence: General WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Minister of Finance: STEFAN JĘDRYCHOWSKI.

Minister of Mining and Power: JAN MITRĘGA.

Minister of Heavy Industry: WŁODZIMIERZ LEJCZAK.

Minister of the Machine Industry: TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK.

Minister of Internal Trade: EDWARD SZNAJDER.

Minister of Culture and Art: STANISŁAW WROŃSKI.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: JERZY POPKO.

Minister of Education and Higher Schools: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Minister of Communications: EDWARD KOWALCZYK.

Minister of Transport: MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD.

Minister of Chemical Industry: JERZY OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of Light Industry: TADEUSZ KUNICKI.

Minister of the Food Industry: EMIL KOŁODZIEJ.

Minister of Agriculture: JÓZEF OKUNIEWSKI.

Minister of Justice: WŁODZIMIERZ BERUTOWICZ.

Minister of Shipping: JERZY SZOPA.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: JAN KOSTRZEWSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: WIESŁAW OCIEPKA.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry: AŁOJZY KARKOSZKA.

Minister of Municipal Economy: ZDZISŁAW DROZD.

Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning: MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI.

Chairman of the Committee for Labour and Wages: MICHAŁ KRUKOWSKI.

Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology: JAN KACZMAREK.

Chairman of the Committee for Small-Scale Industry and Handicraft: JERZY KUŚIAK.

Press Spokesman for the Government: WŁODZIMIERZ JANIUREK.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY

Members: EDWARD GIEREK, EDWARD BABIUCH, HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI, MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI, PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ, WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, FRANCISZEK SZLACHCIC, JAN SZYDLAK, JÓZEF TEJCHMA.

Deputy Members: KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, ZDZISŁAW GRUDZIŃ, STANISŁAW KANIA, JÓZEF KĘPA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND

(In Warsaw unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Obrońców 33; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AMIN ETEMADI.**Albania:** Słoneczna 15; *Charge d'Affaires a.i.:* SABA HASA.**Algeria:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Argentina:** Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* LEON SANTIAGO DE LA LASTRA.**Austria:** Jurijska 8; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES PROKSCH.**Belgium:** Senatorska 38/40; *Ambassador:* J. FRANS HERPIN.**Bolivia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Brazil:** Rudawska 2; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO TEIXEIRA VALLADÃO.**Bulgaria:** Al. Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Burma:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Canada:** Matejki 1/5; *Ambassador:* JOHN ALEXANDER MCCORDICK.**Central African Republic:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Ceylon:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Chile:** Świętokrzyska 36; *Ambassador:* RICARDO TARUDO DACCARETT.**China, People's Republic:** Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* YAO KUANG.**Cuba:** Jana Paska 21; *Ambassador:* JORGE BOLANOS SUAREZ.**Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Czechoslovakia:** Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK PENC.**Denmark:** Starościeńska 5; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HOLTEN-EGGERT.**Egypt:** Al. Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* AMIN MAHMOUD SAMY.**Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Finland:** Chocimska 6; *Ambassador:* OSMO LENNART ORKOMIES.**France:** Piękna 1; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN JORDAN.**German Democratic Republic:** Al. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF ROSSMEISL.**Ghana:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Greece:** Chocimska 7; *Ambassador:* EUSTACHE VERGIS.**Guinea:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.**Hungary:** Szopena 2; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF NÉMETH.**Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.**India:** Niegolewskiego 16; *Ambassador:* KANWAR NATWAR SINGH.**Indonesia:** Niegolewskiego 14; *Ambassador:* TEUKU MOHAMED HADI THAJER.**Iran:** Raszyńska 54; *Ambassador:* FEREDOUN DIBA.**Iraq:** Kazimierzowska 14; *Ambassador:* TAHIA MAHMOUD AL QAYSI.**Italy:** Plac Dąbrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO TASSONI ESTENSE DE CASTELAVECHIO.**Japan:** Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* KENJIRO CHIKARAISHI.**Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Khmer Republic:** Hotel Bristol, Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44; *Ambassador:* ING JUDETH.**Korea:** Al. Ujazdowskie 14; *Ambassador:* KIM HI SOUN.**Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Lebanon:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Libya:** Prague, Czechoslovakia.**Luxembourg:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Mexico:** Marszałkowska 77/79; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO NAVARRETE TEJERO.**Mongolia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* DUNDŽMAA-GIJN DORDŽGOTOW.**Morocco:** Narbutta 19A; *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDESSLAM ARRAKI (also accredited to Czechoslovakia).**Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Netherlands:** Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* HERMAN HAGENAAER.**Nigeria:** Szpitalna 6; *Ambassador:* SOJI WILLIAMS (also accredited to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia).**Norway:** Szopena 2A; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.**Peru:** Wrońskiego 9; *Ambassador:* JOSE DE LA PUENTE RADBILL.**Romania:** Szopena 10; *Ambassador:* MIHAI MARIN.**Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sudan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Sweden:** Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* CLAES IVAR HJALMAR EDMUND WOLLIN.**Switzerland:** Al. Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* PASCAL FROCHAUX.**Syria:** Al. Niepodległości 161; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Tanzania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Tunisia:** Świętokrzyska 36/18; *Ambassador:* M'HAMED ESSAIFI.**Turkey:** Malczewskiego 32; *Ambassador:* OZDEMIR BENLER.**U.S.S.R.:** Błędowska 49; *Ambassador:* STANISLAV PILOTOVICH.**United Kingdom:** Al. Róż 1; *Ambassador:* JOHN NICHOLAS HENDERSON.**U.S.A.:** Al. Ujazdowskie 29/31; *Ambassador:* WALTER J. STOESEL, Jr.**Uruguay:** Krakowskie Przedmieście 14; *Ambassador:* HORACIO HERRERA MÉNDEZ.**Venezuela:** Al. Jerozolimskie 101/7; *Ambassador:* IGNACIO SILVA SUAREZ.**Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic:** Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* LE TRANG.**Vietnam, Provisional People's Republic of (South):** Myśliwiecka 14; *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN TU (also accredited to Yugoslavia).**Yugoslavia:** Al. Ujazdowskie 23-25; *Ambassador:* VLADO MALESKI.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic) and Zambia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Sejm: Unicameral and elected every four years. At the General Election of June 1st, 1969, the 460 seats were distributed as follows: Polish United Workers' Party 255, United Peasants' Party 117, Democratic Party 39, Non-party 49. The latest election was held on March 19th, 1972.

Marshal of the Sejm: DYZMA GAŁAJ.

Vice-Marshals: Mrs. HALINA SKIBNIEWSKA, ANDRZEJ BENESZ, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Polish United Workers' Party (*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza—PZPR*): Nowy Świat 6, Warsaw; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; in 1971 there were 2,296,000 members and candidates; 255 deputies; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. EDWARD GIEREK; Secs. EDWARD BABIUCH, KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, STANISŁAW KANIA, STANISŁAW KOWALCZYK, JERZY ŁUKASZEWICZ, FRANCISZEK SZLACHCIC, JAN SZYDLAK, JÓZEF TEJCHMA; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly).

United Peasants' Party (*Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe—ZSL*): 4 Grzybowska, Warsaw; formed 1949 by a union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party; based on the principles of the worker-peasant alliance, working in co-operation with the PZPR in common development programmes; 421,000 mems. (1971); 117 deputies; Chair. of Supreme Executive of the Party STANISŁAW GUCWA; publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wieś Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny*, *Wieści* (weeklies).

Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Demokratyczne*): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1939; Pres. of Central Cttee. ZYGMUNT MOSKWA; Deputy Pres. ANDRZEJ BENESZ, JÓZEF PIKORSKI; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen; 89,704 mems. (June 1971); Chair. of the Central Cttee. ZYGMUNT MOSKWA; Deputy Chairmen ANDRZEJ BENESZ, JÓZEF PIKORSKI; 39 deputies; publs. *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies), *Tygodnik Demokratyczny* (weekly), *Biuletyn Stronnictwa Demokratycznego* (monthly), *Zeszyty Historyczno-Polityczne S.D.* (quarterly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

National Unity Front: Warsaw; unites all political parties and social organizations towards the realization of the tasks facing the nation; at elections, prepares and proposes the lists of candidates and organizes meetings; also initiates and effects various social campaigns; Chair. of the Presidium of the All-Poland Cttee. JANUSZ GROSZKOWSKI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: ZBIGNIEW RESICH.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Voivodship and District Courts. Persons may appeal from the District Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts. The District Courts consist of one professional magistrate

and two laymen, and these try less serious cases. The Voivodship Courts try more serious cases; when acting as court of first instance they consist of one professional judge and two laymen, and when acting as court of second instance they consist only of professional judges.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Prosecutor-General: KAZIMIERZ KOSZTIRKO.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sekretariat Prymasa Polski (*Office of the Primate of Poland*): Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 17.

Warsaw: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Płock: Bishop BOGDAN SIKORSKI.

Lublin: Bishop PIOTR KAŁWA.

Sandomierz: Bishop PIOTR GOŁĘBIOWSKI, Adm. Ap.

Siedlce: Bishop JAN MAZUR.

Łódź: Bishop JÓZEF ROZDOWSKI.

Gniezno: STEFAN Cardinal WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Pelplin: Bishop KAZIMIERZ KOWALSKI.

Włocławek: Bishop JAN ZARĘBA.

Poznań: Archbishop ANTONI BARANIAK.

Cracow: Archbishop, Metropolit. KAROL, Cardinal WOJTYŁA.

Tarnów: Bishop JERZY ABLEWICZ.

Kielce: Bishop JAN JAROSZEWICZ.

Częstochowa: Bishop STEFAN BAREŁA.

Katowice: Bishop HERBERT BEDNORZ.

Białystok: Bishop HENRYK GULBINOWICZ, Apostolic Administrator.

Łomża: Bishop MIKOŁAJ SASINOWSKI.

Drohiczyn: Bishop WŁADYSŁAW JĘDRUSZUK, Apostolic Administrator.

Lubaczów: Bishop JAN NOWICKI, Apostolic Administrator.

Przemyśl: Bishop IGNACY TOKARCZUK.

Wrocław: Archbishop BOLESŁAW KOMINEK, Apostolic Administrator.

Gorzów: Bishop WILHELM PLUTA, Apostolic Administrator.

Opole: Bishop FRANCISZEK JOP, Apostolic Administrator.
Olsztyn: Bishop JÓZEF DRZAZGA, Apostolic Administrator.
Gdańsk: Bishop LECH KACZMAREK; immediately subject to Holy See.

About 95 per cent of the Polish population are Roman Catholic.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Kościół Polskokatolicki (Polish Catholic Church): Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; Bishop Primas JULIAN PĘKALA.

Old Catholic: Mariavite Church: Płock, ul. Wieczorka 27; f. 1907; Bishop NACZELNY WACŁAW GOŁĘBIEWSKI; 100,000 mems.

Mariavite Catholic Church: Felicjanów, powiat Płock; f. 1893; Archbishop RAPAEŁ WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX (GREEK) CONFESSION

Autocephalous Polish Orthodox Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan, BASILIOS DOROSZKIEWICZ; Archbishop in Łódź and Poznań, GEORGES KORENISTOW; Bishop in Wrocław and Szczecin, ALEXIS JAROSZUK; Bishop in Białystok and Gdańsk, NIKANOROS NIESŁUCHOWSKY; 500,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are approximately 100,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory; Dr. ANDRZEJ

WANTULA; Vice-Pres. of Synod Ing. EDWARD GŁOWACKI; Pres. of Consistory Bishop ANDRZEJ WANTULA; 70,000 members; publ. *Zwiastun*.

Evangelical Calvinist Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76a; f. 16th century; Bishop Dr. JAN NIEWIEZERZAŁ; Pres. of the Consistory Prof. ZOFIA LEJMBACH; publ. *Jednota* (monthly).

Methodist Church: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Dr. WITOLD BENEDYKTOWICZ; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym Polski*.

Baptist Church: Warsaw, ul. Waleców 25; f. 1858; Pres. Rev. MICHAŁ STANKIEWICZ; Sec. Rev. ZDZISŁAW PAWLIK; 2,400 baptized mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Kościół Adwentystów Dnia Siódmego w Polsce (Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland): Warsaw, ul. Foksał 8; f. 1921; 6,500 mems.; 70 preachers; Pres. S. DĄBROWSKI; Sec. Z. LYKO.

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Zagórna 10; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. Council STANISŁAW KRAKIEWICZ; publ. *Chrzescijanin*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish Religious Association in Poland: Warsaw, ul. Twarda 6; Pres. Ing. IZAAK FRENKIEL; approx. 10,000 Jews remain in Poland. There are 23 synagogues.

There are also small communities of Karaites and Muslims.

THE PRESS

The Polish Press is probably the most distinctive in Eastern Europe. It was nationalized in 1946 along with the other communications media and remains under strict government control. The majority of newspapers and magazines are published by the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party), which also exercises a certain amount of indirect control over the remainder. These tend to deal less with political matters.

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the 1952 constitution, yet is restricted in several ways. The government dictates general policy on what appears in Polish newspapers, and they must still follow the Party line. However, Poland has long been one of the more nationalistic of the Communist Bloc countries, and this spirit is still evident in the Press. As long ago as 1954, a desire for more freedom became apparent, and since that time a certain amount of criticism and self-assertion has crept into the Press. More and more, editors have expressed Poland's national awareness and a feeling of being cut off from some of the currents of European thought and culture. This trend was not stopped by Gomulka's tightening of restrictions in 1957. It has resulted in the Polish Press becoming slightly more objective than its East European counterparts, more representative of public opinion, and more aware of a responsibility to its readership. This national awareness has produced a Press with a far more individual character than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Poland has always had close affinities with the West, and a considerable Western influence is evident in its newspapers and periodicals. Although this in itself does not indicate any significant freedom of the Press, it is evidence of a more progressive spirit among Polish editors. *Trybuna Ludu* (circ. 320,000), the Party daily, has published display advertisements since 1957, and in some papers they now take up to 30 per cent of the total space. *Express Wieczorny* (circ. 550,000) and *Życie Warszawy* (circ. 220,000) have a particularly

Western appearance, and *Świat* (circ. 82,000), a weekly magazine, is similar to the American *Life*.

There are about 50 daily newspapers in Poland with a total circulation of six million. *Trybuna Ludu* is clearly the most influential, although the Katowice local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, *Trybuna Robotnicza*, has a larger circulation (650,000). There are well over one thousand periodicals having a combined circulation of 18 million copies.

The Polish Press Agency (PAP) receives a large amount of its foreign news from TASS, but it has arrangements with several Western agencies. The Central Photo Agency (CAF) provides a picture service for the whole of the Press in Poland.

DAILIES

WARSAW

Express Wieczorny: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1946; non-party; evening; Editor ZBIGNIEW SOŁUBA; circ. 550,000.

Głos Pracy (Labour Voice): Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1951; Trade Union paper; Editor TADEUSZ LIPSKI; circ. 130,000.

Gromada-Rolnik Polski: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor IRENA GROSZ; circ. 515,000.

Kurier Polski: Warsaw, ul. Hiberna 11; f. 1946; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor Cezary LEŻEŃSKI; circ. 150,000.

Słowo Powszechne: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1946; Catholic; Editor WITOLD JANKOWSKI; circ. 75,000.

Sztandar Młodych: Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Youth Union; Editor JERZY FELIKSIĄK; circ. 160,000.

- Trybuna Ludu:** Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor STANISŁAW MOJKOWSKI; circ. 320,000.
- Żołnierz Wolności:** Warsaw, ul. Gryzbowska 77; f. 1950; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor ZENON KOSTRZEWSKI; circ. 22,000.
- Życie Warszawy (Warsaw Life):** Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor HENRYK KOROTYŃSKI; circ. 330,000.

OTHER TOWNS

- Dziennik Bałtycki:** Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specialising in Polish maritime affairs; circ. 94,000; Editor JERZY MATUSZKIEWICZ.
- Dziennik Łódzki:** Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; circ. 92,000; Editor STANISŁAW JANUSZEWSKI.
- Dziennik Zachodni:** Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWALSKI; circ. 395,000.
- Echo Krakowa:** Cracow, Wiślna 2; f. 1946; independent; evening; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 125,000.
- Gazeta Białostocka:** Białystok, ul. Wesolowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the Polish United Workers' Party; Editor KAZIMIERZ NOWAK; circ. 103,000.
- Gazeta Krakowska:** Cracow, ul. Wicłopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JÓZEF ŁAPIŃSKI; circ. 165,000.
- Gazeta Pomorska:** Bydgoszcz, ul. Śniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 200,000.
- Gazeta Poznańska:** Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN MIKOŁAJSKI; circ. 166,000.
- Gazeta Robotnicza:** Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁADYSŁAW BIEŁOWICZ; circ. 250,000.
- Gazeta Zielonogórska:** Zielona Góra, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OŁAS; circ. 125,000.
- Głos Robotniczy:** Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor SERGIUSZ KŁACZKOW; circ. 220,000.
- Głos Wielkopolski:** Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 110,000.
- Głos Wybrzoża:** Gdańsk, Plac Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW CELICHOWSKI; circ. 132,000.
- Ilustrowany Kurier Polski:** Bydgoszcz, Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; circ. 110,000.
- Nowiny Rzeszowskie:** Rzeszów, ul. Żeromskiego 5; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PASZAWSKI; circ. 121,000.
- Słowo Ludu (People's Voice):** Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN SKARBK; circ. 135,000.
- Sztandar Ludu:** Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor MARIAN WAWRZYCKI; circ. 145,000.
- Trybuna Opolska:** Opole, ul. Powstańców Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KOŚCIŃSKI; circ. 174,466.
- Trybuna Robotnicza:** Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; morning; regional organ of the Voivodship Committee of Polish United Workers' Party; Editor MACIEJ SZCZEPAŃSKI; circ. 565,000.

WEEKLIES

- Dookoła Świata:** Warsaw, Smolna 40; f. 1954; illustrated weekly of the Socialist Youth Union; Editor ZBIGNIEW ISAAC; circ. 300,000.
- Ekran (Screen):** Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ZIELIŃSKI; circ. 125,000.
- Express Wieczorny-Kulisy:** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; independent Sunday paper; Editor ZBIGNIEW SOŁUBA; circ. 350,000.
- Film:** Warsaw 12, Puławska 61; f. 1946; illustrated; Editor BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK; circ. 150,000.
- Głos Nauczycielski (Teachers' Voice):** Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editor KAZIMIERZ WOJCIECHOWSKI; circ. 70,000.
- Kierunki:** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor MACIEJ WRZESZCZ; circ. 20,000.
- Kobieta i Życie (Women and Life):** Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor FELICJA STRUMIŃSKA; circ. 550,000.
- Kultura (Culture):** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; replaced the former Nowa Kultura; cultural and social magazine; Editor JANUSZ WILHELM; circ. 82,000.
- Nowa Wies:** Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 17; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor IRENA RYBCZYŃSKA; circ. 295,000.
- Panorama:** Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; Silesian illustrated popular magazine; Editor STANISŁAW SOKOŁOWSKI; circ. 370,000.
- Panorama Polnocy:** Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; Editor HENRYK ŚWIĘCICKI; circ. 130,000.
- Polityka (Politics):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 37; f. 1957; political; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 195,000.
- Przegląd Sportowy:** Warsaw, Mokotowska 24; f. 1921; four times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ JUCEWICZ; circ. 125,000.
- Przekrój:** Cracow, ul. Manifestu Lipcowego 19/19a; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor MARIAN EILE-KAWAŚNIEWSKI; circ. 496,000.
- Przyjaciółka (The Friend):** Warsaw, ul. Wicjska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor HALINA KOSZUTSKA; circ. 1,851,000.
- Przyjaźń (Friendship):** Warsaw, Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1948; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor STANISŁAW JUNG; circ. 98,000.
- Robotnik Rolny (Land Worker):** Warsaw, ul. Miedziana 15; f. 1951; organ of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union; Editor LUDWIK STASZYŃSKI; circ. 92,000.
- Sport:** Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1949; four times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ KONIECZNY; circ. 100,000.
- Sportowiec (Sport):** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 5; f. 1949; publ. by RSW Prasa; sport; Editor STEFAN RZESZOT; circ. 100,000.
- Stolica (The Capital City):** Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 8; f. 1946; cultural and historical life of Warsaw; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSZNACKI; circ. 50,000.
- Świat (The World):** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 58; f. 1951; illustrated; Editor STEFAN ARSKI; circ. 82,000.
- Światowid:** Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; illustrated tourist magazine; Editor ZBIGNIEW MIKOŁAJCZAK; circ. 55,000.

- Szpilki:** Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16; f. 1935; illustrated satirical; Editor KRZYSZTOF TOEPLITZ; circ. 115,000.
- Tygodnik Demokratyczny:** Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; central organ of the Democratic Party; Editor STANISŁAW KALISZEWSKI; circ. 24,000.
- Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików:** Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; Catholic; circ. 60,000.
- Zielony Sztandar (Green Banner):** Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1931; twice weekly; organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor FELIKS STARZEC; 165,000.
- Zołnierz Polski:** Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1945; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor E. BANASZCZYK; circ. 100,000.
- Życie Gospodarcze:** Warsaw, ul. Hoza 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁOWCZYK; circ. 33,000.
- Życie Literackie:** Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor W. MACHEJEK; circ. 59,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

- Chrońmy Przyrodę Ojczystą:** Cracow, Ariańska 1; f. 1945; popular-scientific bi-monthly; organ of the State Council for the Protection of Nature; Editor Prof. W. MICHAJŁOW; circ. 5,130.
- Dialog:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1956; monthly; theatre, literary, cultural; Editor KONSTANTY PUZYNA; circ. 6,500.
- Ekonomista:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly; published by the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. EDWARD LIPIŃSKI; circ. 10,000.
- Filipinka:** Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; f. 1957; illustrated for teenage girls; fortnightly; Editor BARBARA SIDORCINK; circ. 290,000.
- Gospodarka Planowa:** Warsaw, Niecała 4A, P.O.B. 29; f. 1946; monthly; published by the State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor ZYGMUNT KNYZIAK; circ. 8,000.
- Karuzela (The Merry-Go-Round):** Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; for children; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 410,000.
- Literatura:** Warsaw; f. 1971; literary; fortnightly; Editor JERZY PUTRAMENT.
- Miesięcznik Literacki:** Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 15,000.
- Morze:** Warsaw, ul. Widok 10; illustrated monthly; maritime affairs; Editor JERZY MICIŃSKI; Editorial Secretary BOHDAN RUDNICKI; circ. 108,000.
- Nowe Drogi:** Warsaw, ul. Gornoslaska 18; f. 1947; monthly; Editor MARIAN NASKOWSKI; circ. 60,000.
- Nowe Rolnictwo (New Agriculture):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor MARIAN BAJOREK; fortnightly; circ. 27,200.
- Poezja:** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1965; monthly, poetry, literary; Editor JAN ZYGMUNT JAKUBOWSKI; circ. 9,000.
- Państwo i Prawo (State and Law):** Warsaw, ul. Wicjska 12; v. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor SYLWESTER ZAWADZKI; circ. 9,000.
- Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny (Polish Cartographical Review):** Warsaw, ul. Solec 18; f. 1968; quarterly organ of the Cartographic Commission of the Polish Geographical Society and the Polish State Cartographical Publishers; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCISZEK UHORCZAK; circ. 1,000.

- Poradnik Rolnika:** Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 37; f. 1946; agricultural yearbook; Editor MIECZYSLAW RÓG-SWIOSTEK; circ. 320,000.
- Poznaj Świat:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Prof. LECH RATAJSKI; circ. 110,000.
- Prawo i Życie (Law and Life):** Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20A; f. 1956; fortnightly; legal and social; Editor KAZIMIERZ KAKOL; circ. 40,000.
- Problemy:** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1945; monthly; popular science review; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KINASTOWSKI; circ. 37,000.
- Przegląd Artystyczny:** Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1950; bi-monthly; art review; Editors HELENA KRAJEWSKA (Editor-in-Chief), WIKTORIA PARECKA (Assistant Editor).
- Sprawy Międzynarodowe (International Affairs):** Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1A; f. 1948; monthly; international affairs; Editor RYSZARD MARKIEWICZ; circ. 5,500.
- Studia Filozoficzne:** Warsaw, Nowy Świat 49; f. 1957; bi-monthly; philosophical studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor JANUSZ KUCZYŃSKI; circ. 2,050.
- Studia Socjologiczne:** Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 72; f. 1961; sociological studies; organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; quarterly; Editor WŁADYSŁAW MARKIEWICZ; circ. 2,000.
- Teatr:** Warsaw 12, ul. Puławska 61; f. 1945; fortnightly; illustrated; theatrical life; Editor JERZY KOENIG; circ. 7,500.
- Twoje Dziecko:** Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; circ. 250,000.
- Twórczość (Creative Art):** Warsaw, ul. Wicjska 16; f. 1945; monthly; literary; Editor J. IWASZKIEWICZ; circ. 6,000.
- Zdrowie Publiczne (Public Health):** Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 15; f. 1885; monthly; organ of the Polish Red Cross; deals mainly with health education; Editor Prof. BOGUSŁAW KOZUSZNIK; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP (Polish Press Agency):** Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; forty hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; about 220 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in Russian, French, German, Spanish, Czech and English; publ. daily, weekly and periodic *Information Bulletins*.
- Polska Agencja Interpress (Polish Agency Interpress):** Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1966; multi-lingual books, bulletins and news, feature and photo services on Polish culture, foreign policy and economics; Editor-in-Chief JAN MOSZCZEŃSKI.
- Agencja Robotnicza (A.R.) (Workers' Press Agency):** Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7/9; daily and weekly services for Polish newspapers, periodicals, radio and television, carrying articles, comments, interviews, reports, foreign correspondences, news; special department producing film and television reports from home and abroad.
- Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna CAF (The Press-Photo Agency CAF):** Warsaw 37, ul. Foksal 16; f. 1950; supplies photographs to Polish Press; postal picture service to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses, trade fairs, exhibitions and advertising agencies; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. STANISŁAW JUNG; Deputy Editor-in-Chief Witold Kuczyński.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Warsaw

ANSA (Italy): ul. Piękna 68; Bureau Chief LAMBERTO BORGATO.

AP (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, Room 302; Correspondent NICHOLAS LILLITOS.

BTA (Bulgaria): ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m 60; Bureau Chief KIRIL ILIEV.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): J. Dombrowskiego 75B m 39.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Wojska Polskiego 2/4, Aleja 1 Armii; Bureau Chief KRAJ RAD.

UPI (U.S.A.): ul. Piękna 68, Room 306; Bureau Man. T. J. ANDREW.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (*Federal Germany*), Reuters (*U.K.*), Tass (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Polish Journalists' Association: Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

Instytut Wydawniczy Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych (Trade Unions' Central Council Publishing Institute): ul. Spasowskiego 1/3; f. 1950; social, economic, scientific, cultural, labour safety and trade union literature and fiction; Editor-in-Chief ROMUALD JUCHNIEWICZ.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax" (Pax Publishing Institute): ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1949; Catholic publishing house; Editor-in-Chief JANINA KOLENDO.

Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza (People's Publishing Co-operative): Al. Jerozolimskie 30; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Dir. JAN SZKOP.

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych (State Cartographical Publishers): ul. Solec 18-20; f. 1951; maps, atlases, books on geodesy and cartography, and a quarterly review; Dir. JAN RZĘDOWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne (State Publishing House for Economic Literature): ul. Niecała 4A; f. 1949; economic books and magazines; Dir. ZBIGNIEW GAJCYK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Iskry" (State Publishing Company "Iskry"): ul. Smolna 11/13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science; Dir. IGNACY GAJEWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (State Scientific Publishers): ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences; scientific publications and journals, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. STANISŁAW PUCHAŁA.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśno (Polish Agricultural and Forestry Publishers): Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. JERZY RASIŃSKI, D.Sc.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Wiedza Powszechna" (Popular Knowledge): Jasna 26; popular scientific books, Polish and foreign language dictionaries, teach-yourself handbooks, foreign language textbooks, encyclopaedias and lexicons; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ KOSMAŁA.

Państwowe Zakłady Wydawnictw Szkolnych (State Textbook Publishing House): Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers, visual teaching aids, periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. TADEUSZ PARNOŃSKI.

Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (State Publishing Institute): ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classics and fine arts, contemporary literature; Dir. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI.

Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich (State Medical Publishers): ul. Długa 38/40; f. 1945; medical textbooks, monographs, atlases, dictionaries, handbooks for medical personnel, popular medical books; about 51 medical periodicals; Man. Dir. and Editor TADEUSZ ROŻNIATOWSKI, M.D.; Sec. STEFAN ŁAPTOSZ.

Publishing House of the Ministry of National Defence: ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. LECH SZYMAŃSK.

Rabotnicza Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Prasa" (Workers' Publishing Co-operative): Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 14; f. 1947; albums, bulletins, catalogues, books.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" (Reader Publishing House): ul. Wiejska 12a; f. 1944; general publishers, especially fiction; Chair. LUDWIK KASINSKI.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Książka i Wiedza" (Book and Knowledge Publishing House): ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI; Editorial Sec. HELENA ŻERAŃSKA.

Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (Art and Film Publications): Warsaw, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 21/23; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications; Dir. MIECZYSLAW BIEGAŃSKI.

Wydawnictwa Czasopism Technicznych N.O.T.: (Technical Periodicals): Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 3/5; f. 1949; popular and specialized periodicals on general technical subjects; Dir. TADEUSZ KSIĄŻEK.

Wydawnictwa Geologiczne (Geological Publishing): ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. STANISŁAW WALENTA.

Wydawnictwa Handlu Zagranicznego (The Foreign Trade Publishing House): Warsaw 36, ul. St. Kierbedzia 4; complete service to exporters and producers, including catalogues, prospectuses, advertising material, technical specifications, periodicals and magazines.

Wydawnictwa Komunikacji i Łączności (Transport and Communications Publishing House): Warsaw 12, ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; technical books and periodicals on electronics, radio engineering, television and telecommunications, road, rail and air transport; Dir. JERZY BUBAŁO.

Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (Scientific-Technical Publishers): ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1951; technical and scientific books; Dir. JERZY DRESZER.

Wydawnictwo "Arkady": ul. Sienkiewicza 14; f. 1957; publications on art, building and architecture; Dir. EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.

Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": ul. Ogrodowa 37; religious books.

POLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Wydawnictwo "Nasza Księgarnia" ("*Nasza Księgarnia*" Publishing House): Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and educational publications; Dir. STANISŁAW MACH.

Wydawnictwo Prawnicze (*Legal Publishing House*): Warsaw.

Wydawnictwo "Sport i Turystyka" (*State Publishers "Sport i Turystyka"*): ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. A. GÓRNY.

Wydawnictwo Przemysłu Lekkiego i Spożywczego (*State Publishers for Light Industries and Food*): ul. Świetokrzyska 14; f. 1954; sport, handicrafts, politics, economics, housekeeping; Dir. FELIKS MODRZEJEWSKI.

CRACOW

PWM-Edition (*Polish Music Publications*): Al. Krasińskiego 11; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. M. TOMASZEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (*Literary Publishing House*): Rynek Główny 25; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Acting Dir. IRENEUSZ MAŚLARZ.

GDYNIA

Wydawnictwo Morskie: ul. Szeroka 38/40; f. 1957; marine literature, science, politics; Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ JABŁOŃSKI.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Śląsk" ("*Silesia*" Publishing House): ul. Armii Czerwonej 51; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction and folklore; Dir. JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; politics, general literature.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (*St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.*): Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1897; textbooks and Catholic publications.

"Pallottinum"—**Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Apostolstwa Katolickiego**: Poznań 2, Al. Przybyszewskiego 30; also at Warsaw 4, ul. Skaryszewska 15; f. 1947; religious books; Dir. Mgr. STEFAN DUSZA.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (*Poznań Publishing House*): ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. Dr. JERZY ZIOŁEK.

WROCŁAW

Ossolineum, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (*Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences*): ul. Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and bibliography; Dir. EUGENIUSZ ADAMCZAK.

WRITERS' UNION

Związek Literatów Polskich (*Union of Polish Writers*): Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 87-89; f. 1920; Pres. JAROSŁAW IWASZKIEWICZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Polskie Radio i Telewizja (*Polish Radio and Television*): Komitet do Spraw Radio i Telewizji "Polskie Radio i Telewizja", Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 77/85; Pres. WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; Vice-Pres. E. ADAMIAK; Dir. Home Service Programme STANISŁAW STAMPF'Ł; Dir. Foreign Service Programme W. SKRABALAK.

Home Service: Three programmes; one long-wave transmitter (500 kW) broadcasting on 1,321 m; four medium-wave transmitters and 18 relay stations; six V.H.F. transmitters and 29 relay stations covering all three programmes.

Foreign Service: Three transmitters broadcast on five frequencies on medium-wave, nine transmitters broadcast on fifteen frequencies on short-wave. Beamed programmes

in Polish, English, Esperanto, Finnish, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Arabic.

At the end of 1970 there were 5,658,000 licences.

TELEVISION

Polskie Radio i Telewizja: Telewizja, Warsaw, ul. Woronicza 17; Dir.-Gen. STANISŁAW STEFAŃSKI; Programme Dir. WŁODZIMIERZ LOZIŃSKI. Two programmes broadcast for eight hours per day via 29 transmitters and 67 relay stations.

Transmitters at Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Głębokie, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Kraków, Łódź, Lublin, Nowa Karczma, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław, Zgorzelec and Zielona Góra.

There were 4,215,000 television licences in 1970.

FINANCE

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, 11/21 Świętokrzyska St. (P.O.B. 1-1011); f. 1945; 468 brs. throughout Poland; State central bank; Pres. L. SIEMIĄTKOWSKI.

Bank Rolny (formerly *Państwowy Bank Rolny—State Land Bank*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1950; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture; Gen. Man. HENRYK SKAŁECKI.

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (*Commercial Bank in Warsaw*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 7; f. 1870; authorized foreign exchange bank; cap. (1970) 1,200m. zlotys; reserves 1,152m. zlotys; dep. 8,115m. zlotys; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; Chair. HENRYK KISIEL; Pres. ROMAN MAŁESA.

Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności "PKO" (*Savings Bank*): Head Office: Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 35/41; 236 brs., 14,104 agencies; the chief savings institution; Gen. Man. EDWARD WALASZCZYK.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): Warsaw 51, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. E. KREID.

"Warta" (*Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Warsaw 51, ul. Traugutta 5a; f. 1920; marine, air, motor, fire and credit; deals with all foreign business; branches in Gdynia, Łódź, Szczecin; representatives in London, New York and Hamburg; Chair. STEFAN KOŁAKOWSKI; Gen. Man. JANUSZ WYŻNIKIEWICZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: Warsaw 1, Trębacka 4; regional offices in Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Cracow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra, Białystok and Łódź; f. 1949; Pres. MICHAŁ KAJZER; Sec.-Gen. J. J. DZIUBIŃSKI; publs. *Rynki Zagraniczne* (Foreign Markets, three times a week), *Handel Zagraniczny* (Foreign Trade, monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): Warsaw, ul. Hipoteczna 2; represents the rights of Polish writers.

"Agpol": Warsaw, Sienkiewicza 12; advertising and publishing agency.

Agros: Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34; import of dried and preserved fruits, alcoholic drinks, beverages, groceries, tobacco; export of alcoholic drinks, confectionary, fruit and vegetable preserves and products, leaf tobacco and tobacco products.

"Animex": Warsaw, Puławska 14; imports and exports meat products.

"Ars Polona": Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; imports and exports books, music and gramophone records.

"Bałtona": Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6; shiphandlers.

"H. Cegielski": Poznań, Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports engineering equipment.

"Centromor": Warsaw, Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports merchant, fishing, inland and pleasure craft and ships, and marine equipment.

"Centrozap": Katowice, Ligonia 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, petroleum, coal and coke industries.

"Ciech": Warsaw, Jasna 12; imports and exports chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

"Co-opexim": Warsaw, Żurawia 4; exports articles produced by Polish Work Co-operative Societies; household goods, toys, chemicals.

"Dal": Warsaw, Frascati 2; international trading company.

"Desa": Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 2; f. 1959; exports works of art; Man. Dir. J. KULEZA.

"Elektrim": Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 15/17; imports and exports electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment.

"Film Polski": Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8; imports and exports films for television and the cinema.

"Hortex" (*Company for Foreign Trade of the Union of Horticultural Cooperatives*): Warsaw, Warecka 11A; exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, fruit and vegetable products, preserves, mushrooms, bee honey and cut flowers; Sec. Mgr. TERESA LITWIN.

"Impeko": Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34, exports and imports handicraft articles and consumer goods.

"Impexmetal": Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52, P.O.B. 6; imports and exports non-ferrous metals and alloys, ball and roller bearings.

"Kolmex": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; imports and exports railway rolling-stock.

"Metalexport": Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 442; exports miscellaneous metal goods, tools and machine tools; Associated enterprises:

Befama: Bielsko Biala, Powstańców Śląskich 6; f. 1851; exports machinery; Man. Dir. STANISŁAW FIAŁKOWSKI, M.Sc.Eng.

Rafamet: Kuznia Raciborska, Staszica 1; exports wheel lathes and boring mills; Man. R. OSIĘKI.

"Metronex": Warsaw 1; Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports measurement apparatus, laboratory equipment, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments.

"Minex": Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedm. 79, P.O.B. 1002; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics.

- "Motoimport"**: Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; imports vehicles and accessories for the motor industry, aircraft and aviation instruments.
- "Orbis"**: Warsaw, Bracka 16; Polish Travel Office (*see below, Tourism*).
- "Pagart"** (*Polish Artistic Agency*): Warsaw, Plac Zwycięstwa 9; organizes guest performances of Polish artists abroad and of foreign artists in Poland.
- "Paged"**: Warsaw, Plac 3 Krzyży 18; f. 1931; imports and exports timber, boards, furniture, paper and stationery.
- "Petrolimpex"**: Warsaw, Jasna 10; exports and imports crude oil and crude oil by-products, and synthetic fuels.
- "Polcoop"**: Warsaw, ul. Kopernika 30; exports agricultural and food products of the Central Agricultural Union of "Samopomoc Chłopska" Co-operatives.
- "Polfracht"**: Gdynia, Pułaskiego 8; f. 1951; shipbroking and chartering company.
- "Polimex-Cekop"**: Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9; f. 1971; imports and exports machines and complete plants.
- "Polservice"**: Warsaw, Szpitalna 5; export and import of patents, licences and technical services.
- "Prodimex"**: Warsaw, Miodowa 14; exports products of private industry and handicrafts.
- "Rolimpex"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; f. 1951; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin; Man. Dir. JERZY RUTKOWSKI.
- "Ruch"**: Warsaw, Wronia 23; f. 1959; exports and imports periodicals, stamps and postcards; prints stamps for foreign postal administrations.
- "Skórimpex"**: Łódź 74, 22 Lipca, P.O.B. 133; imports and exports leather and rubber goods.
- "Społem"** (*Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies Foreign Trade Department*): Warsaw 12, ul. Grażyny 13; exports confectionery, food and agricultural products; imports citrus fruits, tea, groceries and spices. Barter transactions in food and industrial goods; Dir. STANISŁAW CHROMIK.
- "Stalexport"**: Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys, etc.
- "Terexport"**: Warsaw; Mokotowska 49; exports peat moss and products, prefabricated houses, baby prams, wooden goods, furniture.
- "Textilimpex"**: Łódź, ul. Traugutta 25, P.O.B. 80; import and export of raw materials for the textile industry, wool, cotton, silk and linen fabrics and ready-made clothes.
- "Universal"**: Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports electrical household appliances, sports and camping equipment, musical instruments, wires, nails and other metal goods.
- "Varimex"**: Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; foreign trade company for the import and export of miscellaneous goods.
- "Węglوکoks"**: Katowice 12, ul. Armii Czerwonej 119; sole exporters of Polish coal and coke.
- "Zjednoczenie Gospodarki Rybnej"** (*Fisheries Central Board*): Szczecin, Odrowaza 1; imports and exports fish products.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for

commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organised by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY (ZP=Zjednoczenie Przemysłu)

- Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ"** (*Corn Milling*): Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16.
- ZP Azotowego** (*Nitrogen Industry*): Cracow, Al. 3 Maja 7; Gen. Man. J. OLSZEWSKI, M.Sc.
- ZP Bawełnianego** (*Cotton*): Łódź, Ścieńkiewicza 3-5.
- ZP Celulozowo-Papierniczego** (*Cellulose and Paper*): Łódź, ul. Więckowskiego 33.
- ZP Cementowego** (*Cement*): Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.
- ZP Ceramicznego** (*Ceramics*): Warsaw, Żurawia 3-5.
- ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej** (*Building Ceramics*): Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12.
- ZP Cukierniczego** (*Confectionery and Sugar Products*): Warsaw, Krucza 24-26.
- ZP Cukrowniczego** (*Sugar Refining*): Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3.
- ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa"** (*Pharmaceutical*): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Gumowego** (*Rubber*): Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.
- ZP Jajczarsko-Drobiarskiego** (*Eggs and Poultry*): Warsaw, ul. Hoza 66-68; f. 1950; Dir. JERZY SZELIGA.
- ZP Kamienia Budowlanego** (*Polish Building Stone Industry*): Cracow, ul. Morawskiego 5; f. 1952; Gen. Dir. TADEUSZ GAŁKOWSKI.
- ZP Lniarskiego** (*Flax, Hemp and Jute Textiles*): Łódź, ul. Ścieńkiewicza 9.
- ZP Maszyn Górniczych "POLMAG"** (*Mining Machinery*): Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 8-10.
- ZP Meblarskiego** (*Furniture*): Poznań, Libelta 1A.
- ZP Miesnego** (*Meat and Meat Products*): Warsaw, Chocimska 28; f. 1945.
- ZP Nieorganicznego** (*Inorganic Chemicals*): Warsaw, Wspólna 4.
- ZP Odzieżowego** (*Garment-making*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 175; f. 1948; Gen. Sec. E. NAUMOWICZ, M.C.S.; publ. *Odzież* (Clothes, monthly).
- ZP Olejarskiego** (*Oils and Fats*): Warsaw 10, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Organicznego i Tworzyw "ERG"** (*Organic Chemicals*): Warsaw, Żurawia 6-12.
- ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego** (*Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Bottling*): Warsaw, ul. Krucza 24-26; f. 1951; publ. *Information Bulletin*.
- ZP Piwowarskiego** (*Brewing and Malting*): Warsaw, Krucza 24-26; f. 1947.
- ZP Poligraficznego** (*Graphite*): Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1945.
- ZP Przędzaln Czesankowych** (*Worsted Mills*): Łódź, Kosciuszki 3; f. 1959.
- ZP Rafinerii Nafty** (*Oil Refining*): Cracow, Lubicz 25.
- ZP Skórzanego** (*Leather*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 260.
- ZP Spirytusowego** (*Distilling*): Warsaw, Skr. poczt. 160, Szkolna 2-4; spirits, liqueurs, vodka, yeast.

POLAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

- ZP Sprzętu Optycznego i Medycznego** (*Optical and Medical Equipment*): Warsaw, Solce 22.
- ZP Szklarskiego** (*Glass*): Sosnowiec 22, Lipca 41.
- ZP Tartaczno i Wyrobów Drzewnych**: Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.
- ZP Tyloniowego** (*Tobacco*): Warsaw, Szkolna 2-4.
- ZP Welnianego Północ** (*Wool, North*): Łódź, Kosielski 3.
- ZP Welnianego-Południe** (*Wool, South*): Bielsko-Biala, ul. Inwalidów 2, woj. Katowickie.
- ZP Włókien Sztucznych** (*Board of Chemical Fibres Industry*): Łódź, Piotrkowska 203; f. 1945.

Polskie Nagrania: Warsaw, ul. Długa 5; produces gramophone records of serious and light music.

Zjednoczenie Budowlano-Montażowe Przemysłu Węglowego (*Coal-Mine Construction*): Katowice, Reymonta 24.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (*Union of Mining Work Enterprises*): Katowice, ul. Damrota 16; f. 1958, Gen. Dir. RUDOLF MAJKA.

Zjednoczenie Chłodni Składowych (*Cold Stores and Freezing Plants*): Warsaw, Szkolna 4.

Zjednoczenie Wytwórni Surowic i Szczepionek (*Serum and Vaccine Production Board*): Warsaw, Chelmska 30/34; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. W. MALICKI.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych (CRZZ) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): Warsaw, Kopernika 36/40; affiliated to the WFTU; Chair, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK; Deputy Chair, ROMAN STACHOŃ, WACŁAW TUŁODZIECKI; publs. *Głos Pracy, Przegląd Związkowy*.

There are 23 trade unions, each of a general type covering administrative and industrial workers in a particular branch of industry, with an aggregate of over nine million members. United under the Central Council of Trade Unions, the unions play an important part in the development of a socialist economy and of the culture and education of the working people and in the management of factories and other establishments. Trade Union representatives, as members of the Labour and Wages Committee, exert direct influence on the system of wages and on income tax rates. Working conditions are supervised and inspected regularly by labour inspectors from the Central Labour Inspection Office and, in addition, a social labour inspector is appointed by each trade union works' council. Disputes are regulated by an Arbitration Commission composed of representatives of the trade unions and of the administration. The industrial health service is under the control of the unions which run health centres and sanatoria for their members. Sociological research is also carried out by the unions and the results used in decisions of policy on wages, housing and general welfare.

The trade unions provide cultural facilities on a large scale in the form of houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, and libraries; they support drama and musical enterprises, and help further members' education by running evening courses, trade courses and workers' universities. The Working People's Holiday Fund is directly controlled by the unions which arrange holidays for members at a cost proportional to their earnings.

There is close co-operation between the Polish Trade Unions and those in other countries as well as with the World Federation of Trade Unions and International bodies such as UNESCO.

Centralny Związek Kółek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Circles*): Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 30; f. 1957; the biggest organization of agricultural producers in Poland; over 2,000,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISZEK GESING; Sec.-Gen. STANISŁAW TOMASZEWSKI; publ. *Plon* (weekly).

TRADE FAIR

Poznań International Fair: Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; f. 1921; takes place every year in June; in 1966, 60 countries were represented.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Ministerstwo Komunikacji, Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 4-6; f. 1845; Minister of Transport MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRED.

By the end of 1970 there were 26,563 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 3,872 km. were electrified and 3,367 km. were narrow gauge.

ROADS

There were 307,810 km. of roads in 1970, of which 68,309 km. were main roads.

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): ul. Grójecka 17, Warsaw; f. 1945; the State enterprise organizing inland transport by motor, bus, lorry and trailers of all kinds for passengers and goods. Bus routes cover a total of 88,000 km.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): ul. Świętokrzyska 30; Warsaw; f. 1958; organizes tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Polski Związek Motorowy (*Polish Automobile and Motor Cycle Federation*): Warsaw, Nowy Świat 35; about 100,000 mems.; Pres. ROMAN M. PIJANOWSKI, ing. dipl.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Poland has 6,855 km. of waterways, of which 4,615 km. are navigable for passenger transport. The main rivers are the Vistula (1,068 km.), Oder (866 km.), Bug (776 km.), Warta (808 km.), San, Narew, Noteć, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniardwy, Mamry, Łebsko and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 1,215 km.). The most important of these are:

Kanał Elblaski (Elbląg Canal) connects the Drwęca River with the Wisłany lagoon (159 km.).

Kanał Górnonotecki (Upper Noteć Canal) connects the Bydgoszcz Canal with Lake Gopło (114 km.).

Międzyjeziorne Kanały Mazurskie (Mazurian Lakes Canals) connect Lake Mamry with River Pisa (86.8 km.).

Kanał Augustowski (Augustów Canal) connects Czarna Hancza River with Biebrza River (80 km.).

Kanał Gliwicki (Gliwice Canal) connects the town of Gliwice with the River Oder (40.6 km.).

Kanał Warta-Gopło connects the Warta River with Lake Gopło (32 km.).

Kanał Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz Canal) connects the rivers Brda and Noteć (24.5 km.).

Kanał Żerański (Zeran Canal) connects Zegrzyn Lake with the River Vistula (17.3 km.).

About 9,200,000 passengers and 6,318,318 tons of freight were carried in 1969 on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet has 250 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,843,173.

Principal shipping companies:

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): Gdynia, 10 Lutego, 24; 99 ships (847,000 d.w.t.) serving all five continents; Dir. STANISŁAW BEJGER.

Polska Żegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; f. 1951; world-wide tramping; fleet of 110 ships totalling 1,160,000 d.w.t.; Gen. Man. TADEUSZ ŻYŁKOWSKI.

Przedsiębiorstwo Polowów Dalekomorskich i Usług Rybackich "Gryf": Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir. Inż. JÓZEF BAJ.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines LOT*): Warsaw, Grójecka 17; f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. WŁODZIMIERZ WILANOWSKI; domestic services and international services to Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon and throughout Europe; fleet of 3 Il-62, 5 Tu-134, 8 Il-18, 9 Il-14 and 14 AN-24.

Poland is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, A.U.A., Balkan, B.E.A., Č.S.A., Interflug, J.A.T., K.L.M., Malév, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair and Tarom.

TOURISM

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers' Society*): Warsaw, Senatorska 11; Chair. PIOTR GAJEWSKI; the society has 8 tourist hotels and 226 hostels.

"Orbis": Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office: Gen. Man. TADEUSZ KWAAŚNIEWSKI; 97 branch offices and 18 tourist hotels.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Austria: Schwedenplatz 3-4, 1010 Vienna I.

Belgium: 4 rue du Progrès, Brussels.

Czechoslovakia: 18 Pařížská, Prague.

Denmark: 21 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.

France: 18 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris 2e.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Marx Allee 98, 1034 Berlin.

Hungary: Harmincad u. 3, Budapest V.

Italy: 54 Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome.

Sweden: 71 Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm.

U.S.S.R.: Hotel National, Moscow.

United Kingdom: 313 Regent St., London W.1.

United States: Rep. for Tourism, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture and Art: Warsaw; principal body concerned with the organization of the arts; Minister STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI.

Central Office of Cinematography: Warsaw, Pulawski 61; Dir. KAZIMIERZ MICHAŁEWICZ.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: Warsaw, Moliera 5; Dir. ZDZISŁAW SŁIWIŃSKI.

Teatr Narodowy: Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. ADAM HANUSZKIEWICZ.

Teatr Dramatyczny: Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. ANDRZEJ SZCZEPKOWSKI.

Teatr Współczesny: Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; Dir. ERWIN AXER.

Teatr Polski: Warsaw, Karasia 2; Gen. Dir. ANDRZEJ KRASICKI; Art Dir. AUGUST KOWALCZYK.

Teatr Słowackiego: Cracow, Plac, św. Ducha 1; f. 1893; Dir. BRONISŁAW DĄBROWSKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Warsaw, Jasna 5; f. 1901; contains National Philharmonic Choir; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIUSZ LIBERA; Chief Conductor and Artistic Dir. WITOLD ROWICKI.

State Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir "Karol Szymanowski": Cracow, ul. Zwierzyniecka 1; f. 1945; Music Dir. and Chief Conductor JERZY KATLEWICZ.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Gen. Zawadzkiego 2; Dir. KAROL STRYJA.

Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Katowice; Dir. JAN KRENZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Plans are under way for the construction of Poland's first nuclear power station.

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: Warsaw, Al. Lotników 32/40; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY KOŁODZIEJCZAK.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, near Warsaw; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY MINCZEWSKI.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

A. Soltan Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk.

Nuclear Research Centre: Warsaw-Zerań.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: Cracow 23, ul. Radzikowskiego 152; f. 1955; department covering nuclear reaction and spectroscopy, structural investigations and physics; Dir. ANDRZEJ HRYNKIEWICZ.

Co-operation: January 1958: bilateral agreement signed with the U.S.S.R. April 1965: agreement signed with Yugoslavia. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Uniwersytet Gdański (*University of Gdańsk*): Gdańsk; f. 1970.

Uniwersytet Jagielloński (*Jagiellonian University*): Cracow; 279 professors, 9,320 students.

Uniwersytet Łódzki (*University of Łódź*): Łódź; 60 professors, 10,915 students.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski (*Catholic University of Lublin*): Lublin; 47 professors, 2,300 students.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej (*Marie Curie-Skłodowska University*): Lublin; 632 teachers, 9,010 students.

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (*Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań*): Poznań; 180 teachers, 12,421 students.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu (*Nicholas Copernicus University of Toruń*): Toruń; 489 teachers, 4,869 students.

Uniwersytet Śląski (*Silesian University*): Katowice; 48 professors, 7,500 students.

Uniwersytet Warszawski (*University of Warsaw*): Warsaw; 362 professors and 1,025 assistant professors, 20,870 students.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bolesława Bieruta (*Boleslaw Bieruta University of Wrocław*): Wrocław; 181 teachers, 9,944 students.

There are also nine technical universities.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Portugal is a republic situated on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula bordered by Spain to the north and east. The climate is mild and temperate with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The flag carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area. The capital is Lisbon.

Recent History

The regime of the *Estado Novo* (New State) has been in power since 1926, giving a much-needed stability to the country, at the expense of certain freedoms. Economic and social progress has been slow. Neutrality was maintained in the Second World War. During the following years, Portugal strove to achieve international acceptance in the face of suspicion of Fascism, and was admitted to the United Nations only in 1955. Nevertheless, there has been continuous United Nations hostility to Portugal's policy of maintaining her overseas provinces, which she regards as an integral part of the nation.

In 1961 India invaded the Portuguese enclaves of Goa, Damão and Diu on the west coast of India. In the same year sections of the African population in Angola rebelled against Portuguese rule. Similar rebellions followed in Portuguese Guinea in 1963 and Mozambique in 1964. In all three provinces guerrilla warfare has continued to the present day, necessitating the deployment of the major part of Portugal's defence forces.

In 1968, Dr. António Salazar, Prime Minister since 1932, was succeeded by Dr. Marcello Caetano. The new Government pursued a policy of cautious expansion, while maintaining the corporative basis of government. Opposition candidates stood in the 1969 General Election for the first time in many years, but failed to gain any seats. In August 1971 the Government's constitutional amendments concerning the press, religious freedom and the status of the overseas provinces, were voted by Parliament. Exterior censorship has been removed and responsibility for ensuring accuracy in "the national interest" has been delegated to the newspaper publishers, editors and journalists themselves. Provision has been made for the reintroduction of direct censorship if necessary. Freedom of worship has been extended to the overseas provinces and compulsory religious instruction in public schools has been ended. The overseas provinces in Africa are to be granted a measure of self-government in their internal affairs when this is warranted by their development.

A "state of subversion" was declared in December 1971 following a series of sabotage attempts. Some constitutional guarantees were suspended under this measure.

Government

Under the 1933 Constitution, Portugal is a corporative republic; the executive power is exercised by the Head of

State, appointed by an electoral college, and the Council of Ministers. The legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber. The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage every four years. It initiates legislation and approves measures submitted to it by the Council of Ministers. The Corporative Chamber, which sits jointly with the National Assembly, is made up of representatives of the professions and reports on all legislative measures which it examines. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and his nominees.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for between eighteen and forty-eight months. Portugal is a member of the NATO alliance. Total strength of the Armed Forces is 218,000, of which about 179,000 are in Portuguese Africa. The Army numbers 179,000, the Navy 18,000 (including 3,300 marines), and the Air Force 21,000. The defence estimates for 1970 totalled 11,444 million escudos—about 40 per cent of the budget.

Economic Affairs

Approximately 30 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for less than 20 per cent of Gross National Product. The industry suffers from uneconomic smallholdings in the north and underutilized estates in the south. Emigration abroad and to the towns has left some rural areas seriously underpopulated. Portugal's main exports have traditionally been wines, cork and wood products, sardines and textiles. These still account for more than half of total exports by value. Industrial activity has hitherto been geared to these products but with government encouragement some diversification into heavy industry is taking place. In the Sines development area south of Lisbon oil-refining and associated petro-chemical industries have been established as well as plant for treating the nearby pyrites deposits. Portugal has also commercial deposits of copper and coal.

The boom in tourism has continued; receipts were 46 per cent up on the previous year in 1971, and the Government's target of receiving 4.8 million tourists spending over U.S. \$300 million by 1973 seems to be within easy reach. A large merchant fleet is maintained, engaged in serving the Overseas Provinces, principally Angola and Mozambique.

Import duties on goods entering Portugal from the Overseas Provinces were abolished in 1964. Portugal is a founder-member of EFTA and wishes to become an associate member of the EEC.

The country's two main economic problems are a labour shortage and inflation. While industry has expanded at home, the continuing wars in Africa and the emigration of workers to the richer countries of Western Europe have removed 1.6 million workers from a labour force of 3.1 million. This inflationary situation has been aggravated by remittances from workers abroad, currently running at nearly 15,000 million escudos per year, which have tended to fuel demand at home.

PORTUGAL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Transport and Communication

There are about 30,000 km. of roads in Portugal. A suspension bridge across the Tagus at Lisbon, the longest in Europe, was opened in 1966. Railways cover 3,592 kilometres and are mostly operated by the State. There is a merchant marine with a total tonnage of 710,136 tons. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European, American and African capitals.

Social Welfare

A State Social Welfare Fund, linked to the Corporations, was established in 1964, providing unemployment and sickness benefits for industrial workers; agricultural and fishing workers may receive benefits from the State *Casas do Povo* and *Casas dos Pescadores* respectively. There is a state levy upon employers and some places of entertainment to subsidize public works for the relief of unemployment. Health services are usually covered by private insurance bodies and employers' insurance.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12, and consists of four years of primary school followed by two years of continuation classes. Secondary education, consisting of State *liceus* (high schools) and technical schools as well as private colleges, is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are four universities and one technical university; courses are of five to seven years. Much has been done in the past decade to reduce illiteracy, including the setting up of adult schools providing intensive elementary courses.

Under an education reform announced in January 1971, the school-leaving age is raised to 14, making eight years compulsory school attendance. University entrance

examinations are abolished, a final school examination established, and several polytechnics are to be set up.

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and the Algarve on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. In 1970 nearly 3,343,000 tourists visited Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Portugal: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, (Federal Republic), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A.

Sport

Association football is Portugal's principal sport.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), June 10 (National Day and Corpus Christi), August 15 (The Assumption), October 5 (Confirmation of the Republic), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 1 (Declaration of Independence), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metrie System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the escudo divided into 100 centavos.

Notes: Escudos 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000.

Coins: Centavos 10, 20, 50, Escudos 1, 2.50, 5.

Exchange rate: 71.00 escudos = £1 sterling
27.50 escudos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION (1970*)

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION ('000)		
Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo	Portugal	The Azores	Madeira and Porto Santo
88,941	2,335	796	8,124.0	291.0	253.2

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES (1970): Angola: area 1,246,700 sq. km., pop. 5,673,046; Mozambique: area 783,030 sq. km., pop. 8,233,034; Portuguese Guinea: area 36,125 sq. km., pop. 487,448; Timor: area 14,925 sq. km., pop. 584,700; Macau: area 16 sq. km., pop. 248,316; Cape Verde Islands: area 4,033 sq. km., pop. 272,071; São Tomé and Príncipe: area 964 sq. km., pop. 73,811.

* Preliminary figures.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1960)

Lisbon (capital)	782,266*	Braga	40,977
Oporto	310,437*	Evora	24,144
Coimbra	46,313	Faro	18,909
Setubal	44,435		

* 1970 figures.

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 .	202,061	21.46	78,864	8.38	95,816	10.18
1968 .	194,962	20.53	76,553	8.06	94,661	9.97
1969 .	189,739	19.80	79,180	8.26	101,088	10.55
1970 .	172,891	17.82	81,461	8.40	93,073	9.60

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1968	1969	1970
France	46,515	27,234	21,962
Other European Countries	6,923	15,548	21,739
South Africa	921	713	702
Other African Countries	239	372	257
Canada	6,833	6,502	6,529
U.S.A.	10,841	13,111	9,726
Other North American Countries	401	506	361
Brazil	3,512	2,537	1,669
Venezuela	3,751	3,044	2,927
Other South American Countries	132	147	127
Asia and Oceania	384	451	361
TOTAL	80,452	70,165	66,360

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ('000 hectares—1951-56)

IRRIGATED	NON-IRRIGATED	FOREST	UNUSED	BUILT-ON LAND
620	4,214	2,763	1,101	152

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION					
	1968	1969	1970	Unit	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	614	563	602	'000 metric tons	312	637	747	454	540
Rye	239	236	233	" " "	145	175	199	167	157
Rice	33	38	42	" " "	154	146	149	176	195
Potatoes	105	107	112	" " "	923	1,296	1,083	1,126	1,220
Cork	778	794	—	" " "	200	166	235	189	154
Maize	438	427	418	" " "	565	577	548	553	581
Oats	224	207	192	" " "	63	111	129	79	72
Haricot Beans	380	382	383	" " "	58	55	50	51	54
Barley	135	119	105	" " "	49	74	94	54	54
Olive Oil	—	—	—	'000 hectolitres	414	879	581	791	735
Wine	—	—	—	" " "	8,928	9,740	11,690	8,081	11,328

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK 1955

Horses	26,654
Mules	92,986
Asses	156,869
Cattle	850,264
Sheep	—
Goats	130,630
Pigs	1,514,652

MEAT PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970*
Beef and Veal	63,232	84,858	94,106
Mutton and Goat Meat	14,357	14,197	14,974
Pork	55,405	63,089	53,458
Horses and Mules	1,432	1,540	1,729

* Provisional figures.

FISHING (metric tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
424,982	374,472	419,388	366,045	333,695	365,423

MINING (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Anthracite	442,727	396,920	416,537	270,890
Lignite	38,606	30,614	7,888	—
Cassiterite	935	970	710	621
Wolfram (concentrated)	1,872	2,399	2,289	2,531
Copper Ore	528,022	561,286	531,125	475,824
Kaolin	37,209	41,408	44,830	53,023

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Sardines in oil or sauce	48,819	35,384	23,049	25,289
Tunny in oil or sauce	6,110	3,224	1,274	1,410
Sugar, Refined	180,797	194,998	204,529	211,214
Beer ('000 litres)	74,915	85,719	100,024	134,461
Cork Products	324,152	336,602	304,422	299,723
Paper Pulp	242,522	321,271	361,225	427,375
Tyres and Tubes	13,628	12,134*	13,346	16,892
Pitch and Resin	71,361	72,872	73,507	74,509
Turpentine	16,709	17,566	17,063	15,510
Bricks and Roof Tiles ('000)	431,650	434,475	583,651	903,251
Cement	1,821,431	1,861,928	2,034,761	2,346,935
Iron and Steel Cast Works	57,713	56,040	59,388	62,045
Steel in Ingots	301,800	302,003	389,047	370,340
Electric Power (million kWh.):				
Hydraulic	5,498	5,217	6,326	5,704
Thermal	440	998	512	1,585

* Tyres only.

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centavos.

71.00 escudos=£1 sterling; 27.50 escudos=U.S. \$1.

100 escudos=£1.42 sterling= U.S. \$3.63.

BUDGET

(million escudos)

REVENUE	1971	EXPENDITURE	1971
Direct Taxation	7,346.3	General Charges	1,394.2
Indirect Taxation	9,620.6	Ministries	18,223.7
Special Industrial Levies	1,385.2		
Revenue from various State Services	1,294.0		
Private Sector, State Enterprises and Industries, Profit Sharing	1,336.6		
Capital Revenue, Shares, Banking and Company Taxation	248.8		
Repayments	1,446.3		
Other Revenue	1,847.1		
Ordinary Revenue	24,524.9	Ordinary Expenditure	19,617.9
Extraordinary Revenue	7,527.7	Extraordinary Expenditure	12,431.7
TOTAL	82,052.6	TOTAL	32,049.6

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1968-73)

(million escudos)

METROPOLITAN AREA	
Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock	14,600
Fishing	1,862
Industry	30,847
Rural Development	2,000
Power	17,917
Transport, Communication, Meteorology	27,090
Housing and Urban Development	8,050
Tourism	11,850
Education and Research	5,643
Health	2,338
TOTAL	122,197

GOLD AND CURRENCY

(million escudos)

	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	20,382	21,385
Foreign Currency Reserves	6,823	7,504
Notes in Circulation	31,019	33,759

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(million escudos)

	Food	CLOTHING	RENT	FUEL AND ELECTRICITY	HYGIENE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
LISBON†							
1967 . . .	142.4	121.6	164.8	97.7	124.0	145.4	141.1
1968 . . .	148.4	122.9	190.5	97.7	126.8	157.1	149.7
1969 . . .	160.4	123.3	227.7	97.7	134.6	170.1	162.9
1970 . . .	168.4	125.8	244.0	98.3	136.8	189.7	173.3
Oporto‡							
1967 . . .	141.5	103.6	202.3	111.6	108.8	127.8	140.0
1968 . . .	149.0	104.2	226.1	117.3	116.0	138.3	148.6
1969 . . .	164.4	108.1	276.8	130.4	119.5	147.0	165.2
1970 . . .	168.6	113.4	281.4	131.7	119.7	157.3	170.0
COIMBRA*							
1967 . . .	135.0	104.3	155.8	103.4	120.3	128.4	131.0
1968 . . .	142.3	104.4	182.7	103.4	123.8	135.7	138.5
1969 . . .	152.5	107.7	206.4	104.9	128.8	147.2	149.7
1970 . . .	154.4	110.5	229.7	105.7	129.6	158.4	155.5

* Base: 100= July 1953-June 1954

† Base: 100= July 1948-June 1949

‡ Base: 100= July 1950-June 1951

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	133,199	144,742	160,339
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	23,525	24,850	26,679
Manufacturing	47,192	51,721	57,680
Wholesale and retail trade	16,119	17,299	18,746
Public administration and defence	8,967	9,224	11,012
Other revenue	37,396	41,648	46,222
Income from abroad	609	935	889
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	133,808	145,677	161,228
<i>Less depreciation allowances</i>	<i>7,727</i>	<i>10,921</i>	<i>12,658</i>
NET NATIONAL INCOME	126,081	134,756	148,570
Indirect taxes less subsidies	13,010	14,929	17,689
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	139,091	149,685	166,259
Depreciation allowances	7,727	10,921	12,658
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	146,818	160,606	198,917
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	6,806	6,261	10,708
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	153,624	166,867	189,625
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	109,590	117,668	133,784
Government consumption expenditure	19,579	21,214	25,588
Fixed capital formation	24,433	27,292	30,711
Change in stocks	22	693	-458

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1969			1970		
	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total	Foreign Countries	Overseas Provinces	Total
<i>Goods and Services</i>	1,738	4,467	6,205	1,130	2,729	3,859
Merchandise	-10,743	2,424	-8,319	-14,340	1,859	-12,481
Freight and transportation	-1,226	238	-988	-1,501	214	-1,287
Travel	2,659	482	3,141	3,573	528	4,101
Insurance	-164	50	-114	-196	23	-173
Investment income	-128	1,063	935	-10	899	889
Other services	11,340	210	11,550	13,604	-794	12,810
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	-1,673	-849	-2,522	-429	-453	-882
Short-term loans	-1,838	66	-1,772	-836	6	-830
of which:						
Private sector	-1,838	66	-1,772	-836	6	-830
Official sector	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term loans	165	-915	-750	407	-459	-52
of which:						
Private sector	8	-271	-263	1,346	-39	1,307
Official sector	157	-644	-487	-939	-420	-1,359
Net Errors and Omissions	-519	-31	-610	-607	-109	-716
Total	355	3,587	3,942	94	2,167	2,261

ESCUDO ZONE*—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES
(million escudos)

	1969			1970		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services</i>	57,636	53,230	1,594	60,614	62,967	2,353
Merchandise	41,056	26,554	-14,502	48,319	30,259	-18,060
Freight and transportation	2,461	3,134	673	3,249	4,179	930
Travel	2,265	5,177	2,921	2,951	6,823	3,872
Insurance	392	222	-170	450	255	-195
Investment income	1,727	1,419	-308	1,733	1,478	-255
Other services	3,735	16,724	12,989	3,912	19,973	16,061
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	—	—	233	—	—	24
Short-term loans, private and official sectors	—	—	1,351	—	—	527
Long-term loans	5,650	6,768	1,118	4,535	5,086	551
of which:	4,743	5,704	961	3,511	5,001	1,490
Private sector	—	—	—	—	—	—
Official and banking sectors	907	1,064	157	1,024	85	939
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	282	—	—	154
Total	—	—	1,643	—	—	2,531

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
ESCUDO ZONE*—BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA
(million escudos)

	1969			1970		
	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World	OECD	U.S.A. and Canada	Rest of the World
<i>Goods and Services</i>	- 2,331	6,251	-1,886	-2,566	7,152	-2,233
Merchandise	-10,701	1,746	-5,148	-12,947	1,424	-6,537
Freight and transportation	-444	137	1,012	661	211	1,386
Travel	1,132	1,483	297	1,569	1,925	378
Insurance	-127	- 9	- 25	-147	-26	-22
Investment income	-385	173	- 96	-76	-70	-109
Other services	-119	97	1,601	-445	572	1,950
Private transfers	8,313	2,624	473	10,147	3,116	721
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	-327	-637	283	178	-109	-45
Short-term loans	- 1,429	-374	4	770	301	-58
of which:						
Private sector	- 1,429	-374	4	-770	301	-58
Official sectors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term loans	1,102	-263	279	948	-410	13
of which:						
Private sector	585	97	279	1,700	-223	13
Official and banking sectors	517	-360	—	-752	-187	—
Net Errors and Omissions	- 80	158	212	-44	—	284
Total	- 2,738	5,772	-1,391	-2,432	6,957	-1,994

* Metropolitan Portugal and Overseas Provinces.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million escudos)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	22,377	26,553	29,406	30,453	33,858	37,262
Exports	14,831	16,573	17,812	20,166	21,917	24,526

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million escudos)

DIVISIONS	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Fish and Fish Preparations	466	629	826	434	1,304	1,268
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	1,483	1,616	1,698	21	22	26
Fruit and Vegetables	231	312	374	1,508	1,366	1,447
Beverages	34	37	52	1,782	1,878	2,018
Textile Fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste	2,970	2,924	3,095	36	45	68
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	2,320	2,530	3,584	261	273	634
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excluding furniture)	32	35	43	1,177	1,248	1,321
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	1,334	1,441	1,662	4,316	4,652	4,627
Non-metallic Minerals Manufactures, n.e.s.	1,852	1,987	2,748	1,711	2,338	2,030
Iron and Steel	1,570	1,813	2,527	314	350	325
Machinery, other than Electric	4,487	4,810	6,368	410	534	687
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	2,116	2,498	3,125	706	1,004	1,327
Transport Equipment	3,535	3,801	4,249	150	194	274
Clothing	121	154	255	1,661	1,876	2,306

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (million escudos)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Portuguese Overseas Provinces	4,352	5,343	5,599	6,688	4,917	5,476	6,081	6,717
Argentina	238	66	128	221	27	33	36	40
Belgium-Luxembourg	848	851	1,104	1,258	378	416	429	440
Brazil	228	391	463	457	184	222	179	302
Canada	183	154	220	349	325	312	348	381
Denmark	372	328	435	416	526	546	691	751
Netherlands West Indies	151	240	225	71	6	7	5	2
Egypt	39	38	84	137	1	7	13	199
France	2,092	2,348	2,675	3,176	937	1,007	1,278	1,245
German Federal Republic	4,591	5,290	5,861	7,050	1,074	1,258	1,570	1,728
India and Pakistan	153	185	134	187	27	28	10	9
Italy	1,763	1,999	2,128	2,432	494	490	636	834
Japan	161	259	610	1,261	180	151	194	227
Morocco	154	144	150	130	151	192	146	204
Netherlands	906	855	1,018	1,132	474	475	498	759
Norway	253	267	294	277	251	283	335	391
Saudi Arabia	100	—	—	495	15	24	n.a.	10
South Africa	165	217	104	137	142	99	150	199
Spain and Canary Islands	1,361	1,407	1,597	1,983	360	344	423	442
Sweden	769	859	948	1,201	944	1,138	1,402	1,450
Switzerland	1,110	1,195	1,381	1,577	365	398	534	578
United Kingdom	4,164	4,410	5,168	6,369	4,330	4,611	5,158	5,570
U.S.A.	2,094	2,469	1,814	3,251	2,027	2,309	2,318	2,379

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBERS*			TOURIST REVENUE (\$ million)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Federal Republic of Germany	88,600	113,185	133,050	17	14	19
Belgium and Luxembourg	24,500	n.a.	32,793	3	3	3
Canada	31,100	38,575	47,377	4	4	5
Spain	1,344,800	1,374,158	1,712,553	17	17	20
U.S.A.	236,900	304,097	354,717	81	73	94
France	140,100	168,135	203,769	38	16	24
Netherlands	29,500	40,552	41,583	3	3	3
Italy	79,300	88,899	79,406	3	3	4
United Kingdom	289,400	339,474	406,157	22	21	31
Sweden	15,400	n.a.	26,792	2	2	3
Switzerland	23,600	n.a.	32,482	6	6	9
Other Countries	207,500	318,303	272,208	6	5	7
TOTAL	2,510,700	2,785,368	3,342,887	202	167	222

*Foreign visitors to Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.

Hotel beds: 70,938 (1969).

PORTUGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers .	('000)	141,844	144,665	144,757
Passenger-kilometres .	(„)	3,308,732	3,441,410	3,546,037
Freight ton-kilometres .	(„)	770,880	736,856	643,171

ROADS

		1968	1969	1970
Number of Registered Vehicles .		622,547	702,761	787,783

SHIPPING

		1968	1969	1970
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tonnage) .		642,949	703,567	710,136
Vessels Entered ('000 gross registered tonnage)		52,268	55,517	56,078
Goods Entered (tons)		8,254,595	9,279,729	n.a.
Goods Cleared (tons)		3,974,899	4,217,845	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION

		1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown	('000)	21,115	25,197	30,436
Passenger-kilometres	(„)	1,364,734	1,771,894	2,274,068
Freight ton-kilometres	(„)	16,952	25,547	32,452
Mail ton-kilometres	(„)	6,807	7,869	8,702

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

		TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
						Number	Circulation
1967		615,965	1,345,084	271,025	5,522	29	243,728,701
1968		653,407	1,397,067	305,878	5,760	31	249,318,685
1969		698,075	1,405,672	347,399	5,340	32	261,613,627
1970		n.a.	1,405,198	387,512	5,956	33	260,471,265

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Pre-primary	289	651	15,153
Primary	17,190	29,753	989,676
Secondary	1,952	25,438	401,441
Higher	69	2,285	46,019
Teacher Training	49	429	4,601

Sources: National Statistical Institute, Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1; Bank of Portugal.

THE CONSTITUTION

The territory of Portugal comprises the mainland and the archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores, and the Overseas Provinces of the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe Islands, Portuguese West Africa (Angola and Guinea), Mozambique, Macao, and Portuguese Timor (see sections in Vol. II). The guarantees accorded to the Overseas Provinces, their political, administrative, economic and financial organization are contained in six chapters, under *Título VII* of the present Constitution.

Religious freedom, *habeas corpus*, freedom of expression and of education are guaranteed by Article 7. Special laws aimed at preventing the perversion of public opinion, and at safeguarding the moral integrity of individuals, regulate freedom of expression.

The State favours such private enterprise as is productive and not prejudicial to the welfare of society or of small domestic industries. It promotes the formation and development of a corporative national economy. Only authorized corporations may make, with the assistance of the State, collective labour contracts. Strikes and lock-outs with retaliatory aims are forbidden.

Primary education is compulsory, and may be provided by the State or privately. Religious education in private schools need not have official authorization. Such schools, which may be subsidized by the State and authorized to grant official diplomas, are subject to official inspection.

The Catholic Church is separated from the State and its juridical personality is recognized. Freedom is granted other religious bodies excepting those whose doctrines are contrary to the established social order. The activities of non-Catholic bodies are subject to regulation by the law.

Sovereignty is vested in the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Cabinet, and the Courts.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic, who must be at least 35 years of age, is chosen by an electoral college composed of members of the National Assembly and the Corporative Chamber, and municipal representatives from each metropolitan district and oversea province, and holds office for seven years. He appoints the Premier, and also the ministers and sub-secretaries of state proposed by the Premier.

Legislation passed by the National Assembly receives his assent, and he is then responsible for its being carried out. He has the power to dissolve the National Assembly or to convoke extraordinary sessions.

The President is advised by a Council of State composed of the following members:

1. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Cabinet).
2. The President of the National Assembly.
3. The President of the Corporative Chamber.
4. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.
5. The Attorney-General of the Republic.
6. Ten public men of superior competence appointed for life by the President of the Republic.

The Council is consulted by the President when giving constituent powers to the National Assembly, convoking it and dissolving it in national emergencies, and whenever he deems it necessary. The Council decides on the eligibility of presidential candidates, and on whether the guarantees offered by them to respect the political order and the Constitution are acceptable.

The President acts as the representative of the nation in the negotiation of foreign treaties and pacts, though

drafts have to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval before being signed.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of 130 members elected by direct vote every four years. Electors vote for party lists. No member of the National Assembly may be at the same time a member of the Corporative Chamber. On dissolution new elections must be held within 60 days, and the new Assembly must meet within a further 30 days. (The period of 60 days may be extended to 6 months if necessary.)

Voting is restricted to literate men and women over the age of 21 and who are registered voters. In the 1969 Legislative election 20 per cent of the population were eligible to vote.

The Assembly initiates legislation and must pass other measures proposed by the Council of Ministers or the President before they can be put into practice. It considers the national accounts and those of the Overseas Territories presented to it by the Accounts Tribunal; authorizes the collection and expenditure of revenues; authorizes the President to declare war and make peace, and approves international agreements. It may declare a state of siege, with total or partial suspension of constitutional guarantees. The Assembly also has the power to modify the Constitution every ten years or by special authorization of the President.

THE CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

The Chamber is attached to the National Assembly, and is composed of representatives of local authorities and leaders in the fields of economics, philosophy and culture. The manner of selecting members of the Chamber and their term of office are determined by law.

The Chamber reports and advises within 30 days, or within any period fixed by the Government or the Assembly, on all legislative proposals before they are submitted to the Assembly.

The Chamber is in session simultaneously with the National Assembly and is divided into specialized sections. It may sit in plenary session or by sections and sub-sections. The meetings of sections and sub-sections are not public.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(THE CABINET)

The Council of Ministers consists of the Premier, who is appointed by the President, and his nominees, who have to be approved by the President.

The Premier, acting as President of the Council, is responsible only to the Chairman of the Republic for the general policy of his Cabinet. The Cabinet has the right to nominate, transfer or remove by decree the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Attorney-General of the Republic, diplomatic and consular agents, and governors of the Overseas Provinces. The life of the Cabinet is exclusively dependent on the confidence of the President of the Republic, and does not depend on the result of any vote in the Assembly or on the fate of any legislative proposals. Individual ministers are responsible politically to the Premier, and civilly and criminally for the acts legalized or committed by them.

The Cabinet may propose legislation to the National Assembly, or in particular cases, issue decrees.

PORTUGAL—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution may be revised every ten years, the National Assembly at the time of revision acquiring constituent powers which will cease when the amending law is published. The period of ten years may be reduced to five if approved by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly.

The President of the Republic may, in the public interest and after consultation with the Council of State, confer constituent powers on a National Assembly enabling it to revise the Constitution in specific matters.

A number of articles were revised in 1961.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Admiral AMÉRICO DE DEUS RODRIGUES THOMAZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1972)

President of the Council of Ministers: Prof. Dr. MARCELLO JOSÉ DAS NEVES ALVES CAETANO.

Minister of National Defence and the Army: Gen. HORACIO JOSÉ DE SÁ VIANA REBELO.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ANTÓNIO MANUEL GONÇALVES RAPAZOTE.

Minister of Justice: Prof. MÁRIO JULIO BRITO DE ALMEIDA COSTA.

Minister of Finance and the Economy: Dr. JOÃO AUGUSTO DIAS ROSAS.

Minister of Marine: Almirante MANUEL PEREIRA CRESPO.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. RUI MANUEL DE MEDEIROS D'ESPINEY PATRÍCIO.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Eng. RUI ALVES DA SILVA SANCHES.

Minister for Overseas Provinces: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

Minister of Education: Prof. JOSÉ VEIGA SIMÃO.

Minister of Corporations, Health and Social Security: Dr. BALTASAR REBELO DE SOUSA.

Secretary of State for Air: Brig. Eng. JOSÉ PEREIRA DO NASCIMENTO.

Secretary of State for Commerce: Dr. VALENTIM XAVIER PINTADO.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Eng. VASCO RODRIGUES DE PINTO LEÓNIDAS.

Secretary of State for Industry: Eng. ROGÉRIO DE CONCEIÇÃO MARTINS.

Secretary of State for Information and Tourism: Dr. CÉSAR HENRIQUE MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Secretary of State for the Treasury: Dr. JOÃO LUÍS DA COSTA ANDRÉ.

Secretary of State for the Budget: Dr. AUGUSTO VITOR COELHO.

Secretary of State for the Army: Gen. JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA VICTORIANO.

Secretary of State for Public Works: Eng. JOSÉ ADOLFO PINTO ELISEU.

Secretary of State for Communications and Transport: Eng. JOÃO MARIA LEITÃO DE OLIVEIRA MARTINS.

Secretary of State for Work and Social Security: Dr. JOAQUIM DIAS DA SILVA PINTO.

Secretary of State for Health: Prof. FRANCISCO GONÇALVES FERREIRA.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Ex-officio Members:

The President of the Council of Ministers.

The President of the National Assembly.

The President of the Corporative Chamber.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Attorney-General of the Republic.

Appointed Life Members:

Prof. JOÃO PINTO DA COSTA LEITE.

Gen. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS COSTA.

Dr. PEDRO THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA.

Dr. ALBINO SOARES PINTO DOS REIS, Jnr.

Dr. CLOTÁRIO LUIS SUPICO RIBEIRO PINTO.

Prof. JOÃO DE MATOS ANTUNES VARELA.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces: Gen. VENANCIO DESLANDES.

Army Chief of Staff: Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Adm. FERNANDO EDUARDO D'ORNELLAS E VASCONCELAS.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Gen. MÁRIO TELLO POLLERI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(In Lisbon unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Av. João Crisóstomo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO BELLO.
Australia: Av. da Liberdade 244 (E); *Ambassador:* K. T. KELLY.
Austria: Rua das Amoreiras 70 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH CALICE.
Belgium: Praça Marquês de Pombal 14 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ R. L. PANIS.
Brazil: Praça Marquês de Pombal 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. Dr. LUIS ANTONIO DA GAMA E SILVA.
Canada: Rua Rosa Arango 2 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL A. BEAULIEU.
Chile: Av. Miguel Bombarda (E); *Ambassador:* E. CHEYRE T.
China (Taiwan): Rua Gorgel do Amaral 5 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BENJAMIN TU.
Colombia: Praça José Fontana 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNANDO MANRIQUE ALVAREZ.
Costa Rica: Rua de São Felix 37 (E); *Ambassador:* GERMÁN GAGO.
Cuba: Rua Pascoal de Melo 127 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANGEL EROS SÁNCHEZ.
Denmark: Rua Castilho 14 (E); *Ambassador:* DONA BODIL BEGTRUP.
Dominican Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL PARDO MARCHENA.
Ecuador: Rua Arriaga 27 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROGELIO VALDIVIEGO EGUIGUREN.
Finland: Berne, Switzerland (E).
France: Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES TINÉ.
German Federal Republic: Rua Filipe Folque 2 (E); *Ambassador:* EHRENFRIED VON HOLLEBEN.
Greece: Rua D. Francisco de Almeida 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LEOPOLOUS.
Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (L).
Iran: Paris, France (E).
Ireland: Rua de São Bernardo 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN.
Italy: Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GIROLAMO MESSERI.
Japan: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SHUSAKU WADA.
Korean Republic: Paris, France (E).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).

Malawi: Rua dos Navegantes 48 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Malta: Rua de Silva Carvalho 230 (E); *Ambassador:* Conde ALVISE EMO-CAPODILISTA.
Mexico: Praça do Areeiro 8 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO CALDERÓN PUIG.
Morocco: Rua do Marquês de Tomar 7 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TAHAR MEKOUAR.
Netherlands: Rua Sacramento à Lapa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Duke G. E. MIDDELBURG.
Nicaragua: Rua Silvae Albuquerque 5, 2º (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MENA-SOLORZANO.
Norway: Avenida Álvares Cabral 28, 1º (E); *Ambassador:* JÖRGEN MAGNUS FINNE-GRÖNN.
Pakistan: Avenida António A. Aguiar 126 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* INAM-UL-HAQ.
Panama: Alameda de D. Alfonso Honriques 39 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.
Peru: Av. da Republica 56 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX DE LA FUENTE LOCKER.
Philippines: Av. Duarte Pacheco 21 (L); *Ambassador:* Emilio D. BEJASA.
South Africa: Avenida António A. Aguiar 23 (E); *Ambassador:* R. J. MONTGOMERY.
Spain: Rua do Salitre 1 (E); *Ambassador:* DON JOSÉ ANTONIO GIMÉNEZ ARNAU.
Sweden: Rua Imprensa a Estrela 1 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL FREDRIK ALMQVIST.
Switzerland: Trav. do Patrocínio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS PAHUB.
Thailand: Paris 160, France (E).
Turkey: Av. Santa Joana Princesa 10-B (E); *Ambassador:* FUAT DOĞU.
United Kingdom: Rua São Domingos à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID F. MUIRHEAD, C.M.G., C.V.O.
U.S.A.: Avenida Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* RIDGEWAY KNIGHT.
Uruguay: Rua Sampaio Pina 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEJANDRO G. HEBER.
Vatican: Avenida Luis Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSÍ.
Venezuela: Rua Dom F. Manuel de Melo 12, 2º (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MARTÍN ARAUJO.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

All 130 seats went to the União Nacional in the election of 1969.

President: Ing. CARLOS MONTEIRO DO AMARAL NETO.

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

Advisory body attached to the National Assembly. Representatives from local authorities and leaders in the economic and cultural worlds.

President: Dr. LUIZ SUPICO PINTO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Ação Nacional Popular (formerly **União Nacional**): Pres. Central Committee Dr. MARCELLO CAETANO.

In the absence of any official opposition parties, there are various political groupings operating clandestinely in Portugal or in exile. These include the *Monarchists*, a small group who champion the heir of the Bragança family as the pretender to the throne, the *Republicans*, who adhere to the principles of the 1910 Republic, the *Ação Socialists* (Social Democrats), a large grouping with various shades of opinion, of whom Dr. Mário Soares is the leading spokesman, the *Partido Comunista*, whose Secretary-General is Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the *Frente Patriótica de Libertação Nacional*, operating from Algiers under an executive board led by Fernando Piteira Santos, the *Liga de Unidade e Ação Revolucionária (LUAR)*, a revolutionary action-group led by Herminio da Palma Inácio, and a new revolutionary group operating from inside Portugal, the *Ação Revolucionária Armada (ARA)*.

GENERAL ELECTION OCTOBER 26TH, 1969

Opposition groups were allowed to form for the purposes of the election only (at all other times they are illegal) the two groups formed were:

United Democratic Electoral Commission (GEUD): Social Democratic; Leader Dr. MÁRIO SOARES.

Democratic Electoral Commission (GDE): Liberal; Leader Prof. FRANCISCO PEREIRA DE MOURA.

The poll was boycotted by the Democratic and Social Action Group, the Monarchists and the Communists. The official result of the election showed that the *União Nacional* won 88 per cent of all votes cast (980,000) and all 130 seats. The Opposition won 12 per cent of the votes (134,046) and no seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Lisbon; consisting of a president and 15 judges; has jurisdiction over all Portuguese territories, including the overseas provinces; Pres. Dr. José Osório DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Courts of Appeal: there are five courts of appeal, each corresponding to a judicial district, (three in Metropolitan Portugal and two in the overseas provinces), that in Lisbon consists of a president and 20 magistrates; in Oporto, of a president and 14 magistrates; and in Coimbra, of a president and 8 magistrates.

District Courts: There are ordinary and special courts, the latter have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters (i.e. fiscal, military, labour etc.).

The State in Metropolitan Portugal and the overseas provinces, is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecutor and his regional representatives.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized, and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges of the ordinary courts are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions.

Public Prosecutor: ANTÓNIO FURTADO DOS SANTOS.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon: ANTONIO BIBEIRO, Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Rt. Rev.:

Guarda . . . POLICARPO DA COSTA VAZ.
Lêria . . . JOÃO PEREIRA VENÂNCIO.
Portalegre . . . AGOSTINHO LOPES DE MOURA.
Angra, Azores . . . MANUEL AFONSO DE CARVALHO.
Funchal, Madeira . . . JOÃO DA SILVA SARAIVA.
Santiago, Cape Verde Islands . . . JOSÉ FILIPE DE CARMO COLAÇO.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . . . Most Rev. FRANCISCO MARIA DA SILVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Aveiro . . . Rt. Rev. MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE.
Bragança . . . MANUEL DE JESUS PEREIRA.
Coimbra . . . (vacant).
Lamego . . . AMÉRICO HENRIQUES.
Oporto . . . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
Vila-Real . . . ANTÓNIO CARDOSO CUNHA.
Viseu . . . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Evora . . . DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . . . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
Faro . . . JULIO TAVARES REBIMBAS.

THE PRESS

Article 22 of the Portuguese Constitution states: "public opinion is a fundamental part of the policy and administration; it shall be the duty of the State to protect it against all those influences which distort it from the truth, justice, good administration, and the common weal". The application of this protection has meant a censorship of the press which has existed since the early days of the *Estado Novo* (1926). All newspapers and magazines are subject to the pre-publication scrutiny of the Board of Censors, and must bear an official stamp of approval on publication. Censorship also applies to all news stories coming from abroad. Anything considered prejudicial to the common interest can be either altered or deleted, including any criticism of the Government, reports of disorders within Portugal and even, until recently, reports of riots or strikes anywhere outside Portugal. In December 1970, however, the Prime Minister proposed that prior censorship was to end, subject to the approval of the National Assembly.

Under Article 23 of the Constitution, "the press cannot refuse to print official news sent to it by the Government on matters of national interest". In practice, official or semi-official news and comment account for a large proportion of a Portuguese newspaper. Foreign news coverage is small, partly because of censorship and partly because of the lack of foreign correspondents.

The principal Lisbon morning newspapers are *Diário de Notícias*, partly government-owned and with the largest circulation, and *O Século*, which is wholly government-owned. Others include *Diário da Manhã*, organ of the *Ação Nacional Popular*, the only political party, and *A Voz*, which is Catholic-orientated. The main evening newspapers, all with high circulations, are *Diário de Lisboa*, *A Capital* and *Diário Popular*, the first two having a reputation for being somewhat more liberal in outlook. Another evening newspaper, *A República*, often critical of the Government has, however, a small circulation due to distribution difficulties. All Lisbon dailies have national circulations. The principal Oporto dailies, with wide circulations, are *Primeiro de Janeiro* and *Jornal de Notícias*.

Amongst the magazines and reviews, women's magazines and sports newspapers have large circulations. *Vida Mundial* is an important weekly news magazine in the style of "Newsweek". The social and political magazines *Seara Nova* and *O Tempo e o Modo* are often severely critical of the political and social situation, but because of their somewhat limited appeal as intellectual magazines, their circulation is relatively small.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

- A Capital:** Lisbon; Rua do Século 34; f. 1968; evening; Dir. MAURÍCIO DE OLIVEIRA; Editor MANUEL NUNES; circ. 35,000.
- Diário do Governo:** Imprensa Nacional; f. 1820; morning; official government gazette.
- Diário de Lisboa:** Rua Luz Soriano 44; f. 1921; independent; evening; Propr. Renascença Gráfica; Dir. Dr. A. RUÉLLA RAMOS; Editor JOÃO CRISÓSTOMO DE SÁ; circ. 80,000.
- Diário da Manhã:** Rua da Misericórdia 95; f. 1930; organ of União Nacional; Propr. Companhia Nacional de Publicidade; Dir. Dr. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO DA FONSECA; circ. 5,000.
- Diário de Notícias:** Avenida da Liberdade 266; f. 1864; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; largest

circulation; Propr. Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, S.A.R.L.; Dir. Dr. AUGUSTO DE CASTRO; Editor Dr. ALBERTO RAMIRES DOS REIS; circ. 200,000.

Diário Popular: Rua Luz Soriano 67; f. 1942; independent; evening; foreign news service; Propr. Sociedade Industrial de Imprensa; Dir. MARTINHO NOBRE DE MELLO; Editor R. H. PINHEIRO DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 125,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Dr. Lúiz d'Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1853; independent; morning; Propr. Empresa do Jornal do Comércio; of influence in commercial and industrial circles; oldest newspaper in Portugal; Dir. and Editor FAUSTO LOPO DE CARVALHO; circ. 15,000.

Novidades: Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1885; Catholic; daily; Propr. União Gráfica S.A.R.L.; Dir. and Editor A. ÁVELINO GONÇALVES; circ. 10,000.

República: Rua da Misericórdia 116; f. 1911; independent, Republican; evening; Dir. CARVALHÃO DUARTE; Editor ARTUR INEZ; circ. 10,000.

O Século: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1880; independent, Conservative; foreign news service; Prop. Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia; Dir. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Editor JOSÉ REDONDO, Jr.; circ. 90,000.

A Voz: Rua da Misericórdia 17, 2º; f. 1926; independent, Catholic, Conservative, pro-monarchy; Prop. EMPRESA A. Voz; Dir. and Editor PEDRO CORREIA MARQUES; Editor-in-Chief Dr. CÉSAR AFONSO; circ. 5,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BEJA

Diário do Alentejo: Rua de Augusto Barreto 10; f. 1932; independent; district news; evening; Dir. and Editor MANUEL A. ENGANA.

BRAGA

Correio do Minho: Rua Abade da Loureira 37; f. 1926; Nationalist; Dir. and Editor BENJAMIN SALGADO.

Diário do Minho: Avenida Central 122; f. 1918; non-partisan; morning; Dir. A. Lúiz Vaz; Editor AFONSO PALMEIRA.

COÍMبرا

Diário de Coimbra: Rua da Sofia 179; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. ALVARO DOS SANTOS MADEIRA; Editor Eng. ADRIANO LUCAS.

ÉVORA

Democracia do Sul: Rua 5 de Outubro 28-30 and 32; f. 1901; Dir. Dr. JOÃO LEITÃO DA SILVA; Editor A. C. QUEIROGA PIRES.

Notícias de Évora: Rua do Raimundo 41-43; f. 1900; Dir. and Editor JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS REIS.

O PORTO

O Comércio do Porto: Avenida dos Aliados 107; f. 1854; organ of commerce and industry, North Portugal; Dir. and Editor FORTUNATO SEARA CARDOSO; circ. 45,000.

Jornal de Notícias: Avenida dos Aliados 144-148; f. 1889; independent; morning; Dir. M. PACHECO DE MIRANDA; Editor CARLOS ROCHA; circ. 75,000.

Diário do Norte: Rua Alvares Cabral 158; f. 1948; evening; Dir. and Editor Dr. ANTÓNIO CRUZ; circ. 2,500.

O Primeiro de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Catarina 326; f. 1868; Republican, democratic; Dir. M. PINTO DE AZEVEDO JÚNIOR; Editor MÁRIO DE FIGUEIREDO; circ. 50,000.

PORTUGAL—(THE PRESS)

MADEIRA (Funchal)

Diário de Notícias: Rua da Alfândega 8; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor Dr. ALBERTO ARAÚJO.

Jornal da Madeira: Rua do Seminário 22; f. 1927; Catholic; daily; Dir. and Editor MAURILIO DE GOUVEIA.

THE AZORES (Angra de Heroísmo)

Diário Insular: Rua dos Minhas Terras 19-21; f. 1946; sections on literature, sport, theatre, cinema, politics, touring and public administration; womens' section; Dir. Dr. CÂNDIDO PAMPLONA FORJAZ; circ. 1,500.

A União: Rua Padre António Cordeiro, 19-21; f. 1893; Dir. ARTUR DA CUNHA OLIVEIRA; Editor ANTÓNIO M. S. ROCHA.

(Horta)

O Telegrafo: Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30; f. 1893; Dir. MANUEL EMÍDIO GONÇALVES, Jr.

(Ponta Delgada)

Correio dos Açores: Rua Manuel da Ponte 45-51; f. 1920; Dir. A. J. READ HENRIQUES; Editor AURÉLIO A. RAPOSO.

Diário dos Açores: Rua Tavares de Resende; f. 1870; Dirs. MANUEL and CARLOS CARREIRO; Editor CARLOS CARREIRO.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Of the three hundred periodicals published in Portugal more than half are edited and printed in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

Anglo-Portuguese News: Rua Dr. L. de Almeida e Albuquerque 5; f. 1937; fortnightly; Publ. and Editor LUIS MARQUES.

Arquitectura Portuguesa: Rua Arco do Cego 88; twice monthly.

Brotéria (Revista de Cultura): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. MANUEL ANTUNES.

Brotéria (Ciências Naturais): Rua Maestro António Taborda 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; natural sciences; quarterly; Dir. L. J. ARCHER.

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; women's magazine; weekly.

Diálogo: Campo de Sant'Ana 43; agricultural; monthly; circ. 20,000; Dir. A. DA CRUZ.

O Educador: Largo do Rato 13-1; f. 1933; educational; Admin. NUNO LOURENÇO M. DE OLIVEIRA; Dir. REINALDO FERREIRA.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; weekly.

Flama: Rua Rodrigues Sampaio 50; weekly; f. 1943; illustrated; Propr. União Gráfica; Dir. ANTÓNIO DOS REIS; circ. 55,000.

O Gráfico: illustrated monthly; Dir. TOMÁS AGUIÑO DE SILVA; circ. 6,000.

Informação Vinícola: R. Mouzinho da Silveira 5; monthly; Dir. VIRGÍLIO DANTAS.

Indústria Portuguesa: Praça dos Industriais, 3; industrial; monthly.

Ler: Rua Domingos Sequeira 34-1º; monthly literary anthology; publ. by Anibal J. Vieira.

Modas e Bordados: Rua do Século 63; fashion; weekly.

Notícias do Comércio: Rua da Palma 284-2 Dto.; fortnightly; Dir. ALBANO NEGRÃO.

Ocidente: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1938; literary periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Portugal-Madeira e Açores: Rua do Salitre 117; fortnightly; Dirs. ADELAIDE BETTENCOURT PEREIRA, Dr. A. MARTIN DA CRUZ.

Revista de Portugal: R. de S. Felix 41-1; f. 1942; linguistic periodical; monthly; Founder ALVARO PINTO; Owners and Dirs. ANTÓNIO H. DE A. PINTO and Ma. AMÉLIA DE A. PINTO.

Revista Turismo: Empresa Nacional de Publicidade, Rua Rodrigues Faria, 103; monthly.

Seara Nova: Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1921; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. AUGUSTO ABELAIRA.

O Século Ilustrado: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; illustrated weekly; publ. by Sociedad Nacional de Tipografia; circ. 63,000; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO MATA.

Seleções Femininas: Rua Padre António Vieira 21; fashion; weekly.

O Tempo e o Modo: Av. 5 de Outubro 297; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. JOÃO BÉNARD DA COSTA.

Vida Mundial: Rua do Século 41-63; f. 1939; news and opinion magazine; weekly; circ. 40,000; Dir. FRANCISCO E. F. MARTINS.

O Volante: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 99; f. 1926; motoring; quarterly; Dir. Prof. Dr. CAETANO BEIRAS DA VEIGA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência de Notícias e de Informações (ANI): Head Office: Lisbon, Praça da Alegria 58; Overseas Office: Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Conceição 31 6º (Brazil).

Agência Lusitânia: Lisbon, Largo do Chiado 12-2º.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA (Italy): Rue Andrade Corvo 50-2º Esq., Lisbon; Bureau Chief MADDALENA RANEDDA.

UPI (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 5E, Lisbon 2; Man. E. KHAVESSIAN.

The following are also represented: DPA (*Federal Germany*), Reuters (*U.K.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional da Imprensa Diária: Largo do Chiado 12-3º, Lisbon 1; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILHERME PEREIRA DA ROSA; Sec. CORONEL CELSO MENDES DE MAGALHÃES; Treas. ENO. ADRIANO MÁRIO DA CUNHA LUCAS.

PUBLISHERS

LISBON

- Argo Editora:** Rua do Ferragial de Baixo 31; classical.
- Bertrand Lda.:** 9 Travessa da Condessa Rio; general.
- Manuel B. Calarrão:** Rua Augusto Gil 37, 1º, Caixa Postal 485; f. 1945; Dir. MANUEL B. CALARRÃO; library, etc.
- Francisco José Gomes de Carvalho:** Av. Almirante Reis 14; f. 1897; Founder and Dir. F. J. GOMES DE CARVALHO; general.
- Companhia Nacional Editora:** Rua da Misericórdia 95; Dir. M. BARRADAS DE OLIVEIRA.
- Edições Claridade, Lda.:** Av. Almirante Reis 58, 1º; f. 1946; Dir. MIGUEL WAGER RUSSELL; general literature, popular science.
- Edições Cosmos:** Rua da Emenda 111, 2º; f. 1938; Dir. M. R. DE OLIVEIRA; paper-back classics.
- Edições Homo, Lda.:** Rua do Salitre 147, 2º.
- Edições Mosquito, Lda.:** T. de San Pedro de Alcántara 9, r/c.
- Editora Meridiano Lda.:** 67 Rua da Misericórdia.
- Editora Ulisseia Lda.:** 125 Rua da Misericórdia; classical literature and translations.
- Editorial Atica, Lda.:** Rua das Chagas 25; f. 1930; Dirs. H. M. CHARNECA, J. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.
- Editorial Aviz, Lda.:** Rua da Trindade 20, 2º.
- Editorial Confluência:** Rua Fernandes Tomás 13; f. 1945; Dir. MARIA MASCARENHAS; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (3 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).
- Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.:** Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; Dir.-Pres. Prof. Dr. MENDES CORREIA; historical works, novels, special editions and reference books.
- Editorial Estudios Lda. Cor:** Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20A; f. 1949; fiction, science, classical, art and translations.
- Editorial Inquérito Lda.:** Travessa da Queimada 23; literary.
- Editorial Gleba, Lda.:** Rua da Madalena 211, 3º; f. 1942; Chair. ROG. MENDES DE MOURA.
- Editorial Império, Lda.:** Rua do Salitre 155, 1º.
- Editorial de Marinha:** Rua do Vale de Pereiro 6, 2º; f. 1939; Dir. TOMÁS AUGUSTO CENTENO; naval and historical works.
- Editorial "Minerva":** Rua Luz Soriano 31-33; f. 1927; Dir. MANOEL RODRIGUES; general.
- Editorial Organizações, Lda.:** Largo Trindade Coelho 9, 2º.
- Editorial Verbo SARL:** R. Carlos Testa 1; f. 1959; prin. officers: FERNANDO GUEDES, ARTUR ANSELMO, FERNANDO DE PAÇOS, JOSÉ ANTUNES, P. ALVES DE OLIVEIRA; encyclopaedias, history, childrens' books.
- Editorial Ibis Lda.:** Rua Henrique P. Couceiro 7 A 11.
- Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova":** Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1921; school textbooks, classical and modern works and review, *Seara Nova*.
- Empresa Universidade Editora:** Av. Almirante Reis 21, 5º.
- Guimarães & Ca.:** Rua da Misericórdia 68/70.

- Livraria Horaes Editores S.A.R.L.:** Travessa Estêvão Pinto, 6-A; politics, sociology, theology, literature, law.
- Livraria Sá Da Costa Editora:** Praça Luís Camões 22; literary.
- Montaner & Simon, S.A. Editores:** Rua Braamcamp 12.
- Portugália Editora, Lda.:** Av. da Liberdade 13-3º; f. 1942; Dir. AGOSTINHO FERNANDES; general literature.
- Procural Editora:** Rua do Ouro, 2º.
- Publicações e Artes Gráficas, S.A.R.L.:** Praça de Alvalade 9; general.
- Publicadora Atlântico, S.A.R.L.:** Rua Alexandre Braga 16; f. 1941; Admin. A. CASACA, D. VASCO; publs. *Saude e Lar* (monthly) and educational works.
- Rádio Renascença, Lda.:** Rua Capelo 5, 2º; f. 1931; Dir. Mons. MANUEL LOPES DE CRUZ; publs. *Revista Renascença*, *Lumen* (for clergy), *O Trabalhador* (for workmen), *O Papagaio* (for children); religious, cultural, and other works.
- Sassetti & Ca.:** Av. Visconde de Valmor; f. 1848; Dirs. mems. of Sassetti family; music publishers and record dealers.
- João Soares:** R. Rosa Damasceno 13-2º; f. 1945; Dir. JOÃO SOARES; publs. *Guia Profissional Corticeira*, *Conservas de Portugal*, *Anuário Médico de Portugal*, technical directories.
- João Romano Torres & Ca.:** Rua Alexandre Herculano 70-76; general.
- União Gráfica, S.A.R.L.:** Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1923; philosophy, literature, religion, one daily, two weeklies; br. at Casa Veritas Guarda.
- Anibal J. Vieira:** Rua Domingos Sequeira 34, 1º; f. 1946; Dir. ALBERTO MARQUES MANO DE LEMOS MESQUITA; publ. *Ler* (monthly).
- Pedro Luc Ximenes:** Rua do Alecrim 59; f. 1933; fashion and dressmaking periodicals.

OPORTO

- Companhia Portuguesa Editora, Ltd.:** Rua Cedofeita 630; f. 1913; Dir. JOSÉ AUGUSTO DA COSTA; school textbooks, art, science.
- Edições Maranus:** Praça da República, 57; school textbooks.
- Editora Educação Nacional, Lda. (1925) de Adolfo Machado:** Rua do Almada 125; publs. school textbooks and review, *Educação Nacional*.
- Lello e Cia:** Rua Conde Vizela 12; art, educational.
- Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.:** Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; Dir. ANTÓNIO LOPES PINTO; literature, school textbooks.
- Livraria Tavares Martins:** Rua dos Clérigos 12-14; f. 1894; Dir. AMÉRICO TAVARES MARTINS; general.
- Joaquim Moreira Herdeiros (Livraria Moreira):** Praça da Liberdade 42-44; f. 1898.
- Porto Editora, Lda.:** Rua da Fábrica 84; f. 1944; Dir. VASCO TEIXEIRA; general literature, school books; 1 br.

PORTUGAL—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

COÍMBRA

Arménio Amado, Editor, Successor: Ceira-Coimbra; f. 1931; Dr. SIMÕES PEREIRA; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences.

Atlântida-Livraria Editora, Lda.: Rua Ferreira Borges 103-III.

Moura Marques e Filho: Largo da Portagem 7-9; f. 1900;

Dir. CARLOS DE MOURA MARQUES; medicine and science.

ASSOCIATION

Grémio Nacional dos Editores e Livreiros: Largo do Andaruz, 16-1º, Esqº., Lisbon, 1; f. 1939; Pres. FERNANDO GUEDES; publ. *Livros de Portugal* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

STATE BROADCASTING

Emissora Nacional do Radiodifusão: Lisbon, Rua do Quelhas 2, Dir.-Gen. Dr. CLEMENTE ROGEIRO; Tech. Dir. MANUEL BIVAR; Admin. Dir. Dr. C. PIRES; Programme Dir. vacant.

Transmitters: Twenty-two medium-wave, thirteen short-wave and seventeen F.M.

Programmes: *Home Services:* Network I broadcasts from 00.00 to 24.00 daily; Network II broadcasts on V.H.F. from 15.30 to 01.00 and on medium wave from 08.00 to 01.15. *Overseas Services:* Programmes in Portuguese beamed to Timor, Macau, Goa, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, U.S.A., Canada and the Portuguese fishing fleet. *International Service ("The Voice of the West"):* Programmes in English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Konkani broadcast to South-East Asia, Europe, Africa, North and South America, New Zealand and the Far East.

Rádio Universidade: Lisbon, Rua D. Estefânia 14; f. 1950; cultural and informative programmes, operated by the Ministry of National Education Service; Dir. Dr. A. R. GONÇALVES PEREIRA.

Transmitter: One medium-wave transmitter on 397 metres.

Programmes: Weekday programme from 18.10 to 18.45; Sundays and holidays from 08.00 to 09.50; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Emissora Nacional do Arquipélago da Madeira: Rua dos Netos 27, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO VERMELHO CORRAL; one medium-wave and one F.M. transmitters.

Emissora Regional dos Açores: Avenida Gaspar Frutuoso, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores; Dir. CARLOS C. L. ARAÚJO; one short-wave transmitter on 61.66 metres.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING

Rádio Renascença: Lisbon, Rua Capelo 5; Roman Catholic station; Founder Dir. M. LOPES DA CRUZ.

Transmitters: Two medium-wave, one short-wave and twelve frequency modulation transmitters.

Programmes: Studios in Lisbon and Oporto broadcast daily programmes 07.00-02.00.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

Emissores Associados de Lisboa, Lda.: Lisbon, Rua de Campolide 27, 6º; one medium-wave 10-kW. transmitter on 188 metres, one F.M. transmitter on 99.4 megacycles.

Rádio Voz de Lisboa: Av. Elias Garcia 162-7º.

Rádio Peninsular: Av. Elias Garcia 162-7º.

Rádio Graça: Rua da Verónica 126-1º.

Clube Radiofónico de Portugal: Rua Carlos Mardel 5.

Emissores do Norte Reunidos no Porto: Rua do João IV, 960, Oporto.

Rádio Ribatejo: Av. 5 de Outubro 34, Santarém; f. 1951. One medium-wave transmitter on 226.9 metres; programmes, every day 09.00-20.00; Dir. JAIME VARELA SANTOS; Sub Dir. ALBERTO VARELA SANTOS.

Rádio Clube Português: Central Office: Rua Sampaio e Pina 26, Lisbon; Pres. JULIO BOTELHO MONIZ; two medium-wave, one short-wave and eight frequency modulation transmitters.

Emissora do Clube Asas do Atlântico: Thø Azores, Aeroporto do Santa Maria; Pres. Dr. J. SALGUEIRO PESSOA; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Rádio Club de Angra: Rua Conselheiro Anastácio do Bettencourt, Angra da Heroisma, Ilha Terceira, The Azores; Tech. Dir. J. E. L. FERNANDES; one medium-wave transmitter on 225.4 metres.

Radiodifusão do Funchal: Rua Ponte de São Lázaro 3, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. W. E. CLODE; one medium-wave transmitter on 225.4 metres.

Estação Rádio da Madeira: Pico dos Barcelos-Funchal; f. 1958; Dir. MANUEL PORTELA RIBEIRO; one transmitter on 202 metres and one on 91.9 MHz.

TELEVISION

STATE ORGANIZATION

Radiotevisão Portuguesa, S.A.R.L.: Lisbon, Rua de São Domingos, à Lapa 26; Apdo. 2934; f. 1956; Stato holds 60 per cent of shares; Chair. Dr. RAMIRO VALADÃO; publ. *T.V. Portugal*, annual bulletins.

Studios: Lisbon and Oporto; transmitters: Lisbon, Oporto, Lousã, Montejunto, Mendo and Muro; 21 repeaters. The network serves 90.3 per cent of the metropolitan population.

On December 25, 1968 a second television programme was started on an experimental basis.

Programmes I Summer: weekdays, six and a half hours; Sundays, eight hours; Winter: daily, eleven and a half hours. II two and a half hours every day.

In 1971 there were 1,405,198 radio receivers and 387,512 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Amounts in escudos; cap.=capital, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING CENTRAL BANKS LISBON

Banco do Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148, Lisbon; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and Adjacent Islands (Madeira, Azores); bank of issue for Metropolitan Portugal; cap. 194m.; notes in circ. 31,019m.; dep. and current accs. 16,161m. at Dec. 31st, 1969 Gov. ANTÓNIO MANUEL PINTO BARBOSA; Vice-Govs. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES, FERNANDO EMYGIDIO DA SILVA; chief br. Oporto, with 32 others including Madeira and Azores.

Banco de Angola: Rue da Prata 19; f. 1926; bank of issue in Angola and commercial bank in Portugal; cap. 300m.; res. 509m.; Gov. MARIO ANGELO MORAIS DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Gov. NUNO ALVES MORGADO; Adm. HENRIQUE BELFORD CORRÊA DA SILVA, ANTÓNIO CAMACHO TEIXEIRA DE SOUSA, and RUY DE LIMA PEREIRA DE MELO; head office in Lisbon, br. in Luanda, agencies in Angola and metropolitan Portugal.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 84, P.O.B. 2069; f. 1864; bank of issue for Mozambique, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Macao, and Timor; cap. and res. 910m.; dep. 18,647m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO; Vice-Gov. D. LUÍS PEREIRA COUTINHO; publ. quarterly bulletins.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz; est. 1876; consists of savings and credit organizations controlled by the Minister of Finance and administered by a board of directors appointed by the Government. As the main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pensions funds of the civil and defence services; dep. 19,520m (Dec 31st, 1968); Gen. Admin. Dr. ULISSES CORTES.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26, Lisbon; f. 1959; investment bank; among the major shareholders are the State, the Central Bank and the two Issuing Banks for Overseas; branches in Oporto, Coimbra, Evora, Viseu, Braga, Santerém, Aveiro, Vila Real, Setúbal, Angola (2) and Mozambique; cap. 1,000m.; res. 404.4m.; dep. 3,432m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Prof. Eng. D. M. VIEIRA BARBOSA; Vice-Govs. Dr. M. A. COTTA DIAS, Dr. ALMEIDA COTTA; publ. monthly information bulletins.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In addition to the banks listed below, there are approximately thirteen financial houses and eleven savings banks operating in Metropolitan Portugal.

LISBON

Banco da Agricultura: Rua da Assunção 74, Apdo. 2515; f. 1928; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,500m. (Dec. 1969); 7 brs., 17 agencies; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE.

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; cap. 640m.; dep. 17,955m. (Dec. 1969); 89 brs.; Pres. MANUEL RIBEIRO ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA.

Banco Fonecas e Burnay S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonecas, Santos and Vianna (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); cap. and res. 1,000m.; dep. 6,770m. (Sept. 1971); Pres. of Board J. G. CORRÊA D'OLIVEIRA; Pres. Exec. PEDRO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: P.O.B. 2148; f. 1914; cap. and res. 800m.; dep. 18m. (Dec. 31st, 1969); Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; Admins. Dr. FERNÃO MANUEL DE ORNELLAS GONÇALVES, BERNARDO VIANA MACHADO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, JORGE PEREIRA JARDIM, JOÃO NEVES RAPOSO DE MAGALHÃES, Dr. FELIPE NOBRE GUEDES, L. PINTO ELISEU.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Central Office: Rua do Ouro 110; see under Oporto.

Banco Totta e Açores: Rua Aurea 88; f. 1970, as the result of a merger between Banco Totta Aliança (f. 1961) and Banco Lisboa e Açores (f. 1875); cap. and res. 1,204m. (Nov. 1971); dep. 23,778.2m. (Nov. 1971); Chair. JOÃO ANTONIO SIMÕES DE ALMEIDA; Vice-Chair. ANTONIO BANDEIRA GUIMARÃES; 90 brs.

EVORA

Banco do Alentejo: Praça do Giraldo 52; f. 1875; cap. 75m.; res. 30.5m.; dep. 1,099m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. QUIRINO DOS SANTOS MEALHA; Dirs. JOÃO EVANGELISTA GARCIA DUARTE DA SILVEIRA, RODOLFO DA SILVA ABRANTES.

FARO

Banco do Algarve, S.A.: Rua Ivens 1; f. 1932; cap. 12,500; dep. 400m.; res. 13m.; Dir. SOTERO MENDES PINTO LUIZ GONÇALVES CAMARADA, MANUEL DE SÁ LEÃO E. SEABRA.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão S.A.R.L.: Rua Sá da Bandeira 20; Apdo. 33; f. 1884; cap. and res. 624.7m.; dep. 10,333m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Head Office: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; cap. 660m.; dep. 20,512m. (Dec. 1970); res. 673m.; 28 brs., 55 agencies; Chair. JOÃO CARLOS SOBRAL MEIRELES.

VISEU

Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense: Rua Aurea, 139/143; f. 1868; cap. 100m.; dep. 670m.; br. in Lisbon; Dirs. ARTUR PIANO, JORGE PIANO.

AZORES (Ponta Delgada)

Banco Micaelense, S.A.R.L.: Largo da Matriz, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; cap. 10m.; dep. 174m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. CARLOS HENRIQUE VELHO CABRAL DE MEDEIROS BETTENCOURT, Dirs. Dr. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA PAVÃO, Jr., Dr. F. DE MEDEIROS BRANDÃO PALHA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Fundos de Lisboa: Lisbon, Praça do Comércio; f. 1901; Admins. RENÉ A. DE BARROS MARTINS JORGE (Sec.); MANUEL CORDEIRO, JOAQUIM FLORÊNCIO DE SOUSA, ARMANDO DOS SANTOS NUNES, MARIO MARTINS PALMEIRO; publ. *Cotação da Bolsa de Lisboa* (daily).

INSURANCE

LISBON

- O Alentejo Companhia de Seguros:** Praça dos Restauradores 47; f. 1918; cap. 25m.; res. 11m.; tech. res. 43m.; brs. in Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Santarém, Setúbal, Oporto, Coimbra, Elvas and Castelo Branco; agencies throughout Portugal and delegations in Angola, Mozambique, Madeira, Azores, Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe; general; Dirs. Vasco J. S. TABORDA FERREIRA and ANTÓNIO GONÇALVES RAIMUNDO.
- Companhia de Seguros Atlas:** Rua Andrade Corvo 27; f. 1918; cap. 10m.; res. 46m.; Admin. Dr. FAUSTO ROSILLO LUQUE, Dr. JOSÉ LUIS ESTEVES DA FONSECA, Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA, ANTONIO CYRNE CASAL RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO, Dr. FERNANDO DE AZEREDO ANTAS, A. CARLOS.
- Companhia de Seguros Bonança, S.A.:** Rua Aurea 100; f. 1808; cap. 3m.; res. 26m.; Dirs. Dr. J. R. MACHADO CARDOSO SALGADO, CARLOS DE VILHENA, ALVARO FERRÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO (Conde DA PONTE); fire, marine, theft, accidents, air, transport, etc.; br. in Oporto and Coimbra.
- Comércio e Indústria Companhia de Seguros:** Rua do Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1907; Admin. H. R. VASCONCELOS E SA, J. C. D. GUERRA PINTO, J. E. RIBEIRO DA CUNHA, Prof. Dr. J. DIAS MARQUES; Dir. Eng. L. M. S. SANTIAGO PINTO; br. in Oporto; general.
- Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade:** Largo do Corpo Santo 13; f. 1835; cap. 67m.; Chair. L. THEOTÓNIO PEREIRA; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Madeira and Lourenço Marques; agencies in Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands and São Tomé; correspondents throughout Portugal; insurance and reinsurance in all branches.
- Companhia Geral Resseguradora:** Rua Douradores 20, 3°; f. 1942; cap. 1m.; res. 3m.; tech. res. 8m.; Dir. Eng. HOMERO RIOS DE OLIVEIRA.
- Continental de Resseguros, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 2; f. 1941; cap. 5m.; res. 2m.; tech. res. 11m.; Chair. Gen. A. VILARDEBÓ.
- Companhia de Resseguros Equidade:** Rua da Prata 98, 1°; f. 1942; cap. 3m.; res. 22m.; tech. res. 13m.; Man. Dir. J. J. CÉSAR MARQUES DIAS; reinsurance.
- Companhia Europeia de Seguros, S.A.R.L.:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 6; f. 1922; cap. 20m.; res. 136.3m.; Man. Dir. R. GIGON.
- Companhia de Seguros Império:** Rua Garrett 62, P.O.B. 106; f. 1942; cap. and res. 100m.; Chair. Dr. LUIS FILIPE LEITE PINTO; Vice-Chair. Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALVES VIEGAS DIAS; Man. Dirs. FERNANDO MENDES DE ALMEIDA, Dr. AUGUSTO FERREIRA DOS SANTOS, Dr. FERNANDO MORAES CABRAL, Dr. LUIS BARBOSA.
- Companhia de Seguros Metrópole:** Rua Barata Salgueiro 41; f. 1918; cap. 500,000; res. 2.7m.; Dirs. Dr. J. L. DA CÂMARA SALDANHA, W. GINESTA, Eng. JOSÉ DA VEIGA LIMA.
- Companhia de Seguros A Mundial, S.A.:** Largo do Chiado 8; f. 1913; cap. 40m.; res. 585m.; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Santarém, Viseu, Aveiro, Braga, Setúbal, Vila Real, Leiria, Luanda and Beira; life, general and reinsurance.
- Mútua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros (Cod Fishers' Mutual Insurance Co.):** Rua do Ferregial de Baixo 33-1°; f. 1936; cap. and res. 76m. (Dec. 31st, 1969); Man. Dir. Dr. VALÉRIO BALTAZAR DE MORAES.
- Mútua dos Pescadores (Fishermen's Mutual Insurance Co.):** Avda. Infante Santo 4; f. 1942; res. 5m.; tech. res. 8m.; Pres. H. DOS SANTOS TENREIRO; 2 brs.
- Companhia de Seguros Mutualidade, S.A.R.L.:** Rua 1° de Dezembro 101; f. 1914; cap. 1m.; res. 8m.; tech. res. 37m.; Dir. J. C. DA SILVA MARQUES; all brs. except life.

Companhia de Seguros A Nacional: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1906; cap. 27m.; res. 252m.; Dir. VASCO ALMEIDA GOMES BESSONE BASTO; brs. in Oporto, Coimbra, Aveiro, S. J. Madeira, Madeira and Mozambique.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Alexandre Herculano 2; f. 1884; cap. 2.4m.; res. 18m.; Dir.-Gen. JOAQUIM MACEDO DA FONSECA; Dirs. Dr. A. DE SEABRA CANCELA, Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, S. T. MCINTYRE, MANUEL PENIN; general, except life and industrial injury.

Portugal Previdente Companhia de Seguros: Avda. da Liberdade 72; f. 1907; cap. 10m.; Dirs. Dr. Fr. CORTEZ PINTO (Chair.), Eng. PEREIRA COUTINHO, Prof. Dr. R. VENTURA, NARCISO ARIÉ; general, including life.

Companhia de Seguros Previsão: Rua Garrett 61, 3°; f. 1924; cap. and res. 19m.; Dir. J. E. DUARTE FERREIRA; 8 brs.; general.

Prudência Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros: Rua de Arco do Bandeira 12; f. 1929; cap. 500,000; res. 3m.; Dirs. JOÃO CARLOS DUARTE GUERRA PINTO, Eng. MANUEL GOULARTT DE MEDEIROS.

Companhia de Seguros Sagres: Travessa do Carmo 11, Apartado 2966; f. 1917; cap. 10m.; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ VIEGAS DIAS; Dirs. Dr. JOSÉ DE MATOS CORREIA, Eng. EDUARDO FRANCISCO MESQUITA DE ABREU.

A Social Companhia Portuguesa de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua Braamcamp 11, Apartado 546; f. 1927; cap. 12m.; Man. Dr. FERNANDO SOARES MAURÍCIO; Admin. Prof. Dr. ANTÓNIO ARMANDO GONÇALVES PEREIRA, Prof. Dr. ANTONIO MARIA GODINHO, Dr. FREDERICO ARANHA BATALHA REIS E SILVIO MUSSL, Dr. J. GONÇALVES PEREIRA; general, except life.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 42-64; f. 1877; cap. 5m.; res. 156m.; brs. in Portugal, Madeira, Azores and Overseas Provinces; general; Dir. RAUL LELLO PORTELLA.

Companhia de Seguros O Trabalho, S.A.R.L.: Rua Áurea 259; f. 1921; cap. 10m.

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.: Rua da Prata 98 and 108; f. 1901; cap. and res. 332m.; Admin. Del. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ HENRIQUE DOS SANTOS RODRIGUES; 52 brs. and agencies throughout Portugal and Overseas Provinces; marine and general.

Companhia de Seguros União, S.A.R.L.: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 178; f. 1918; cap. 2m.; res. 31m.; Dirs. Dr. F. ELMANO ALVES, J. QUINTELA SALDANHA, LUIS BETTENCOURT THEOTONIO PEREIRA; 3 mems.; general.

Vitalicia, Companhia de Seguros: Av. da Liberdade 18; f. 1931; cap. 2.5m.; Dir. Soc. AGRÍCOLA ALORNA, S.A.R.L.

EVORA

A Pátria Companhia Alentejana de Seguros, S.A.R.L.: Rua da República 141/145; f. 1915; cap. 20m.; res. 131m.; Pres. MANUEL DA CRUZ FILIPE; 12 brs.; general.

OPORTO

Companhia do Seguros Argus, S.A.R.L.: Rua Santa Catarina 346; f. 1907; cap. 500,000; Dirs. JOSÉ GASPAR GONÇALVES FERREIRA, ANTONIO AUGUSTO DOS SANTOS SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Confiança, S.A.R.L.: Rua Artur Magalhães Basto 34; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 5m.; res. 143m.; general; Chair. Dr. F. M. DE ORNELAS GONÇALVES.

- Companhia de Seguros Garantia:** Avenida dos Aliados, 211; f. 1853; cap. a. 15m., p.u. 15m.; res. 272m.; Dir. ADÉLIO VAZ; 8 brs. in Portugal (1 in Lisbon), 1 in Madeira, 1 in Luanda, 1 in Lourenço Marques; general.
- Mutual, Companhia de Seguros S.A.R.L.:** Rua Fernandes Tomás 797; f. 1913; cap. and res. 49m.; Dirs. MÁRIO BAPTISTA SANTOS and ANTÓNIO MAXIMIANO DA SILVA; underwriters.
- Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade:** Rua Cândido dos Reis 105; f. 1871; cap. and res. 1,302m.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARIA B. C. ESPÍRITO SANTO SILVA; br. in Lisbon and 36 others; general.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Grémio dos Seguradores: Largo Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 16, Lisbon; is the corporate body formed by all insurance companies to establish regulations for the general conduct of business, to decide on rates and conditions, and collect information for the guidance of its members; f. 1934; 78 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GONÇALVES VIEGAS DIAS; Man. Dirs. Dr. MIGUEL RODRIGUES LEAL; Dr. CARLOS F. F. PINTO BASTO BOBONE; publ. *Anuário do Grémio dos Seguradores* (yearly), *Boletim Informativo* (quarterly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LISBON

- Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara de Comércio:** Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89; f. 1834; Pres. Prof. CAETANO LÉGLISE DA CRUZ VIDAL; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Comércio Português* (quarterly), *Boletim Informativo* (fortnightly), *Feiras e Exposições* (bi-annual).
- Associação Industrial Portuguesa:** Praça das Indústrias; f. 1860; Pres. Eng. CARLOS GARCIA ALVES; 1,600 mems.; publs. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *Estudos de Economia Aplicada* (irregular).

OPORTO

- Associação Comercial do Porto—Câmara de Comércio:** Rua Ferreira Borges; f. 1834; Pres. Dr. Vasco MOURÃO; 520 mems.
- Associação Industrial Portuense:** Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 228; f. 1849; 1,500 mems.; Chair. Eng. MÁRIO DE SOUSA DRUMMOND BORGES; Dirs. Eng. FRANCISCO DE NÁPOLES F. DE ALMEIDA E SOUSA, Eng. ARMINDO LÚCIO DE AZEVEDO MIRANDA, JOSÉ EDUARDO MARQUES DE AMORIM, Eng. JOAQUIM MARTINS DE SOUSA BARBOSA, Eng. EDUARDO BENEDITO FERREIRINHA, Eng. MANUEL MOREIRA PESSANHA; Sec.-Gen. Eng. JOÃO SAMPAIO E CASTRO; publs. *Portuguese Industry Index*, *Northern Industrial Review*.

CORPORATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Under the corporative system, workers' and employers' interests are represented by the voluntary *sindicatos* and *grêmios* (guilds) respectively; each is representative of a particular industry or branch of an industry within a particular locality. The co-ordinating bodies which negotiate collective contracts and arbitrate between the *grêmios* and *sindicatos* are the *corporações* (corporations),

which in turn are responsible to the Ministry of Corporations.

The following is a list of the eight corporations at present in operation, the majority of which were formed in 1956.

Corporação do Comércio (Trade): Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104-2°; Pres. MANOEL ALBERTO ANDRADE E SOUSA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. VASCO SANTIAGO COSTA DAS NEVES.

Corporação do Crédito e Seguros (Banking and Insurance): Rua Braamcamp 15-3°; Pres. Dr. FAUSTO JOSÉ DE FIGUEIREDO; Vice-Pres. Dr. ARNALDO PINHEIRO TORRES.

Corporação dos Espectáculos (Entertainment): Rua Ferreira Lapa, 32-3°; Pres. Dr. M. JOAQUIM TELLES; Vice-Pres. Dr. MANUEL DOS SANTOS.

Corporação da Imprensa e Artes Gráficas (Press and Printing): Av. Defensores de Chaves 41-4°; Pres. AUGUSTO DE CASTRO; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO LOURENÇO PEREIRA.

Corporação da Indústria (Industry): Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 104-3°; Pres. Dr. AUGUSTO DE SÁ VIANA REBELLO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELO.

Corporação da Lavoura (Farming): Rua Braamcamp 82-4°; Pres. MANUEL DE AZEVEDO E VASCONCELOS; Vice-Pres. CAMILO DE MENDONÇA.

Corporação da Pesca e Conservas (Fishing and Canning): Praça Duque da Terceira 24-2°; Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO FERREIRA BARBOSA; Vice-Pres. Dr. EDISON PINTO DE MAGALHÃES.

Corporação dos Transportes e Turismo (Transport and Tourism): Rua Augusta 27-1°; Pres. JOÃO PEDRO NEVES CLARA; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ HONORATO DE MEDEIROS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Companhia dos Caminhos do Ferro Portugueses (C.P.): Calçada do Duque 20, Lisbon; f. 1859. The State owns 60 per cent of the shares in the C.P.; total route length, 3,566 km., of which 2,807 km. are broad gauge (1.668 metres) and 759 km. are narrow gauge (1 metre); 396 km. of track are electrified; Chair. NETO DE CARVALHO; Exec. Man. F. A. CASTRO; official review *Boletim da C.P.* (monthly).

Sociedade Estoril-Caminho de Ferro do Cais do Sodré a Cascais: Estação do Cais do Sodré, Lisbon; f. 1918; Lisbon-Cascais, 26 km., electrified; Chair. DR. ANTÓNIO AMARAL DE FIGUEIREDO; Gen. Man. Eng. ANTÓNIO DA SILVEIRA BUAL.

Mining companies operate 77.4 km. of private railways.

ROADS

Road length in Portugal is estimated at 30,000 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvel Club de Portugal: Lisbon, Rua Rosa Araújo 24; f. 1903; Sec.-Gen. DR. JOSÉ MARIA DE PAIVA RAPOZO; 65,000 mems.; publ. *Revista A.C.P.*

SHIPPING

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; Chair. ALBANO RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA; brs. in Oporto; office Lourenço Marques; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo and passenger services between Lisbon, Oporto, Portuguese West and East Africa, South Africa, the Far East; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Dunkirk), Portuguese West and East Africa.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11; Oporto Agency: Rua Sá da Bandeira 84; f. 1919; Chair. JOSÉ MANUEL DE MELLO; 137,552 tons dead weight; freight and passenger services from Portugal to Portuguese Overseas Provinces, from North European ports to Portugal, Angola and vice-versa; chartering.

Empresa Insulana do Navegação: Rua Aurea 181-3°; f. 1871; agents in all islands of Madeira and Azores; Pres. FILIPE BENSÁUDE; passenger and cargo service, Lisbon-Madeira-Azores and Archipelago.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: 63 Rua do S. Julião, P.O.B. 2747; Chair DR. ALFREDO RODRIGUES SANTOS Jr.; passenger and cargo services between Portugal and the Overseas Provinces, also to Central America.

PONTA DELGADA, SÃO MIGUEL, AZORES

Companhia de Navegação Carregadores Açoreanos: Avenida Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada; f. 1920; Chair. Viscount do BOTELHO and DR. SEBASTIÃO DE CASTELLO BRANCO; Vice-Pres. JAIME AMADOR E PINHO; Admins. ANTÓNIO SILVEIRA DA ROSA, M.D., ANTÓNIO GAGO DA CÂMARA MELLO CABRAL, FRANCISCO TAVARES DE SOUSA TEVES; freight and passenger services between Portugal, Madeira, Azores, and New York, and North European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (T.A.P.): Rua do Conde de Redondo 79; Lisbon; T.A.P., formed in 1944, was a Government airline until June 1st, 1953, when it became a private company under the control of the Portuguese Government; fleet consists of (Oct. 1970): 3 Caravelle VIR, 7 Boeing 707-320B and 5 Boeing 727; on order: 1 Boeing 727-100 and 2 Boeing 747B; internal services, and services to Europe, Africa, North and South America.; Vice-Pres. Eng. ALFREDO RIBEIRO QUEIROZ VAZ PINTO.

Sociedade Açoriana de Transportes Aéreos Limitada (S.A.T.A.): Head Office: Rua Aurea, 181, Lisbon 2; f. 1948; Pres. and Gen. Man. Casa Bensáude—Importações e Exportações, S.A.R.L.; privately owned fleet for inter-island service in the Azores.

The following international airlines also serve Portugal: Air France, Alitalia, B.E.A., B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, Iberia (Spain), K.L.M., Lufthansa (Fed. Germany), Pan Am, Sabena (Belgium), S.A.S., South African Airways, Swissair, T.W.A., Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Secretariado Nacional da Informação, Cultura Popular e Turismo: Lisbon, Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores; Dir. DR. MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

Ministério do Ultramar—Agência Geral do Ultramar (Overseas Ministry—General Overseas Agency): Rua Gonçalves Zarco, Lisbon 3; official government agency dealing with travel and tourism in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces; offices at Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Angola, Mozambique, Macao and Timor; Gen. Overseas Agent DR. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CORREIA DA CUNHA LEÃO.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 22 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels.

France: 7 rue Scribe, Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 64-A Kölnerstr., Bad Godesberg; 23 Gänsemarkt, Hamburg 36.

Italy: 5 via Magenta, Rome.

Spain: 18, 3 Carrera S. Jerónimo, Madrid.

Sweden: 2 Linnégatan, Stockholm O.

Switzerland: 41 Quai Wilson, Geneva.

United Kingdom: 20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Secretaria do Estado da Informação e Turismo (State Information and Tourism Secretariat): Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores, Lisbon 2; Portuguese Government Agency; promotes exhibitions of painting, sculpture, photography, theatre, ballet, cinema, etc.; runs competitions for musical interpretation and composition, theatre and cinema and literature; Secretary of State for Information and Tourism DR. CÉSAR MOREIRA BAPTISTA.

PORTUGAL—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Companhia do Teatro Nacional D. Maria II: at the Teatro Avenida; f. 1846; Dir. AMÉLIA REY COLAÇO, under the administrative guidance of a government delegate.

Teatro Nacional Popular: at the Teatro da Trindade; f. 1957; under the patronage of the national theatre fund; Dir. FRANCISCO RIBEIRO.

Companhia Espectáculos Vasco Morgado: at the Teatro Monumental; f. 1951 by VASCO MORGADO.

Companhia TEBO: at the Teatro Villaret; f. 1964; Dirs. RAUL SOLNADO, VASCO MORGADO.

PRINCIPAL OPERA AND BALLET COMPANIES

Companhia Portuguesa de Opera do Teatro da Trindade (F.N.A.T.): Teatro da Trindade, Largo da Trindade 7-A, Lisbon; f. 1962; financed by the Fundação Nacional para a Alegria no Trabalho, an agency of the Ministry of Corporations and Social Security; season from May to July; Dir. Dr. J. M. SERRA FORMIGAL.

Gulbenkian Ballet Group: Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon; f. 1965; Artistic Dir. MILKO SPAREMBLEK.; Dir. of Production CARLOS WALLENSTEIN.

Grupo de Bailados Portugueses Verde Gaio: sponsored by the Secretariado Nacional da Informação; traditional; Dirs. MARGARIDA DE ABREU, FERNANDO LIMA, B. JÚDICE DA COSTA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquestra Sinfónica da Emissora Nacional: Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Asst. Conductor Maestro FREDERICO DE FREITAS.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Conductor Maestro SILVA PEREIRA.

Academia dos Instrumentistas de Câmara: Lisbon; activities linked with the Government Radio Station; Leader LEONOR DE SOUSA PRADO.

Orquestra de Camara Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Avenida de Berna, Lisbon; Chief Conductor WERNER ANDREAS ALBERT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Board): Rua de S. Pedro de Alcântara 79, Lisbon; Pres. Gen. J. SOEIRO DE BRITO; Dirs. Gen. :

Nuclear Physics and Engineering Laboratory: Dr. CARLOS CACHO.

Planning and Studies Department: Eng. A. ALBUQUERQUE E. CASTRO.

Mining and Prospecting Services: Eng. J. DINIZ FERREIRA.

Nuclear Fuels and Industrial Reactors: Eng. F. MARQUES VIDEIRA.

Central Services Department: Dr. JOSÉ LUIZ DA CÂMARA SALDANHA.

International Services Department: vacant.
publ. technical papers.

Comissão de Estudos de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Studies Commission): Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; co-ordinates sections in the University centres of Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto for nuclear energy studies; advises

private and state-owned establishments on nuclear energy problems; Pres. M. J. ABREU FARO.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (Nuclear Research Centre): Estrada Nacional, Savacém; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS FERREIRA MADEIRA CACHO.

Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, a 0.6 MeV Cockcroft and Walton accelerator, and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor. Activities cover nuclear physics, plasma physics, solid state physics, electronics, applied physics, reactor physics, neutron physics, radio chemistry, radiation chemistry, treatment of ores, metalurgy of uranium and alloys, production of uranium, radiation protection, radio biology, bio-chemistry, bio-physics, cellular biology; publ. documents and notes, bibliographic information, weekly bulletin.

CO-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A., and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Católica de Lisboa: Lisbon.

Universidade de Coimbra: Coimbra; 429 teachers, 9,116 students.

Universidade de Lisboa: Lisbon; 560 teachers, 14,500 students.

Universidade do Porto: Oporto; 220 teachers, 4,359 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa: Lisbon; 102 professors; 7,673 students.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe between 43° and 48° north latitude and 20° and 29° east longitude. It is bounded to the north and north-east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 70°F (21°C) and the winter average 28°F (-2°C). The language is Romanian. Most Romanians are members of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The flag consists of three vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the national emblem. The capital is Bucharest.

Recent History

A government of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the Ploughman's Front, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza, took over following a coup towards the end of the Second World War, and after elections in 1946 Communists held most of the important posts. A People's Republic was declared in December 1947 and King Michael was forced to abdicate. There followed numerous political arrests, during which full control was gained by the Communist People's Democratic Front. In 1952, following a purge in the Communist Party, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej took over as Prime Minister from Groza, who became President, and later in the same year a new constitution, closer to the Soviet model, replaced that adopted in 1948. When he became First Secretary of the Communist Party in 1955, Gheorghiu-Dej was succeeded by Chivu Stoica; in 1961 he also became President of the newly-formed State Council. When he died in 1965 he was succeeded as First Secretary by Nicolae Ceauşescu, who also took over the Presidency of the State Council two years later, when Ion Gheorghe Maurer replaced Stoica. A new constitution of 1965 made Romania a Socialist Republic.

Romania became a member of Comecon in 1949, the Warsaw Pact and the United Nations in 1955. For nearly twenty years the country remained under the influence of the Soviet Union. The year 1963, however, saw the adoption of a more independent foreign policy including the development of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and Western countries. This policy has generally been regarded with disapproval by the other Eastern bloc countries, and Romania's leaders have been at pains to emphasize the country's autonomy.

Government

The new Constitution, adopted in August 1965, vests supreme executive, legislative and judicial authority in the Grand National Assembly, elected for a four-year period, and consisting of 465 members. The State Council, elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members, is the permanent executive body and is subordinated to the Assembly. State administration is the responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

Defence

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the Army and Air Force, and two years in the Navy. Total regular forces are estimated at 160,000, comprising Army 130,000, Navy 9,000 and Air Force 21,000. There are 40,000 paramilitary forces, including border troops, and a militia of about 500,000. Defence estimates for 1972 total 7,845 million lei.

Economic Affairs

Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, the Romanian economy has experienced radical changes since the Second World War, and it is now dominated by industry. At least 50 per cent of national investment since the war has been in industry, and in 1970 it accounted for about 60 per cent of the national income. All of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport and external trade enterprises have been nationalized. The most important industries are mainly heavy: oil and natural gas, mining and metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemicals and timber processing. All branches of light industry account for about 30 per cent of total industrial output. Principal exports include oil products, timber, machinery and equipment, mineral raw materials, metals and chemical products. Agriculture still plays an important part in the Romanian economy, utilizing 63 per cent of the total land area. Cereals and fruit make large contributions to the export trade. As a result of the development of plantations and vineyards, Romania is now the tenth largest grape-producing country in the world. Other important products are wheat, maize, rye, sunflower seed, sugar beet, potatoes, plums, apples and eggs. In addition, the food industry contributes about 15 per cent of Romania's exports.

The majority of the targets of the fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) were exceeded. The national income grew by 45 per cent at an average annual rate of 7.7 per cent. This was largely due to the increase in industrial production which, at 11.7 per cent a year, now has the highest growth rate in Europe. Electricity production doubled during the period. Real wages, however, rose by only 20 per cent instead of the 25 per cent planned, and the target has been reduced to 20 per cent under the fifth Five-Year Plan. This plan (1971-75) again emphasizes expansion of industry in preference to consumption. Heavy industry should grow at an annual rate of between 11.7 and 13 per cent, while a growth rate of 9.5 to 11 per cent is envisaged for the production of consumer goods. The national income should increase at a rate of 10 to 11 per cent a year.

In 1970, 56 per cent of Romania's foreign trade was with socialist countries, 27 per cent of it with the Soviet Union. However, during the last decade, Romania has developed important trade relations with Western countries, having agreements with France, the U.K., the U.S.A., Federal Germany, Italy and other countries. Romania became a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade (GATT) in November 1971, and has applied for inclusion in the EEC's generalized preference scheme for developing countries.

Transport and Communications

There are about 11,000 km. of State railways and 76,879 kilometres of national roads of which 17,859 kilometres have been modernized. The state airline, TAROM, provides daily flights between the capital and chief towns, and international services to Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube is under construction. The chief ports, Constanta (on the Black Sea), Galati, Brăila and Giurgiu (on the Danube) have been modernized.

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. In 1970 over 6,991 million lei were appropriated to public health protection, representing about 5 per cent of the state budget. Maternity allowances absorbed 600 million lei of this total. There were 168,115 hospital beds and 29,959 doctors. In addition, funds are allotted to sickness benefits, children's allowances, pensions, and the provision of health resorts for children and workers.

Education

The present system of education in Romania is comparatively new and more changes in this system are likely in the future. Education is free and compulsory for ten years between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Before this age children may attend crèches (*creșe*), and kindergartens (*grădinițe de copii*). Between the ages of 6 and 16 years children attend the general educational school (*școala de bază de cultură generală de opt ani*). Compulsory education ends with the ten-year school, but the majority of pupils continue with their studies in secondary schools. Provided they pass the appropriate examination, this period begins after the first eight years of general education. The general secondary school (*școala medie de cultură generală*), for which a candidate must take an entrance examination, provides students with a specialized education suitable for entering college or university. There are also specialized secondary schools, where the emphasis is laid upon industrial, agricultural and teacher training, and art schools, which correspond to secondary schools but cover several years of general education. Vocational second-

ary schools (*școli profesionale de ucenici*) train pupils for a particular industry or for agriculture, etc. A general syllabus is not provided in this type of school. In 1970-71 there were more than 3.4 million pupils enrolled in 15,730 general and specialized secondary schools. There are 195 higher educational institutes in Romania, including five universities and six technological universities. Nearly 152,000 students are receiving higher education.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie and others) are the principal attractions. International tourism is promoted by the National Travel Office (ONT), and between 1966 and 1970, 3,000 million lei were invested in the tourist industry. Tourism from Western Europe and America has been greatly encouraged, and advantageous exchange rates are offered. About 2,700,000 foreign tourists were estimated to have visited Romania in 1971; in 1969 receipts from tourism totalled about 300 million lei.

In 1967, as part of the International Tourist Year, Romania abolished visas for all tourists travelling through the National Travel Office.

Sport

The main sports are rugby and association football, handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, swimming, rowing, fishing and hunting. Skiing, ice-hockey and skating are popular in winter.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (International Labour Day), May 9 (Independence Day), August 23 (National Day), December 30 (Republic Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 24 (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the leu = 100 bani.

Coins: 5, 10, 15, 25 bani; 1, 3 lei.

Notes (issued by the National Bank): 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lei.

Notes (issued by Ministry of Finance): 1, 3, 5 lei.

Official exchange rate: 14.40 lei = £1 sterling

5.55 lei = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 43.20 lei = £1 sterling

16.00 lei = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (July 1970)
Total	Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	
237,500	97,334	44,189	63,148	20,252,541

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (July 1970)

Bucharest (capital)	1,574,536	Cluj	202,715	Brăila	158,213
Constanța	238,118	Craiova	202,047	Arad	158,922
Ploiești	217,341	Galați	185,939	Oradea	147,558
Timișoara	206,063	Brașov	185,571	Sibiu	138,004
Iași	204,873				

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	14.3	8.9	8.2
1967	27.4	8.0	9.3
1968	26.7	7.5	9.6
1969	23.3	7.0	10.1
1970	21.1	7.2	9.5

EMPLOYMENT
(1970)

Industry	2,065,997
Building	682,471
Agriculture and Forestry	473,130
Transport and Communications	397,007
Trade	430,384
Services	250,274
Education and Culture	357,397
Public Health	222,993
State Administration	65,621
TOTAL	5,108,699

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Wheat	2,759.3	2,321.1	4,348.9	3,355.8
Rye	41.6	45.1	46.7	42.8
Barley	307.5	288.4	543.7	513.5
Maize	3,293.1	3,084.0	7,675.8	6,535.5
Sunflower	532.7	604.1	746.9	769.6
Sugar Beet	118.0	169.9	3,783.1	3,175.4
Potatoes	305.1	286.2	2,165.1	2,064.2

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (on January 1st)

	1969	1970	1971
Cattle . . .	5,136,000	5,035,000	5,216,000
Pigs . . .	5,853,000	5,972,000	6,359,000
Horses . . .	703,000	686,000	668,000
Sheep . . .	14,298,000	13,836,000	13,818,000
Poultry . . .	47,618,000	53,894,000	54,333,000

FARM PRODUCE

	1968	1969	1970
Meat . . . ('000 tons)	1,354	1,271	1,393
Wool . . . (" ")	30.6	30.8	29.7
Milk . . . ('000 hl.)	38,331	37,579	37,932
Eggs . . . (millions)	3,113	3,315	3,587

FRUIT ('000 tons)

	1969	1970
Grapes	1,676.8	759.9
Plums	962.0	697.1
Apples	366.7	175.8
Pears	67.6	53.9
Cherries	71.6	61.1
Apricots	81.0	46.5
Nuts	37.6	32.6
Other Fruit	90.3	74.2

FORESTRY ('000 hectares)

	1968	1969	1970
High Forests . . .	5,152	5,160	5,162
Coppices (Hardwood)	617	618	618
" (Softwood)	90	90	90
Other Sources . . .	459	448	445
TOTAL	6,318	6,316	6,315

MINING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal ('000 metric tons)	15,019	17,020	19,152	22,835
Crude Petroleum . . . (" " ")	13,206	13,285	12,246	13,377
Iron Ore (" " ")	2,797	2,747	2,999	3,206
Salt (" " ")	2,059	2,368	2,725	2,862
Methane Gas . . . (million cu. metres)	16,036	17,226	19,066	19,971

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1968	1969	1970
Motor Spirit	('000 metric tons)	2,636	2,620	2,786
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	4,368	4,593	5,049
Coke	" " "	1,133	939	1,070
Cement	" " "	7,026	7,515	8,127
Pig Iron	" " "	2,992	3,477	4,210
Crude Steel	" " "	4,757	5,540	6,517
Caustic Soda	" " "	276	312	330
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	773	838	994
Chemical Fertilizer	" " "	603	720	895
Cellulose	" " "	403	414	440
Paper	" " "	380	398	431
Refined Sugar	" " "	384	428	377
Cotton Fabrics	(million sq. metres)	377	410	437
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	52	56	63
Silk Fabrics	" " "	38	43	48
Footwear	('000 pairs)	61,525	62,898	65,804
Motor Vehicles	(number)	38,838	56,998	66,898
Radio Sets	" "	388	428	455
Electricity	(million kWh)	27,828	31,509	35,088
Window Glass	('000 sq. metres)	33,565	37,500	45,215
Timber	('000 cu. metres)	5,238	5,262	5,305
Prepared and Canned Meat	(tons)	105,184	118,101	143,396
Metal Equipment	" "	58,530	66,309	67,157
Oil Equipment	" "	9,091	3,082	4,519
Chemical Equipment	" "	40,703	41,590	50,346
Soap	(metric tons)	41,000	42,000	42,000
Lathes	(number)	3,377	3,936	3,815
Freight Wagons	" "	8,267	10,409	11,158
Tractors	" "	21,200	24,895	29,287
Bicycles	" "	190,000	211,000	201,000
Electric Washing Machines	" "	101,390	123,512	130,704
Gas Cookers	" "	163,000	204,293	213,502
Television Sets	" "	161,000	221,054	280,001
Tyres	" "	3,064,000	3,166,000	3,444,000
Sewing Machines	" "	82,712	86,100	85,356

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70

CHIEF TARGETS

	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	1965	1970
Electric Power	million kWh.	17,215	33,000-34,000
Methane Gas	million cubic metres	13,038	18,500
Coal extracted	thousand tons	12,095	22,200
Crude Petroleum extracted	" "	12,571	13,200
Steel	" "	3,426	6,360
Paper	" "	244	450
Cement	" "	5,406	7,500
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	293	1,300-1,328
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" "	75.5	220-241.4
Chip boards, fibre boards	" "	263	580-630
Meat	" "	308	500-524
Edible oil	" "	172	280-295
Sugar	" "	402	600
Tyres	thousand units	2,492	2,150
Radio sets	" "	323	450
Television sets	" "	101	270-300
Refrigerators	" "	125	230-250
Tractors	units	15,836	27,500
Lorries and Motor Tractors	" "	14,306	35,000-37,000
Fabrics	million square metres	431	565-571.3

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 leu = 100 bani.

14.40 lei = £1 sterling; 5.55 lei = U.S. \$1; 6.67 lei = 1 Soviet rouble.

100 lei = £6.94 sterling = U.S. \$18.02.

BUDGET

(1970—million lei)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Turnover Tax	40,544	National Economy	79,096
Profit Quotas	28,829	Social Services	35,942
Income Tax	11,619	Defence	7,067
State Social Insurance	8,945	Administration	2,458
Regularization tax	6,136	Other Expenditure	6,337
Other Revenue	37,269		
TOTAL	133,342	TOTAL	130,900

Budget estimates (1972): Revenue and expenditure: 152,288 million lei.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million lei)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	7,279.3	9,276.5	9,653.8	10,442.9	11,760.8
Total Exports	7,116.9	8,372.1	8,811.4	9,798.7	11,104.9

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Coking Coal . . . ('000 tons)		632.5	728.3	Cereals . . . ('000 tons)		1,376.6	372.8
Cotton Down . . . (" ")		84.3	83.2	Fruit . . . (" ")		81.5	52.5
Complete Factories (million lei)		1,105.8	412.6	Fuel Oil . . . (" ")		1,400.4	1,531.7
Finished Rolled Goods ('000 tons)		1,248.8	1,360.6	Gas Oil . . . (" ")		2,159.5	2,548.2
Iron Ores . . . (" ")		5,389.2	6,267.8	Petrol . . . (" ")		852.6	700.7
Metallurgical Coke . . . (" ")		2,096.2	2,416.5	Mineral Oil . . . (" ")		379.7	349.1
Sugar . . . (" ")		62.8	90.5	Edible Oil . . . (" ")		143.5	119.1
Citrus Fruits . . . (" ")		28.7	27.3	Cement . . . (" ")		1,182.4	1,200
Motor Cars . . . (units)		6,500	11,415	Chemical Fertilizers (million tons)		471.1	548.9
Motor Cycles . . . (")		283	526	Tractors . . . (million units)		11,372	13,465
Electric Motors . . . (")		45,541	15,799	Bearings . . . (" ")		7,213	7,452
				Goods and Tank Cars . . . (" ")		3,518	4,507
				Motor and Tipping Lorries, Electric Tractors . . . (" ")		5,653	9,452
				Electric Motors . . . (" ")		156.9	228.2
				Oilfield Equipment (million lei)		262.5	268.3

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(million lei)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Austria	296.9	356.7	Austria	182.7	329.4
Belgium	205.0	182.5	Belgium	117.0	97.3
Bulgaria	195.6	257.3	Bulgaria	124.9	140.5
China, People's Republic	254.1	372.1	China, People's Republic	231.0	431.2
Czechoslovakia	651.5	951.3	Czechoslovakia	844.5	790.9
Egypt	80.7	112.3	Egypt	95.3	138.4
France	564.0	673.6	France	321.3	364.0
Federal Republic of Germany	1,027.3	958.7	Federal Republic of Germany	724.3	1,004.3
German Democratic Republic	506.5	690.5	German Democratic Republic	727.7	634.8
Hungary	256.7	286.6	Hungary	234.7	377.8
Italy	560.6	577.3	Italy	625.3	656.3
Japan	134.1	160.6	Japan	58.6	33.3
Poland	409.3	460.8	Poland	368.2	425.3
U.S.S.R.	2,788.9	3,004.8	U.S.S.R.	2,729.5	3,172.9
United Kingdom	611.2	592.9	United Kingdom	293.5	306.9
Yugoslavia	142.5	175.2	Yugoslavia	209.8	246.1
TOTAL (including others)	10,442.9	11,760.8	TOTAL	9,798.7	9,149.4

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	16,142	16,719	17,793
Freight ton-kilometres	40,705	44,031	48,045

ROADS

(millions)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	5,923	6,762	7,858
Freight ton-kilometres	3,463	4,541	5,156

INLAND WATERWAYS

(millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	70	74	69
Freight ton-kilometres	1,156	1,280	1,165

SHIPPING

(millions)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	22	32	23
Freight ton-kilometres	26,790	39,827	39,128

CIVIL AVIATION

(thousands)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres	771,000	880,000	994,000
Freight ton-kilometres	21,000	34,000	35,000

TOURISM

	1960	1969*	1970*	1971†
Number of foreign tourists	138,000	1,685,200	2,115,750	2,700,000

* Jan.-Oct.

† Estimated.

ROMANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (estimates)

	1971
Bulgaria	250,000
Czechoslovakia	710,000
France	29,000
Federal Republic of Germany	225,000
Italy	45,000
Yugoslavia	500,000

Source: Romania (December 31st, 1971), published by Agerpres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Radio Licences	3,031,000	3,050,000	3,075,000
Television Sets	1,115,000	1,288,000	1,484,000
Telephone subscribers	n.a.	n.a.	440,000
Books published (titles)	3,845	4,374	3,879
Daily Newspapers			
Circulation ('000)	1,019,752	1,072,983	1,104,250
Periodicals	509	581	622

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	10,336	448,244	18,887
General Secondary Schools	15,504	3,317,107	151,597
Specialized Secondary Schools	226	118,577	6,489
of which:			
Industrial	74	36,836	2,224
Agricultural	59	27,934	1,567
Economic	41	30,439	1,322
Teacher-training	46	22,114	1,280
Art Schools	59	23,456	2,840
Technical Schools	282	33,010	1,810
Apprentice Schools	403	195,941	11,775
Higher Education	195	151,885	13,425

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, published by the Central Statistical Board, str. Stavropoleos 6, Bucharest, except where otherwise stated.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965)

The Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 1. Romania is a socialist republic.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of the towns and villages. Its territory is inalienable and indivisible.

Article 2. The whole power in the Socialist Republic of Romania belongs to the people, free and masters of their destiny.

People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class—the leading class of society—the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, regardless of nationality, build the socialist system, creating the conditions for the transition to communism.

Article 3. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party.

Article 4. The sovereign holder of power, the people exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote.

The Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils are the basis of the whole system of state bodies.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power, under whose conduct and control all the other state bodies carry on their activities.

Article 5. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on the socialist ownership of the means of production.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, man's exploitation by man has been abolished for ever and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work is implemented.

Work is a duty of honour for each citizen of the country.

Article 6. Socialist ownership of the means of production is either state property—goods belonging to the whole people, or co-operative property—goods belonging to each co-operative organization.

Article 7. The wealth of the subsoil, whatever its nature, the mines, the state land, the forests, waters, sources of natural power, the factories and mills, the banks, the state farms, the machine-and-tractor stations, the means of communication, the state means of transport and telecommunication, the state buildings and dwellings, the material basis of state socio-cultural institutions belong to the whole people and are state property.

Article 8. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Article 9. The land of the agricultural production co-operatives, the animals, implements, installations and buildings belonging to them are co-operative property.

The plot of land which, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, is being used by the family household of the co-operative farmers, is co-operative property.

The dwelling and the ancillary farm buildings, the land on which they stand and, according to the rules of the agricultural production co-operatives, the productive livestock and small agricultural dead stock are the personal property of the co-operative farmers.

The tools, machines, installations and constructions of the handicraft co-operatives and of the consumer co-operatives are co-operative property.

Article 10. The agricultural production co-operatives, a socialist form of agricultural organization, secure the conditions for the intensive cultivation of the land and the application of advanced science and contribute, by increasing output, to the development of the national economy, to the continuous raising of the living standard of the peasantry and of the whole people.

The state gives support to the agricultural production co-operatives and protects their property. The state also gives support to the other co-operative organizations and protects their property.

Article 11. In the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the state guarantees to the peasants who cannot associate themselves in agricultural production co-operatives, ownership of the land which they themselves and their families are working, of the implements they use with this purpose, as well as ownership of the animals they use for work and for production.

The handicraftsmen are also guaranteed ownership of their own workshops.

Article 12. Land and buildings can be expropriated only for work of public interest and on payment of an equitable compensation.

Article 13. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the whole state activity has as its purpose the development of the socialist system and the prosperity of the socialist nation, the continuous growth of the people's living standard and cultural level, the ensurance of the freedom and dignity of man, the many-sided affirmation of the human personality.

For this purpose, the Romanian socialist state:
organizes, plans and conducts the national economy;
defends the socialist property;
guarantees the full exercise of citizen rights, assures socialist legality and defends the rule of law.
develops education at all levels, ensures the conditions for the development of science, the arts and culture, carries out public health protection;
ensures defence of the country and organizes its armed forces;
organizes relations with other states.

Article 14. The Socialist Republic of Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation with the socialist countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism, promotes relations of collaboration with countries having other socio-political systems, and belongs to international organizations with a view to ensuring peace and understanding among peoples.

The foreign relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are based on the principles of the observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and non-interference in internal affairs.

Article 15. The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is organized in territorial-administrative units: district, town and village.

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the municipality of Bucharest, which is organized in town-districts.

The most important towns can be organized as municipalities.

Article 16. Romanian citizenship is acquired and lost according to the law.

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 17. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The state guarantees the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion are permitted.

Any expression aiming to establish such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda, the fanning of racial or national hatred are punished by the law.

Article 18. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. Each citizen is given the possibility to carry on, according to his training, an activity in the economic, administrative, social or cultural field and is remunerated according to its quantity and quality. For equal work there is equal pay.

The law establishes the measures for the protection and safety of labour as well as special measures for the protection of the work of women and young people.

Article 19. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to leisure.

The right to leisure is guaranteed to those who work by the establishment of the maximum duration of the working day at eight hours, of a weekly rest and of annual paid holidays.

In the sectors of arduous and very arduous work, the working day is reduced to less than eight hours, without any reduction in pay.

Article 20. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work.

The right to material security is implemented for factory and office workers through pensions and sickness benefits paid by the state social insurance system, and for the members of the co-operative organizations or of other public organizations through the forms of insurance organized by these organizations. The state ensures medical assistance through its health units.

Paid maternity leave is guaranteed.

Article 21. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education.

The right to education is ensured by compulsory general education, by the fact that education at all levels is free and by the system of state scholarships.

Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania is state education.

Article 22. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the co-inhabiting nationalities are ensured the free utilization of their native language as well as books, papers, magazines, theatres and education at all levels in their own language. In districts also inhabited by a population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions use the language of the respective nationality in speech and in writing and appoint officials from its ranks or from the ranks of other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population.

Article 23. In the Socialist Republic of Romania women have equal rights with men.

The state protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child.

Article 24. The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures to young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

Article 25. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The vote is universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote.

Citizens with the right to vote who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils.

The right to nominate candidates is ensured to all organizations of the working people: the organizations of the Romanian Communist Party, the trade unions, the co-operatives, the youth and women's organizations, the cultural associations and other mass and public organizations.

The electors have the right to recall their deputy at any time, according to the same procedure under which he has been nominated and elected.

Mentally alienated and mentally defective people have no right to elect and to be elected, as well as persons deprived of these rights during the period laid down by a court of law in its sentence.

Article 26. The most advanced and conscious citizens from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people unite in the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class, its vanguard detachment.

The Romanian Communist Party expresses and loyally serves the aspirations and vital interests of the people, implements the role of leader in all the fields of socialist construction, and directs the activity of the mass and public organizations and of the state bodies.

Article 27. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to associate themselves in trade union, co-operative, youth, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in creative unions, scientific, technical, sports associations and other public organizations.

The state gives support to the activity of the mass and public organizations, creates conditions for the development of the material basis of these organizations and defends their property.

The mass and public organizations ensure the large participation of the mass of the people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the exercise of public control—an expression of the democratic spirit of the socialist system. Through the mass and public organizations the Romanian Communist Party achieves an organized link with the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people and mobilizes them in the struggle for the completion of the building of socialism.

Article 28. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the Press, of reunion, of meeting and demonstration.

Article 29. The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people.

Any association of a fascist or anti-democratic character is prohibited. Participation in such associations and propaganda of a fascist or anti-democratic character are punished by the law.

Article 30. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The freedom of exercising a religious cult is guaranteed. The religious cults are organized and function freely. The way of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law.

The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church.

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Article 31. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed inviolability of their person. No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law. The organs of inquiry can order the detention of a person for a maximum of 24 hours. No one can be arrested except on the basis of a warrant for arrest issued by a court or the Procurator. The right to defence is guaranteed throughout the lawsuit.

Article 32. The domicile is inviolable.

No one can enter the dwelling of a person without the latter's consent, except in the cases and conditions specially laid down by the law.

Article 33. The secret of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed.

Article 34. The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests.

Article 35. Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and redress the damage.

Article 36. The right to personal property is protected by the law.

Objects of the right to personal property can be income and savings derived from work, the dwelling house, the household around it and the land on which they stand, as well as the goods of personal use and comfort.

Article 37. The right to inheritance is protected by the law.

Article 38. The Socialist Republic of Romania grants the right of refuge to foreign citizens pursued for their activity in defence of the interests of the working people, for their participation in the fight for national liberation or in defence of peace.

Article 39. Every citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is bound to respect the Constitution and the laws, to defend socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

Article 40. Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania is compulsory and is a duty of honour for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 41. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Violation of the military oath, treason to the homeland, desertion to the enemy, prejudice to the defensive capacity of the state are the greatest crimes against the people and are punished by the law with the utmost severity.

The Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 42. The Grand National Assembly, the supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 43. The Grand National Assembly has the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts and amends the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
- (2) it regulates the electoral system;
- (3) it adopts the State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (4) it organizes the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the other central bodies of state administration;
- (5) it regulates the organization of courts and the Procurator's Office;
- (6) it establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the people's councils;

(7) it establishes the administrative organization of the territory;

(8) it grants amnesty;

(9) it ratifies and denounces international treaties that imply modification of laws;

(10) it elects and recalls the State Council;

(11) it elects and recalls the Council of Ministers;

(12) it elects and recalls the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;

(13) it exercises general control over the application of the Constitution. It is only the Grand National Assembly that decides on the constitutionality of the laws;

(14) it controls the activity of the State Council;

(15) it controls the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(16) it hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions;

(17) it controls the activity of the Procurator's Office;

(18) it exercises general control over the activity of the People's Councils;

(19) it establishes the general line of foreign policy;

(20) it proclaims, in the interest of the country's defence, of public order or state security, the state of emergency in some localities, or throughout the country's territory;

(21) it orders partial or general mobilization;

(22) it declares the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in case of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(23) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 44. The deputies to the Grand National Assembly are elected in constituencies having the same number of inhabitants. The constituencies are established by decrees of the State Council.

One deputy is elected for every constituency.

The Grand National Assembly is made up of 465 deputies.

Article 45. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of four years, reckoned from the date the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly has expired.

The mandate of the Grand National Assembly cannot cease before the term it has been elected for has expired.

In case it finds that there are circumstances which make it impossible to hold elections, the Grand National Assembly can decide to prolong its mandate for the duration of these circumstances.

Article 46. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held on a non-working day in the last month of every legislature. The date of elections is established at least 60 days before.

The newly-elected Grand National Assembly is convened during the three months following the expiration of the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly.

Article 47. The Grand National Assembly verifies the legality of the election of every deputy, deciding on the validation or annulment of his election.

In the case of an annulled election, the rights and duties of the deputy cease from the moment of annulment.

Article 48. The Grand National Assembly adopts its statutes of functioning.

Article 49. The Grand National Assembly establishes yearly its budget which is included in the State Budget.

Article 50. The Grand National Assembly elects, for the duration of the legislature, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 51. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly conducts the proceedings of the sessions of the Grand National Assembly.

The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly can designate any one of the four Vice-Chairmen to fulfil some of his attributions.

Article 52. The Grand National Assembly elects standing commissions from among the deputies.

The standing commissions examine and debate on the draft of laws, draft of decrees, draft of decisions, or other documents which are to be adopted, as well as any other matters, sent to them for study by the Grand National Assembly or the State Council.

In keeping with their competence, the standing commissions also can hear reports—periodically or according to problems—presented by the leaders of any body of the state administration, of the Procurator's Office and of the Supreme Court, on the activities of these bodies, as well as of the chairman of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils, on the activities of these councils, and examine the way the mentioned bodies carry out the policy of the Romanian Communist Party and ensure the application of laws.

The standing commissions draw up reports, opinions, or proposals regarding all the problems mentioned in the paragraphs 2 and 3, which they submit to the Grand National Assembly or to the State Council.

The Grand National Assembly can elect temporary commissions for any problem or field of activity, establishing the authority and mode of activity for each of these commissions.

All the state bodies and officials are obliged to put the requested information and documents at the disposal of the commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 53. In exercising the control of the constitutionality of the laws, the Grand National Assembly elects a Constitutional Commission for the duration of the legislature.

Experts who are not deputies can be elected to the Constitutional Commission; their number must not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Commission.

The Commission presents to the Grand National Assembly reports and opinions at its own initiative, or at the intimation of the bodies provided for by the rules of the Grand National Assembly.

At the request of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the Constitutional Commission draws up and presents reports on the draft of laws as well. At the request of the State Council it also draws up and presents to the latter reports on the draft of decrees containing rules with power of law.

Article 54. The Grand National Assembly works in sessions.

Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year.

The Grand National Assembly is convened, whenever necessary, in special sessions, at the initiative of the State Council or of at least one-third of the total number of deputies.

Article 55. The Grand National Assembly works only if at least one half plus one of the total number of deputies are present.

Article 56. The Grand National Assembly adopts laws and decisions.

The laws and decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The Constitution is adopted and amended by the vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

The laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly

are signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly who conducted the meeting.

Article 57. After their adoption by the Grand National Assembly, the laws are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania within a maximum of ten days, signed by the President of the State Council.

Article 58. Every deputy to the Grand National Assembly has the right to put questions and address interpellations to the Council of Ministers or to any of its members.

Within the framework of the control exercised by the Grand National Assembly, a deputy can put questions and address interpellations to the president of the Supreme Court and to the Procurator General.

The person to whom a question or interpellation has been addressed is obliged to reply orally or in writing within three days, and in any case during the same session.

Article 59. In order to prepare the discussions of the Grand National Assembly or interpellations the deputy has the right to ask for the necessary information from any state body applying for this purpose to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 60. Every deputy is obliged to periodically report to the electorate on his activity and on that of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 61. No deputy to the Grand National Assembly can be detained, arrested or sent for penal trial without the previous consent of the Grand National Assembly during session and of the State Council between sessions.

Only in case of flagrant infraction can a deputy be detained without this consent.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 62. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power with a permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 63. The State Council permanently exercises the following main attributions:

- (1) it establishes the date of elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils;
- (2) it appoints and recalls the heads of central bodies of state administration who are not members of the Council of Ministers;
- (3) it establishes the military ranks; it grants the ranks of general, admiral and marshal;
- (4) it institutes and confers decorations and honorary titles; it authorizes the wearing of decorations conferred by other states;
- (5) it grants pardon;
- (6) it grants citizenship, approves renunciation of citizenship and withdraws the Romanian citizenship;
- (7) it grants the right of refuge;
- (8) it ratifies and denounces international treaties with the exception of those whose ratification and denouncement is within the competence of the Grand National Assembly;
- (9) it establishes the ranks of diplomatic missions, appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
- (10) it receives letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other states;
- (11) in international relations the State Council, through its President, represents the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 64. The State Council exercises, in the interval between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the following main attributions:

- (1) it convenes the sessions of the Grand National Assembly;

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(2) it establishes, without being able to change the Constitution, norms with the power of law. The norms with the power of law are tabled, at the first session, for discussion to the Grand National Assembly according to the procedure for the adoption of laws. The State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget as well as the general final account of the budgetary exercise can be adopted by the State Council if the Grand National Assembly cannot meet due to exceptional circumstances;

(3) it appoints and recalls the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Procurator General when the Grand National Assembly cannot meet because of exceptional circumstances;

(4) it appoints and recalls the members of the Council of Ministers at the proposal of its Chairman;

(5) it appoints and recalls the President and members of the Supreme Court;

(6) it gives the laws in force a general and compulsory interpretation;

(7) it grants amnesty;

(8) it controls the application of laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration as well as the activity of the Procurator's Office; it listens to the reports of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions; it controls the decisions of the people's councils;

(9) in the interest of defending the Socialist Republic of Romania, of ensuring public order or state security, it proclaims in case of emergency, in some localities or throughout the country's territory, the state of emergency;

(10) it orders, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization;

(11) it declares, in case of emergency, the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in the event of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations, arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down;

(12) it appoints and recalls the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

Article 65. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The State Council functions up to the election of the new State Council in the following legislature.

Article 66. The State Council is formed of the President of the State Council, four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two members.

The State Council elects a secretary from among its members.

Article 67. The State Council carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 68. The State Council issues decrees and adopts decisions.

The decrees and decisions are signed by the President of the State Council. The decrees with the power of law are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 69. The State Council reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of its attributions, as well as on the observance and execution in state activity of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly.

The State Council as a whole and every one of its members are responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the entire activity of the State Council.

The Central Bodies of State Administration

Article 70. The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The Council of Ministers exercises the general conduct of the executive activity for the whole territory of the country and has the following main attributions;

(1) it establishes general measures for the implementation of the state's home and foreign policy;

(2) it decides the necessary measures regarding the organization and assurance of the application of laws;

(3) it guides, co-ordinates and controls the activity of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(4) it works out the draft of the State Plan and of the State Budget as well as any other drafts of laws; it works out drafts of decrees;

(5) it establishes measures for the implementation of the State Plan and the State Budget; it draws up the general report concerning the implementation of the State Plan and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(6) it sets up state enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of republican interest;

(7) it takes measures with a view to ensuring public order, defending the interests of the state and protecting the rights of the citizens.

(8) it takes measures, according to the decisions of the Defence Council, for the general organization of the Armed Forces; and for the establishment of the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for military service;

(9) it exercises the general conduct in relations with other states and takes measures for the conclusion of international agreements;

(10) it supports the activity of the mass and public organizations;

(11) it exercises in the conditions provided for by law, its attributions of guidance and control over the activities of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils.

Article 71. The Council of Ministers is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session. The Council of Ministers functions up to the election of the new Council of Ministers in the following legislature.

Article 72. In the fulfilment of its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions on the basis and in view of the application of the laws.

The decisions of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers is formed of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the first Vice-Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers, as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration provided for by law.

In the Council of Ministers there are also included as ministers, the Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives, as well as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers form the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74. The Council of Ministers carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership, ensuring the unity of political and administrative action of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration.

Article 75. The Council of Ministers as a whole and every one of its members is responsible to the Grand National Assembly and in the interval between sessions to the State Council. Every member of the Council of Ministers is answerable both for his own activity and for the entire activity of the Council of Ministers.

Article 76. The ministries and the other central bodies of state administration implement the state policy in the branches or fields of activity for which they have been set up.

They manage, guide and control the enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions subordinated to them.

Article 77. The ministers and the heads of the other central bodies of state administration issue, on the basis and in view of applying the laws and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, instructions and orders as well as other acts provided for by law; their acts of a normative character are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 78. The ministers and the heads of other central bodies of state administration are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activity of the body which they lead.

The Local Bodies of State Power and the Local Bodies of State Administration

Article 79. The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power in the territorial-administrative districts to which they have been elected.

The People's Councils conduct the local activity, securing the economic, socio-cultural and administrative development of the territorial-administrative units in which they have been elected, the defence of socialist property, the maintaining of public order, socialist legality and the protection of citizen rights.

The People's Councils organize the participation of the citizens in the debate of state and public affairs on a local level.

Article 80. The People's Council exercises the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts the local budget and economic plan, approves the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (2) it elects and recalls its Executive Committee;
- (3) it establishes enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of local interest;
- (4) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of its Executive Committee, of the local specialized bodies of the state administration, of the subordinated economic organizations, enterprises and institutions;
- (5) it controls the decisions of hierarchically inferior People's Councils.
- (6) it elects and recalls, according to the law, the judges, the people's jurors and the Chief Procurator of the district, or of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 81. The People's Councils are formed of deputies elected by the constituencies, one deputy being elected for each constituency.

The constituencies formed for the election of the deputies to a People's Council have the same number of inhabitants.

The mandate of the People's Council is of four years, reckoned from the date of the end of the mandate of the preceding People's Council.

The new elections are held on one of the non-working days during the last month of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 82. The People's Councils elect from among the deputies standing commissions which help them in the fulfilment of their tasks.

Article 83. The People's Councils work in sessions; the convocation of sessions is made by the Executive Committee of the People's Council.

Special sessions are called whenever necessary at the suggestion of the Executive Committee or when at least one-third of the total number of deputies require it.

Article 84. The People's Councils work in the presence of at least one half plus one member of the total number of deputies.

Article 85. Each deputy is obliged to periodically present to the electorate reports on his activity and on that of the People's Council to which he has been elected.

Article 86. The People's Councils adopt decisions. A decision is adopted if it receives the vote of the majority of the People's Council deputies.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 87. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration with general competence in the territorial-administrative unit in which the People's Council has been elected.

Article 88. The Executive Committee of the People's Council has the following principal attributions:

- (1) it carries out the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers and the other acts of the superior bodies;
- (2) it applies the decisions of the People's Council which has elected it;
- (3) it works out the drafts of the local budget and economic plan;
- (4) it carries out the local budget and economic plan, elaborates the report concerning the implementation of the local economic plan, as well as the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (5) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the local specialized sections of state administration;
- (6) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the subordinate economic organizations, enterprises and institutions.
- (7) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the Executive Committee of the People's Councils which are hierarchically inferior to the People's Council which has elected it.

In the interval between the sessions of the People's Council, the Executive Committee also fulfils its attributions, with the exceptions of those stipulated in Article 80, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; it submits the decisions adopted for ratification to the People's Council in its first session.

Article 89. The Executive Committee is elected by the People's Council from among its deputies at the first session after the elections for the duration of the mandate of the People's Council.

After the expiry of the mandate of the People's Council the Executive Committee continues to function up to the election of the new Executive Committee.

Article 90. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is formed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, of whom one can be first Vice-Chairman, and a number of members established by the law.

Article 91. In the exercise of its attributions, the Executive Committee of the People's Council issues decisions on the basis of and with a view to the implementation of the law.

Decisions of a normative character are communicated to the citizens in the forms provided for by the law.

Article 92. The Executive Committee carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

The Executive Committee as a whole and each of its members are responsible to the People's Council which has elected them, as well as to the Executive Committee of the hierarchically superior People's Council, and to the Council of Ministers.

Each member of the Executive Committee is responsible both for his own activity and for the whole activity of the body he belongs to.

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Article 93. The People's Councils organize, in accordance with the law, attached to their Executive Committees, local specialized bodies of state administration. The local specialized bodies of the state administration are subordinate to the People's Council and the Executive Committee; they are also subordinate to the hierarchically superior local and central bodies of the state administration.

The Courts

Article 94. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the law is administered by the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts as well as military courts established according to the law.

Article 95. By their judiciary activity, the courts defend the socialist system and the rights of persons, educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for the law.

In applying penal sanctions, the courts aim to reform and re-educate delinquents and to prevent the commission of new infractions.

Article 96. The courts try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence.

In the cases provided for by the law, the courts exercise control over the decisions of administrative or public bodies having a jurisdictional activity.

The courts try the demands of those harmed in their rights by administrative acts and can, in the conditions provided for by the law, also give their views on the legality of these acts.

Article 97. The Supreme Court exercises general control over the judicial activity of all the courts. The way of exercising this control is established by law.

With a view to the uniform application of the laws in judicial activity, the Supreme Court, in its plenum, issues decisions of direction.

Article 98. The Supreme Court is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

The Supreme Court functions up to the election of the new Supreme Court in the following legislature.

Article 99. The Supreme Court is responsible for its activity to the Grand National Assembly, and between sessions to the State Council.

Article 100. The organization of the courts, their competence and judicial procedure are established by law.

Cases in the first instance at the county courts, the district courts and the military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 101. Judges and people's jurors are elected in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 102. In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure is in the Romanian language and, in the regions and districts inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population is assured.

Parties who do not speak the language in which the trial is held, are given the possibility of becoming acquainted with the files through an interpreter and the right to speak in court and to sum up in the mother tongue.

Article 103. Trials are held in public sessions, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 104. In their judicial activity the judges and the people's jurors are independent and only subject to the law.

The Organs of the Procurator's Office

Article 105. The Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises the supervision of the activity of the penal prosecution organs, and of the penalty execution organs, and watches over the observance of the law, the defence of the socialist system, of the rights and the legal interests of socialism, as well as of the citizens, in the conditions provided for by law.

Article 106. The Procurator's Office is conducted by the Procurator General. The organs of the Procurator's Office are the Procurator General's Office, the Procurator's district and local offices and the Procurator's military office.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are hierarchically subordinated.

Article 107. The Procurator General is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the new Procurator General in the first session of the following legislature.

The procurators are appointed according to the law, with the exception of those specified in Article 80, paragraph 6.

Article 108. The Procurator General is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the activity of the Procurator's Office, and between sessions to the State Council.

The Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 109. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears. The emblem is surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă România".

Article 110. The State Seal bears the country's emblem, around which are the words "REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA."

Article 111. The flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is placed in the centre.

Article 112. The Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Final Provisions

Article 113. The present Constitution comes into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 114. The Constitution of September 24, 1952 and any provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts that are contrary to the provisions of the present Constitution are abrogated on the same date.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: EMIL BODNĂRAȘ, MANEA MĂNESCU, ȘTEFAN PÉTÉRFI, VASILE VÎLCU.

Secretary: CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU.

Members: ION ANTON, GHEORGHE BĂLTEANU, AUREL BOZGAN, CONSTANȚA CIONTU, ION COMAN, CONSTANTIN

DAICOVICIU, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, EDUARD EISENBURGER, SUZANA GÂDEA, ION GLUVACOV, ATHANASE JOJA, CAROL KIRĂLY, ROMAN MOLDOVAN, GHEORGHE PANĂ, ION POPESCU-PUȚURI, CRISTOFOR SIMIONESCU, ION SPĂTĂRELU, ZAHARIA STANCU, GHEORGHE STOICA, LUDOVIC TAKÁCS.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1972)

Chairman: ION GHEORGHE MAURER.

First Deputy Chairman: ILIE VERDEȚ.

Deputy Chairmen: IOSIF BANC, JANOȘ FAZEKAS, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, LEONTE RĂUTU, MIHAI MARINESCU, ION PAȚAN.

Minister of the Armed Forces: General ION IONIȚĂ.

Minister of Internal Affairs: CORNEL ONESCU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CORNELIU MĂNESCU.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Minister of Finance: FLOREA DUMITRESCU.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: NICOLAE AGACHI.

Minister of Machine Building Industry: IOAN AVRAM.

Minister of Chemical Industry: MIHAIL FLORESCU.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE.

Minister of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Water: IOSIF BANC.

Minister of Technical and Material Supplies and control of the Management of Fixed Funds: MIHAI MARINESCU.

Minister of the Timber Industry: MIHAI SUDER.

Minister of Industrial Building: MATEI GHIGIU.

Minister of the Building Materials Industry: VASILE PAPILINET.

Minister of Light Industry: ION CRĂCIUN.

Minister of Mining, the Oil Industry and Geology: BUJOR ALMĂȘAN.

Minister of Electric Power: OCTAVIAN GROZA.

Minister of Health: DAN ENĂCHESCU.

Minister of Internal Trade: NICOLAE BOZDOG.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ION PAȚAN.

Minister of Education: MIRCEA MALIȚA.

Minister of Labour: PETRE LUPU.

Minister of Justice: TEODOR VASILIU.

Minister for Tourism: ION COSMA.

Minister for Youth Problems: DAN MARȚIAN.

Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education: DUMITRU POPESCU.

Chairman of the Price Committee: GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN.

Chairman of the Committee for Economy and Administration Affairs: PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: GHEORGHE PETRESCU.

Chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation: VIRGIL TROFIN.

Chairman of the Council for State Security: ION STĂNESCU.

Chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology: GHEORGHE CIOARĂ.

Chairman of the Economic Council: MANEA MĂNESCU.

Chairman of the National Demographic Commission: ROMAN MOLDOVAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, ION GHEORGHE MAURER, MAXIM BERGHIANU, EMIL BODNĂRAȘ, FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE, CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, IANOS FAZEKAS, PETRE LUPU, MANEA MĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU MIZIL, GHEORGHE PANĂ, DUMITRU POPA, DUMITRU POPESCU, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, LEONTE RĂUTU, GHEORGHE STOICA, VIRGIL TROFIN, ILIE VERDEȚ, VASILE VÎLCU, ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Alternate Members: CONSTANTIN BĂBĂLĂU, IOSIF BANC, PETRE BLAJOVICI, MIRON CONSTANTINESCU, MIHAI

DALEA, MIU DOBRESCU, AUREL DUCA, MIHAI GERE, ION ILIESCU, ION IONIȚĂ, CAROL KIRĂLY, VASILE PATILINET, ION STĂNESCU, MIHAI TELESCU, IOSIF UGLAR, RICHARD WINTER.

PERMANENT PRESIDIU

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU	GHEORGHE PANĂ
ION GHEORGHE MAURER	GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU
EMIL BODNĂRAȘ	VIRGIL TROFIN
MANEA MĂNESCU	ILIE VERDEȚ
PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL	

ROMANIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(Bucharest, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (L).
Albania: Calca Dorobanților 18 (E); *Ambassador:* IOSIF POGACE.
Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Argentina: Str. Drubeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO R. TRISTANY (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Australia: (E).
Austria: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD TSCHÖP.
Belgium: Bd. Dacia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* J. ANDRIAENSSEN.
Bolivia: (E).
Brazil: Str. Praga 11 (L); *Minister:* MARCOS ANTONIO DE SALVO COIMBRA.
Bulgaria: Aleca Modrogan 5 (E); *Ambassador:* SPAS GOSPODOV.
Burma: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Burundi: (E).
Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Central African Republic: (E) (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Ceylon: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Chad: (E).
Chile: Str. Dimitrie Orbescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO HUMERO.
China, People's Republic: Str. Polonă 8 (E); *Ambassador:* CIAN HAI-FUN.
Colombia: (E).
Congo, People's Republic of (Brazzaville): (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BAPTISTE LOUNDA.
Costa Rica: (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN NUNEZ VARGAS.
Cuba: Intrarea Armasului 14 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS RODRIGUES.
Cyprus: (E).
Czechoslovakia: Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV SULEK.
Dahomey: (E).
Denmark: Aleca Modrogan 20 (E); *Ambassador:* TORBEN BUSCK-NIELSEN (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Ecuador: (E).
Egypt: Bd. Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* UTHMAN ASAL.
Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Finland: Bd. Dacia 16 (E); *Ambassador:* KAARLO VEIKKO MÄKELÄ.
France: Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASSEUR.
German Democratic Republic: Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VOSS.
Germany, Federal Republic of: Aleca Modrogan 21 (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN WICKERT.
Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Greece: Bd. Republicii 85 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* FASSOU MATHIAS MORIBA.
Hungary: Str. Alexandru Sahia 65 (E); *Ambassador:* FERENC MARTIN.
Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
India: Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 16 (E).
Indonesia: Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear Admiral HAMZAH ATMOHANDOJO.
Iraq: Bd. Dr. Petru Groza 18 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SALAH EDDIA I. AL-SHEIKHLI.
Iran: Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SADEGH SADRIEH.
Israel: Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (E); *Ambassador:* R. BENSHALOM.
Italy: Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NICCOLO MOSCATO.
Ivory Coast: (E).
Japan: Bd. Ana Ipătescu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSHITO SCHIMODA.
Jordan: (E).
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Khmer Republic: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Str. Dionisie Lupu 63 (E); *Ambassador:* KANG IANG SÁP.
Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Athens, Greece (E).
Luxembourg: (E).
Madagascar: (E).
Malaysia: (E).
Mali: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Malta: (E).
Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH OULD SIDYA.
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Mongolia: Str. Făgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* DAMDIN-NERENGIN BATAA.
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Aleca Zoe 18 (E); *Ambassador:* P. V. P. CRAMER.
New Zealand: (E).
Niger: (E).
Nigeria: (E).
Norway: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Pakistan: Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. NOORE.
Panama: (E); *Ambassador:* MAXIMILIANO EDMUNDO JIMENEZ ICAZA.
Peru: Paris, France.
Philippines: Paris, France.
Poland: Aleca Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* J. OCHENDUSZKO.
Rwanda: (E).
Senegal: (E).
Sierra Leone: (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD WILMOT BLYDEN.
Singapore: (E).
Somalia: (E).
Sweden: Soseaua Kiseleff 43 (E); *Ambassador:* P. O. RATHSMAN.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Mos 12 (E); *Ambassador:* A. W. RAPPAUD.
Sudan: (E).
Tanzania: (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONY BALTHAZAR NYAKYI.
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

ROMANIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTY, ETC.)

Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* NAZIF CUHRUK.

Uganda: (E).

Upper Volta: (E).

U.S.S.R.: Soseaua Kiselciff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. DROZDENKO.

United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* D. R. ASHE.

United States of America: Str. Tudor Arghezi 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* L. C. MEEKER.

Uruguay: Str. Brîncuței 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN CARLOS NADAL JAUME.

Venezuela: Str. Duiliu Zamfirescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* V. HERNANDEZ ACOSTA.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DANG HANH.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: Str. Romulus 4 (E); *Ambassador:* LAM VAN LUU.

Yemen Arab Republic: (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of: (E).

Yugoslavia: Calca Dorobanților 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ISO NJEGOVAN.

Zaire: (E); *Ambassador:* JULES BOKINGI.

Zambia: (E).

Romania also has diplomatic relations with San Marino and Spain.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Grand National Assembly: elected for a four-year term and consisting of 465 deputies. Last General Election March 2nd, 1969.

Chairman of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly: ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Vice-Chairmen: ILIE MURGULESCU, GHEORGHE NECULA, GYÖRGY KOVÁCS, MARIA GROZA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Romanian Communist Party: created 1921; merged in 1948 with the Socialist-Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress which elects the Central Committee; the Central Committee elects the Executive Committee, the Permanent Presidium and the Secretariat; 2,100,000 mems. (1971); Gen. Sec. of the Romanian Communist Party NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; Secs. MIHAI GERE, ION ILIESCU, MANEA MĂNESCU, PAUL NICULESCU-MIZIL, GHEORGHE PANĂ, VASILE PATLINEȚ, DUMITRU POPESCU; publs. *Scînteia* (The Spark) daily; *Lupta de Clasă* (The Class Struggle) monthly.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The Socialist Unity Front: Bucharest; f. 1968; an organization set up by the government, and in which industrial and farm workers, professional bodies of all sorts and national minorities are all to be represented with the Communist Party. It will discuss questions of both foreign and internal policy; Chair. NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Union of Communist Youth: over 2 million members between the ages of 14 and 28; Gen. Sec. of the Central Committee DAN MĂRȚIAN (who is *ex officio* Minister for Youth Problems).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: EMILIAN NUDESCU.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to judge, as an appeal instance, the sentences pronounced by higher tribunals; to judge, as fundamental instance, certain requests; to exercise general control of the judiciary activity carried on by all tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly during the legislation of the latter.

DISTRICT COURTS

Under the new territorial-administrative divisions of Romania (February 1968) there are 39 district courts and the municipal court of Bucharest (with the status of district court). In all the towns in the country there are country courts subordinate to the district courts, and in Bucharest there are eight sectional courts. The panel of judges consists of one professional magistrate and of people's jurors.

MILITARY COURTS

Court Martial does not exist. Military courts judge as fundamental and as appeal instances contraventions of the law by servicemen and, in certain circumstances, by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and of people's jurors.

BODY OF ATTORNEYS

Procurator-General: ALEXA AUGUSTIN.

The Procurator-General of the Republic and the subordinate attorneys represent the body which supervises the strict observance of the laws of the Republic, in the field of judicial activity as well as in the State administration. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

(For more details on the Judicial system see the Constitution.)

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fifteen sects and denominations, more than 80 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Church has between 14 and 15 million followers and is organized as an autocephalous patriarchate, being led by the Holy Synod headed by Patriarch Justinian who was elected in 1948. The Patriarchate consists of 5 metropolitanates and 7 bishoprics.

Patriarch: JUSTINIAN MARINA (residence in Bucharest).

Patriarchal Vicar-General: Bishop ANTIM NICA TARGOVISTEANUL.

METROPOLITANATE OF OUNGRO-WALLACHIA

Metropolitan of Oungro-Wallachia and Archbishop of Bucharest: JUSTINIAN MARINA.

Bishop of Buzău: Dr. ANTIM ANGELESCU.

Bishop of Dunărea de Jos: CHESARIE PĂUNESCU (residence in Galați).

METROPOLITANATE OF MOLDAVIA AND SUCEAVA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Iași: Dr. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan Vicar-General: Bishop IRINEU CRACIUNAS SUCEVEANUL (residence in Iași).

Bishop of Roman and Huși: Dr. PARTENIE CIOPRON (residence in Roman).

METROPOLITANATE OF ARDEAL

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Alba-Iulia and Sibiu: Dr. NICOLAE MLADIN (residence in Sibiu).

Metropolitan Vicar-General: Bishop VISARION ASTILEANU RASINAREANUL (residence in Sibiu).

Bishop of Vad, Feleac and Cluj: TEOFIL HERINEANU (residence in Cluj).

Bishop of Oradea: (vacant).

METROPOLITANATE OF OLTEANIA

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Craiova: FIRMILIAN MARIN.

Bishop of Rimnic and Argeș: IOSIF GAFTON (residence in Rimnicul-Vilcea).

METROPOLITANATE OF BANAT

Metropolitan and Archbishop of Timișoara and Caransebeș: Dr. NICOLAE CORNEANU (residence in Timișoara).

Bishop of Arad, Ienopol and Halmagiu: TEOCIST ARAPAȘ (residence in Arad).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church has approximately 1,300,000 believers, mostly of Hungarian and German nationalities and chiefly in Transylvania. It is organized in two dioceses.

Archbishop of Bucharest: FRANCISC AUGUSTIN.

Bishop of Alba-Iulia: MARTON ARON.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are 110,000 Jews in Romania, organized in 70 communities. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: Dr. MOZES ROSEN, Bucharest, Str. SF. Vineri 9-II.

REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed (Calvinist) Church has approximately 700,000 members, mostly of Hungarian nationality.

Cluj: Bishop NAGY GYULA.

Oradea: Bishop PAPP LADISLAU.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The Evangelical Church comprises some 180,000 members, mainly of German nationality.

Bishop of Cluj: D. GYÖRGY ARGAY, Blvd. Lenin 1.

Bishop of Sibiu: ALBERT KLEIN, Sibiu, General Magheru-Str. 4.

UNITARIAN CHURCH

Bishop: ELEK KISS; Cluj.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

Central Mosque, Constanța; Grand Mufti YACUB MEHMET.

Other sects are: Baptist, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel.

THE PRESS

The Romanian press is highly regionalized, with newspapers and periodicals appearing in nearly all of the administrative districts (as listed below). In 1970 there were 76 newspapers with a total circulation of 1,137 million copies annually. Of this total, 55 were dailies, having a combined circulation of 1,104 million copies a year. Nineteen newspapers (11 dailies) are published in the languages of minority nationalities in Romania, including Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Armenian. There were also 622 periodicals in 1970.

The press sees itself as a potent instrument for the public debate of political, social, economic and educational problems. The most influential publications are the Party organs, the most important of which is *Scinteia*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUCHAREST

Előre: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1947; organ of the People's Councils of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; daily except Monday; circ. 96,000.

Informația Bucureștiului: 23-25 str. Brezoianu; f. 1953; evening paper (except Sunday); organ of the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Bucharest People's Council; daily except Sunday; Editor MIRCEA MANEA; circ. 250,000.

Munca (Labour): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1944; organ of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation; daily except Monday.

Neuer Weg: Piața Scînteii; f. 1949; political; in German; daily except Monday; Editor ANTON BREITENHOFER; circ. 45,000.

România Liberă (*Free Romania*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1943; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; daily except Monday; circ. 340,000.

Satul Socialist (*The Socialist Village*): Piața Scînteii; f. 1968; published by the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives; daily except Monday; circ. 95,000.

Scînteia (*The Spark*): 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1931; organ of Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor ALEXANDRU IONESCU; circ. 900,000.

Scînteia Tineretului: 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1944; central organ of Union of Communist Youth; daily except Sunday; Editor EUGEN FLORESCU; circ. 240,000.

Sportul (*Sport*): Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1945; organ of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport of the R.S.R.; circ. 250,000.

ALBA DISTRICT

Unirea (*The Union*): Alba Iulia 1, Piața 23 August; f. 1968; organ of the Alba district committee of the R.C.P. and of the district People's Council.

ARAD DISTRICT

Flacăra Rosie (*Red Flame*): Arad, 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Vörös lobogó: 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1945; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian.

ARGEȘ DISTRICT

Secera și ciocanul (*Sickle and Hammer*): Pitești 58, Blvd. Republicii; f. 1945; organ of the Argeș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

BACĂU DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Bacău, 63 Str. Eliberării; f. 1946; organ of the Bacău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

BIHOR DISTRICT

Crîșana: Oradea, Str. Romană 3; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor Regional People's Council.

Fáklya (*The Torch*): Str. Romană 3; f. 1946; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor Regional People's Council; Editor ION BOTA.

BISTRIȚA-NĂCĂUD DISTRICT

Ecoul (*The Echo*): Bistrița, 5 Str. Paroului; f. 1968; organ of the Bistrița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

BOTOȘANI DISTRICT

Clopotul (*The Bell*): 261 calea Națională; f. 1944; organ of the Botoșani District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

BRĂILA DISTRICT

Înainte (*Forward*): Brăila, 12 Str. Danulivului; f. 1945; organ of the Brăila District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

BRAȘOV DISTRICT

Drum Nou (*New Road*): Brașov, 3 Str. U. Sadoveanu; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Brașov District People's Council.

BUZĂU DISTRICT

Viața Buzăului (*Life of Buzău*): 1 Str. Christigii; f. 1968; organ of the Buzău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

CARAȘ SEVERIN DISTRICT

Flamura (*The Flame*): Reșița, 7 Piața Republicii; f. 1954; organ of the Caraș Severin District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

CLUJ DISTRICT

Făclia (*The Torch*): Cluj, Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council; publ. *Napoca*.

Igazság: Cluj, Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj Regional People's Council.

CONSTANȚA DISTRICT

Dobrogea Nouă (*New Dobrogea*): Constanța, Str. Filimon Sirbu 5; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Constanța District People's Council.

COVASNA DISTRICT

Cuvîntul nou (*The New Word*): Sfîntu Gheorghe, 10 Piața Libertății; f. 1968; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Megyer Tükör: Sfîntu Gheorghe, 10 Piața Libertății; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

DIMBOVIȚA DISTRICT

Dimbovița: Tirgoviște 71, Str. 30 Decembrie; f. 1968; organ of the Dimbovița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

DOLJ DISTRICT

Înainte (*Forward*): Craiova, 8 Str. Oltețu; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Dolj District People's Council.

GALAȚI DISTRICT

Viata Nouă (*New Life*): Galați, Str. Avîntului 20; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Galați Regional People's Council.

GORJ DISTRICT

Gazeta Gorjului (*The Gorj Journal*): Tirgu-Jiu, 24 Str. Eroilor; f. 1968; organ of the Gorj District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

HARGHITA DISTRICT

Informația Harghitei: Miercurca Ciuc, 35 Str. 7 Noiembrie; f. 1968; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Hárgyita Miercurea Ciuc: 35 Str. 7 Noiembrie; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

HUNEDOARA DISTRICT

Drumul socialismului (*The Road of Socialism*): Deva, Str. Dr. Petry Groza 35; f. 1949; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Hunedoara Regional People's Council.

IALOMIȚA DISTRICT

Tribuna Ialomiței (*The Ialomița Tribune*): Slobozia, 28 Str. M. Basarab; f. 1968; organ of the Ialomița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

IAȘI DISTRICT

Flacăra Iașului (*The Flame of Iași*): Iași, 18 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1945; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Iași Regional People's Council; Editor MIHAI DUMITRIU.

ILFOV DISTRICT

Steagul roșu (*Red Flag*): Bucharest, 13 Str. Brezoianu; f. 1949; organ of the Ilfov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

MARAMUREȘ DISTRICT

Pentru Socialism (*For Socialism*): Baia Mare, 25 Blvd. București; f. 1951; organ of the Maramureș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

MUREȘ DISTRICT

Steaua Roșie (*The Red Star*): Tirgu-Mureș, 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; organ of the Departmental Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council.

Vörös Zászló: Tirgu-Mureș, 3 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; Hungarian; organ of the Departmental Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council.

NEAMȚ DISTRICT

Ceahlăul: Piatra Neamț, 28 Str. Alexandru cel Bun; f. 1968; organ of the Neamț District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

OLT DISTRICT

Oltul: Slatina, 3 Str. Lupeni; f. 1968; organ of the Olt District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

PETROȘANI DISTRICT

Steagul roșu (*Red Flag*): 90 Str. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Petroșani Municipality Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

PRAHOVA DISTRICT

Flamura Prahovei (*The Prahova Flame*): Ploiești Str. Flamurei 11; f. 1948; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Prahova Regional People's Council; Editor MOISE LOUENSOHN.

REȘIȚA DISTRICT

Flamura (*The Flame*): f. 1968; organ of the Caraș-Severin District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

SATU MARE DISTRICT

Cronica Sătmăreană (*The Chronicle of the Satu Mare District*): Satu Mare, 3 Str. Arțarilor; f. 1968; organ of the Satu Mare District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Szalmári Hirlop: Satu Mare, 3 Str. Arțarilor; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Satu Mare District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

SIBIU DISTRICT

Tribuna Sibiului (*The Sibiu Tribune*): 2 Str. Octombrie Roșu; f. 1968; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

SUCEAVA DISTRICT

Zori noi (*New Dawn*): Suceava 1, Str. Tipografiei; f. 1946; organ of the Suceava District Committee of the R.C.P. and the District People's Council.

TELEORMAN DISTRICT

Teleorman: Alexandria, 180 Str. Dunării; f. 1968; organ of the Teleorman District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

TIMIȘ DISTRICT

Drapelul Roșu (*The Red Flag*): 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; organ of the Regional Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Timiș Regional People's Council; circ. 54,000.

Neue Banater Zeitung: Timișoara, 8 Blvd. 23 August; f. 1944; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

Szabad Szó: 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; Hungarian; organ of the Regional Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Banat Regional People's Council.

TULCEA DISTRICT

Delta (*The Delta*): 2 Str. Spitalului; f. 1968; organ of the Tulcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

VASLUI DISTRICT

Vremea Nouă (*New Times*): 63 Str. Stefan cel Mare; f. 1968; organ of the Vaslui District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

VILCEA DISTRICT

Orizont (*Horizon*): Rimnicu Vilcea, 160 Str. Lenin; f. 1968; organ of the Vilcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

VRANCEA DISTRICT

Milcovul: Focșani, 7 Str. M. Kogălniceanu; f. 1968; organ of the Vrancea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

Agricultura socialistă (*Agriculture*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1963; weekly; illustrated review of agriculture, silviculture, the food industry and water management; Chief Editor VASILE CIAȘU.

A Het: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1970; weekly social, political and cultural review in Hungarian; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-chief HUSZÁR SÁNDOR.

Albina (*The Bee*): Piața Științei; f. 1897; weekly; organ of the Cultural Establishments in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Amfiteatru (*Amphitheatre*): Str. Brezoianu 13; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review edited by the Union of Student Associations in the Socialist Republic of Romania; Chief Editor Dr. GHEORGHE ACHIȚEI.

Anale de istorie (*History Annals*): 4 Str. Ministerului; f. 1955; alternate months; review edited by the Institute of Historical and Social-political Studies; Editor-in-chief TITU GEORGESCU.

Apărarea patriei (*The Defence of the Country*): 137 Str. Izvor; f. 1945; central organ of the Ministry of Armed Forces.

Apicultura (Apiculture): 17 Str. I. Fučik; monthly review of apiculture edited by the Beekeepers' Association.

Arhitectura (Architecture): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Union of Architects of the R.S.R.

Arta: Str. Const. Mille 5-7-9; monthly; State Committee for Culture and Arts, Sculptors' Union.

Biserica ortodoxă română (The Romanian Orthodox Church): 9 intr. Patriarhiei; f. 1882; monthly official bulletin of the Romanian Patriarchate and of the Biblical Institute.

Cărți noi (New Books): 7 Str. Biserica Amzei; f. 1958; bibliographic bulletin; edited by the Book Central Office.

Cinema: Piața Seintei; f. 1963; monthly magazine edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor ECATERINA OPROU.

Clubul (The Club): 1 Piața Seintei; cultural, instructive and sports review; edited by the Central Council of the Trade Unions' General Association.

Comerțul socialist (Socialist Commerce): 12 Str. Doamnei; f. 1956; magazine edited by the Ministry of Internal Trade and by the Trade Union Committee for State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operation.

Constructorul (The Constructor): 7 Str. Grădina cu cai; f. 1949; weekly; technical and professional magazine of the Ministry of Industrial Construction; circ. 40,000; Chief Editor DORIN CONSTANTINESCU.

Contemporanul: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1881; weekly; political, social, cultural review; circ. 55,000; Chief Editor CONSTANTIN MIȚEA.

Co-operation in Romania: 29 Calea Victoriei; Central Union of the Consumer's Co-operatives of the R.S.R.; half-yearly; in English, French and Spanish.

Cutezători (The Bold): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1949; weekly; until 1967 appeared under the titles *Scinteia Pionierului* and *Cravata roșie*; review of the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Dolgozo Nő: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated political, social and cultural review edited by the National Council of Women; in Hungarian.

Educația pionierască (Pioneers' Education): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1968; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Educație fizică și sport (Physical Culture and Sports): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1948; monthly; theoretical and methodical review edited by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Chief Editor MIRCEA COSTEA.

Falvak Dolgozo Népe: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1945; weekly review for the working people in the villages; in Hungarian.

Femeia (Woman): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1948; monthly; illustrated; social, political and cultural; National Council Women of the R.S.R.

Filatelii: 6 Str. Boteanu; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists' Association of the R.S.R.; Editor NICOLAE TRIPCOVICI.

Finanțe și credit (Finance and Credit): 8 Str. Doamnei; f. 1954; monthly; review of financial studies; Editor V. PESCARU.

Flacăra (The Flame): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1950; weekly; illustrated social, political and cultural.

Foresta: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1969; quarterly; in English, French and German.

Forum-Revista învățămîntului superior (Forum-Review of Higher Education): 12 Str. Spiru Haret; f. 1959; monthly; organ of the Ministry of Education; Editor MIHAI MAZANEȚ.

Fotbal (Football Association): Str. Vasilie Conta 16, etage 5; f. 1966; weekly; illustrated; information, reports and articles about Romanian and international football; Chief Editor (vacant).

Gazeta Cooperatiei (Magazine of Co-operation): Str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1969; weekly organ of the Central Union of the Consumers' Co-operatives.

Gazeta finanțelor (Magazine of Finances): 5 Str. Smirandan; f. 1953; weekly; organ of the Ministry of Finance and of the National Bank of the R.S.R.

Ijűmunkás: Piața Seintei 1; f. 1957; weekly review edited by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; circ. 25,000.

Igiena (The Hygiene): 8 Str. Progresului; monthly review; edited by the Society for Hygiene and Public Health of the Union of Societies for Medical Sciences.

Indrumătorul cultural (The Cultural Guide): 1 Piața Seintei; monthly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

Jóbarát: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1950; until 1967 appeared under the title of *Pionir*; review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; in Hungarian.

Limba română (The Romanian Language): Sector 1, Str. I. C. Frimu 22; f. 1952; appears every two months; problems of the study of the Romanian Language; Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Editor-in-Chief IORGU IORDAN; Man. Editor I. COTEANU.

Lucafarul (The Morning Star): 15 Bd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1958; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief S. BĂNULESCU.

Lumea (The World): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1964; weekly review of international affairs; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU RODESCU.

Luminița (The Little Light): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1949; weekly; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization.

Luomaniyo: Str. Ion Ghiea 5; monthly; illustrated; in Chinese; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 10,000.

Lupta de clasă (The Class Struggle): 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1920; monthly; theoretical and political; Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor STEFAN VOICU; circ. 65,000.

Magazin: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1957; illustrated weekly.

Magazin istoric (Historical Magazine): str. Onești 5; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; summaries in English, French, Russian and German; translations available on request; Chief Editor CRISTIAN POPESCU; circ. 200,000.

Manuscriptum: 4 Str. Fundației; f. 1970; quarterly review; edited by the Museum of Romanian Literature.

Mobila (Furniture): 31 Bd. Magheru; quarterly review of the Ministry of Wood Industry.

Munca în sindicat: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1948; monthly; the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Munkásélet: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1957; weekly; the Central Council of Trade Unions; in Hungarian.

Művelődés: 1 Piața Seintei; f. 1948; monthly review of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

Muzica: Str. 13 Decembrie 24; f. 1950; monthly; review of the Composers' Union of the R.S.R. and of the State Committee for Culture and Arts; Editor VASILE TOMESCU.

Neue Literatur: Str. Ana Ipătescu 15; monthly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in German; Editor-in-Chief EMMERICH STOFFEL.

Nor Ghiank: 1 Piața Scintei; political, economic, social and cultural weekly; in Armenian.

Novii Vik: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; monthly; social, political and cultural journal for the Ukrainian population of the R.S.R.

Pentru apărarea păcii (For the Defence of Peace): str. Polonă 19; f. 1949; monthly; published by the National Committee for the Defence of Peace.

Presa noastră: 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1956; monthly; review of the Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.; Chief Editor PETRE CONSTANTINESCU.

Probleme Economice: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1948; monthly; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R.

Revista culturii mozaic: Str. Academiei 1; f. 1956; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; circ. 10,000.

Revista de filozofie (Review of Philosophy): Blvd. Ilie Pintilie 6; f. 1954; monthly; social science review, philosophy and logic series; published by the Academy of the R.S.R.; French version appears quarterly.

Revista de statistică (Review of Statistics): 1 Str. Academiei; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Direction of Statistics and of the Society for Economic Sciences.

Revista de studii sud-est europene (Review of South-East European studies): 9 Str. I. C. Frimu; quarterly review of the Academy of the R.S.R. and the Institute for South-East European Studies.

Revista română de studii internaționale (Romanian review of international studies): 22 Blvd. Magheru; f. 1946; quarterly review; edited by the Association for International Law and Relations.

România Literară (Literary Romania): 15 Boulevard Ana Ipătescu; f. 1968 as successor to *Gazeta Literară*; published by the Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; literary, artistic and socio-political weekly; Editor-in-Chief A. IVAȘCU.

Romania Today: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; illustrated; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 40,000.

Romanian Economic News: 22 Blvd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1954 as the *Information Bulletin*; monthly; published in English, French, Russian, German and Spanish by the Chamber of Commerce.

Romanian Engineering: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1966; quarterly; in English, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Foreign Trade: Chamber of Commerce, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German.

Romanian Review: 5 str. Ion Ghica; f. 1946; quarterly; literary; in English, French, German and Russian; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Foreign Languages Press; circ. 12,000.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Natural Sciences: Str. Gutenberg 3 bis; monthly review published by the Centre for Scientific Documentation of the Academy of the R.S.R.

Romanian Scientific Abstracts—Social Sciences: Str. Gutenberg 3 bis; six issues a year, published by the Centre of Information and Documentation in Social and Political Sciences.

Rumaniya: Str. Ion Ghica 5; monthly; illustrated social political and cultural review; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the Foreign Languages Press; in Russian; circ. 70,000.

Sănătatea (Health): Str. Bis. Amzei 29; f. 1952; monthly; published by the National Council of the Red Cross in the R.S.R.

Săptămîna culturală a capitalei: 6 Str. Visarion; f. 1970; weekly review edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief E. BARBU.

Săteanca (The country woman): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1948; monthly illustrated social, political and cultural review of the National Council of Women in R.S.R.

Secolul 20 (20th Century): Cal. Victoriei 115; f. 1961; monthly; universal literature; Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Sport: Str. Vasile Conta 16; f. 1947; appears twice monthly; illustrated magazine, published by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports.

Sport și tehnică (Sports and Techniques): 9 Str. Episcopiei; f. 1955; monthly review of the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports.

Sport en Roumanie: quarterly review; edited by the Romanian Olympic Committee and the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports.

Studii: 1 Blvd. Aviatorilor; f. 1948; six issues per year; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the R.S.R.; in Romanian and French.

Știință și Tehnică: 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1949; monthly; the Union of Communist Youth, Society for Diffusion of Cultural and Scientific Knowledge.

Teatrul: 5-7 Str. C. Mille; f. 1956; monthly; Council of Socialist Culture and Education and Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Terra: 9 Blvd. Schitu Măgureanu; f. 1969; successor to *Natura-Geografie-Geologie*; alternate months; edited by the Society of Geographical Sciences in the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief V. CUCU.

Tînărul leninist: 1 Piața Scintei; monthly; published by the Central Committee of Union of Communist Youth.

Trade unions of Romania: 13 Str. Diane; f. 1948; monthly review; edited by the General Council of Trade Unions in Romania (in English, French, Russian, Spanish and German).

Tribuna școlii (School's Tribune): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1970; weekly; edited by the Ministry of Education and the Trade Unions of the Institutions of Education and Culture.

Urzica (Stinging Nettle): Calea Victoriei 25; f. 1949; fortnightly; humour and satire; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

Vacances en Roumanie (Holidays in Romania): 4 Blvd. Republicii; edited by the Ministry of Tourism; in French, English, German, Russian and Spanish.

Veac nou (New Age): 1 Piața Scintei; f. 1945; weekly review; organ of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Friendly Relations with the Soviet Union.

Viața economică (Economic Life): str. Nicolae Iorga 36; f. 1963; weekly review of national and world economy; Chief Editor GHEORGHE DOLGU; circ. 20,000.

Viața medicală: Str. Progresului 8; f. 1954; fortnightly; Union of the Medical Science Societies of the R.S.R.

Viața militară (Military Life): 28 Str. Cobălcescu; f. 1947; monthly illustrated review of the Ministry of Armed Forces and the Higher Political Council.

Viața Românească: 15 Blvd. Ana Ipătescu; f. 1906; monthly; literary review; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Dir. DEMOSTENE BOTEZ; Chief Editor RADOU BOUREANO.

Viața studentească (Student Life): 13 Str. Brezoiann; f. 1957; weekly; review of the Union of Students Associations.

Vinătorul și pescarul sportiv (The Hunter and Fisherman): 128 Calea Moșilor; f. 1959; monthly review; edited by the Association of Hunters and Fishermen in R.S.R.

Volk and Kultur: 1 Piața Seintei; monthly review of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; in German.

BACĂU

Ateneu (Athenaeum): 15 Str. Războieni; f. 1964; monthly review of culture; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Bacău District.

BRAȘOV

Astra: Str. M. Sadoveanu 3; f. 1966; political, social and cultural monthly; Man. Editor ION LUPU.

Karpaten-Rundschau: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1968, formerly "Volkszeitung" (1957-68); weekly; political, social and cultural; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German.

Brassai Lapok: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1963; weekly; formerly *Uj Idő*; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian.

CLUJ

Korunk: 5 Piața Libertății; f. 1926; monthly; social, ideological review; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GĂLL ERNŐ.

Steaua (Star): 17 Str. Horia; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union, Cluj branch; Editor-in-Chief A. RĂU.

Tribuna: 1 Str. Universității; f. 1884; weekly; cultural review.

Utunk: str. 6 Martie no. 3; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian.

CONSTANȚA

Tomis: 28 Bul. Republicii; f. 1966; monthly review edited by the Committee for Culture and Socialist Education of Constanța District; Chief Editor NICOLAE MOȚOC.

CRAIOVA

Ramuri (Branches): 14 Str. Iancu Jianu; f. 1964; monthly; review of culture edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Dolj District.

IAȘI

Convorbiri literare: Palatul Culturii; f. 1867; monthly; review of literature; edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.

Cronica: 8 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1966; weekly; political, social and cultural review.

SIBIU

Die Woche: 2 Str. Octombrie Roșu; f. 1968; weekly; formerly *Hermannstädter Zeitung*; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; circ. 10,000.

TIMIȘOARA

Orizont: 3 Piața V. Roaită; f. 1949; between 1949 and 1964 appeared under the title *Scrisul bănățean*; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R. (Timișoara branch).

Knjnevni Jivot: Piața Vasile Roaită 3; f. 1957; until 1968 appeared under the title *Novi Jivot*; half-yearly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R.; in Serbian; Chief Editor VLADIMIR CIDCOV.

TÎRGU MUREȘ

Igaz Szó: f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor GYÖZÖ HAJDU.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpres (Romanian News Agency): Bucharest, Piața Școlii 1; f. 1949; correspondents in every district of Romania and many capitals of the world; Dir.-Gen. ION MĂRGINEANU; publs. several bulletins in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish, and one in Arabic.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bucharest

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN): 22 Str. Nicolae Iorga; Correspondent EGON LANDGRAF.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN): 40 Alcea Alexandru; Correspondents F. A. ANGHELI, G. MURIANOV.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Bureau Chief GHEORGHI GOTEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (ČTK): 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent JAROSLAV DVOŘÁČEK.

Iraqi News Agency: 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent ABD-UL NAHID FAYYAD AL-MAHAMDI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI): 24 Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu; Correspondent LASZLO GOMBOS.

New China Agency: 12 Str. Olga Bancic; Correspondent WAN TŨ-İN.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP): 14 Str. Mircea Voda; Correspondents A. WJHOWSKI, C. WJHOWSKA.

Tanjug: 4-10 Str. Drubeta; Correspondent A. MARCOVIC.

TASS: 16 Str. Cimpia Turzii; Correspondent F. I. JARIKOV.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Uniunea Ziaristilor din R.S.R. (Union of Journalists of the R.S.R.): Bucharest, 163 Calea Victoriei; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organization; approx. 3,500 mems; Pres. NESTOR IGNAT; publ. *Presa Noastră* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România (*Publishing House of the Academy of the R.S.R.*): Str. Gutenberg 3 bis; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 75 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dir. ALEXANDRU GRAUR.

Editura Albatros: 5 Str. Ion Ghica; f. 1969; books for teenagers; Dir. PETRE GHELMENZ.

Editura "Cărtea Românească" (*Publishing House of the Writers' Union*): str. Nuferilor 41; f. 1969; Romanian contemporary works, world literature; Dir. MARIN PREDA.

Editura Ceres: 17 Bd. Republicii; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. Eng. GABRIEL MANOLIU.

Editura Stadion (*Publishing House of the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports*): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief ION SIMION.

Editura de Stat Pentru Imprimare și Publicații (*State Publishing House for Printed Matter and Periodicals*): 23-5 str. Brezoianu; f. 1951; general publications; Dir. ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU.

Editura Didactică și Pedagogică (*State Educational Publishing House*): str. Spiru Haret 12; f. 1951; school, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. EMIL BALDESCU.

Editura enciclopedică română (*Romanian Encyclopaedic Publishing House*): 126 Calea Victoriei; f. 1968; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, chronologies and reference books; popular and informational literature; provides photographs and encyclopaedic and statistical data about Romania for publishing houses abroad; Dir. AURORA CHIOREANU.

Editura Ion Creangă (*Publishing House "Ion Creangă"*): Str. Ion Ghica, 5; f. 1969; children's books; Dir. TIBERIU UTAN.

Editura Kriterion (*Publishing House "Kriterion"*): Piața Științei 1; f. 1969; works in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Yiddish; Dir. GÉZA DOMOKOS.

Editura Litera (*Publishing House "The Letter"*): Calea Victoriei, 126; f. 1969; original literature; Dir. GHEORGHE BUZATU.

Editura Medicală (*State Medical Publishing House*): 14 Str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. GHEORGHE PANAITESCU.

Editura Meridiane (*Publishing House Veridiane*): Bucharest, 2 Bălcescu Blvd.; f. 1952; fine arts, theatre, cinema, architecture, photographic art; art history, theory and critique; picture art books, monographs, postcards; cultural, social and political books; Editor-in-Chief MODEST MORARIU.

Editura Mihai Eminescu (*Publishing House "Mihai Eminescu"*): Bd. Ana Ipătescu, 39; f. 1969; contemporary original literary works and translations of world literature; Dir. IOANICHIE OLTEANU.

Editura Militară (*State Military Publishing House*): 137 str. Izvor; f. 1950; military history, theory, science, technics and medicine, and fiction; Dir. TUDOR TAMAS.

Editura Minerva (*Publishing House "Minerva"*): Bd. Ana Ipătescu 39; f. 1948; Romanian classical literature, world literature, original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. AUREL MARTIN.

Editura Muzicală a Uniunii Compozitorilor din România (*Musical Publishing House of the Composer's Union of Romania*): 24 str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1958; books on music and musical scores; Dir. H. BARBU; Editor-in-Chief AUREL POPA.

Editura Politică (*Political Publishing House*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. VALTER ROMAN.

Editura Știința (*Science Publishing House*): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.

Editura Științifică (*Scientific Publishing House*): 17 Blvd. Republicii; f. 1956; scientific books and dictionaries; Dir. GHEORGHE CONSTANTINESCU.

Editura Tehnică (*Technical Publishing House*): Str. Stirbei Vodă 37; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. ALEXANDRU TOMUȚA, Eng.

Editura pentru Turism (*Touristic Publishing House*): Bd. Republicii; f. 1971; guide books, brochures in foreign languages; Dir. POP SIMION.

Editura Univers: 8 Str. Dianei; f. 1961; translations from world literature; Dir. ROMUL MINTEANU.

CLUJ

Editura Dacia (*"Dacia" Publishing House*): Str. Pellai 23; classical and contemporary Romanian literature, art books, literary works, and scientific books; Dir. ALEXANDRU CĂPRARIU.

IAȘI

Editura Junimea (*"Junimea" Publishing House*): Palatul Culturii; f. 1969; Romanian literature, art books, translations, scientific and technical books; Dir. MIRCEA RADU IACOBAN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Centrală Cărții (*Central Book Office*): Bucharest 5-7 Str. Biserica Amzei; f. 1962; a state organization which coordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania as well as the economic and financial activities of the publishing houses; organizes the import and export of books and other cultural goods; Man. Dir. GHEORGHE TRANDAFIR.

WRITERS' UNION

Uniunea Scriitorilor din Republica Socialistă România (*Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania*): Bucharest, Șos Kiseleff 10; f. 1949; Pres. ZAHARIA STANCU; publs. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, *Secolul XX*, *Steaua*, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunh*, *Igaz Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Knijevní život*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Comitetul pentru Radiodifuziune și Televiziune din R.S.R. (*Radio and Television Committee in the S.R. of Romania*): Bucharest, 60-62 Str. Nuferilor, P.O.B. 111; Pres. BUJOR ȘION; publ. *Revista Radio T.V.* (weekly).

RADIO

Radio Bucharest: one transmitter of 1,200 kW. (on long-waves), one transmitter of 150 kW. and another of 135 kW. (on medium-waves), 13 transmitters (with power below 100 kW.) on medium-wave and 6 transmitters on V.H.F. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one medium-wave and six short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Turkish and Yiddish.

In 1970 there were 3,075,000 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

Centrul de Televiziune București: Bucharest, Str. Molière 2; 17 transmitters and 78 relay units; daily transmissions. 1,484,000 subscribers (1970).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

Banca Națională a Republicii Socialiste România: Bucharest, 25 Str. Lipscani; Central bank set up in 1880. Until 1947 was the Banca Națională a României. From 1947-65 was the Banca Republicii Populare Române. It is the only bank of issue, and handles banking operations for industry, transport and internal trade; Gov. V. MALINSCHI.

Banca de Investiții (Investment Bank): Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 4; f. 1948; finances and gives long-term credits for investments by State enterprises, the Central Unions of the handicraft and consumers' co-operatives and other State institutions; gives short credits for the activity of the building enterprises and project organizations; Pres. DR. MIHAI DIAMANDOPOL; Vice-Presidents ION RĂȚOI, RADU MĂNESCU, ION CIOLAN.

Banca pentru Agricultură și Industrie Alimentară (Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry): Bucharest, Str. Smîrdan 3; f. 1968; organizes and effects the financing and crediting of the food industry, socialist agricultural enterprises and co-operatives; Pres. ION RUȘINARU.

Banca Română de Comerț Exterior (Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade): Bucharest, Str. Calea Victoriei 22-24; f. 1968; organizes and effects payments in foreign currency and lei for the import and export services, tourism, etc.; receives and supplies credits from abroad; Pres. ILIE VOICU.

INSURANCE

Administrația Asigurărilor de Stat "ADAS" (Administration of State Insurance): 5 Str. Smîrdan, Bucharest; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. ȘTEFAN POPOVICI; Asst. Gen. Mans. ANTON ALEXANDRESCU, VALERIU ȘOREANU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the R.S.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. VICTOR IONESCU; Vice-Pres. MARCEL POPESCU, ZAMBEI HRIȘTACHE.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

(Directed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade)

Agroexport: Bucharest, 2 Ion Ghica; exports and imports agricultural produce.

Aroconstruct: Bucharest, str. Icoanci 17a; exports building materials and furniture and imports construction equipment.

Auto-Tractor: Bucharest 19, Lipscani St., P.O.B. 454; exports and imports of tractors, road vehicles, agricultural machinery.

Chimimport: Bucharest, Bd. Republicii 10; imports and exports chemicals, plastics, natural and synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals, paints, polythene, polystyrene, agricultural fertilizers and pesticides.

Conservexport: Bucharest, 7 Magheru Str.; exports of tinned fruit and vegetables, tomato paste and juice, fruit juice, deep-frozen fruit and vegetables, apicultural products, bottled and unbottled wines, alcoholic drinks; imports of citrus fruit, dried fruit, olives, cocoa, spices, wines, alcoholic drinks, refreshing drinks.

Electronum: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Peri 2; exports computers, calculating machines, radio and TV sets, precision equipment, lamps, electrical equipment and licences.

Exportlemn: Bucharest, Piața Rosetti 4; exports timber furniture and other wooden products.

Fructexport: Bucharest, Str. Academiei 17; exports fruit and vegetable produce.

Icecoop: Bucharest, Str. Marin Serghiescu 12; carpets, toys, articles for children, honey, seeds.

Ilexim: Bucharest, str. 13 Decembrie 3; exports carpets, furniture, household equipment, textiles and clothing, machinery, mineral ores, building materials, plastic goods, basketware and handicrafts, toys, sports and camping goods, toiletries, stationery, foodstuffs and chemicals.

Industrialexport: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 2; exports machines and industrial equipment, also installations for complete factories.

Industrialimport: Bucharest, Nicolae Iorga Str. 1, P.O.B. 20; imports of complete installations, spare parts, licences.

Masineexport: Bucharest, 7 Str. Matei Millo; exports machines and industrial equipment.

ROMANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Masinimport: Bucharest, 133 Calea Victoriei; imports machines, industrial equipment, and complete industrial outfits.

Mecanoexport: Bucharest, 10 Str. M. Eminescu; imports and exports heavy machinery, diesel motors and rolling stock.

Mercur: Bucharest, 118 Calea Victoriei; export and import of consumer goods.

Metalimport: Bucharest, 7 Str. Academiei; exports and imports ferrous and non-ferrous metals and electrical cables.

Mineralimportexport: Bucharest, Str. Coloadelor 3; imports and exports mineral products, building materials, sanitary ware, chinaware and plastics.

Navlomar: Bucharest-196, Rahovei Bd. P.O.B. 2038; ship-brokers, chartering agents, ship agents and ship-chandlers; Gen. Dir. VIOREL COVRIG.

O.C.M.—Goods Control Office: Bucharest, 22 N. Bălcescu Bd.; quality and quantity control of goods exported, imported or in transit.

Petrolexport: Bucharest, Bd. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej 42; import and export of oil and oil products.

Prestagent: Bucharest, 12 Bd. Republicii; deals with goods paid by foreign currency; branches: Constanța—Port; Galați—Str. 13 Iunie 20; Brăila—Str. Impăratul Traian 2.

Prodexport: Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 5-9; exports and imports foodstuffs, animal by-products and livestock.

Romagricola: Bucharest, 1A Str. Negustori; export of animals, meat, agricultural products, vegetable and plant seeds, saplings, wines; import of agricultural products, veterinary medicines and instruments, etc.

Romănoexport: Bucharest, 42 Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej; f. 1948; exports: building materials, cement, glass, textiles, textile yarns, shoes and clothing; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres.

România Film: Bucharest, 25 Julius Fucik Str.; world-wide distribution of Romanian films for cinema and T.V.; imports foreign films; organizes international co-operation ventures.

Romtrans: Bucharest—196, Rahovei Bd. P.O.B. 2038; international transport and forwarding agency; Gen. Dir. RADU PENCEA.

Technoforestexport: Bucharest, 13 Str. Negustori; exports furniture and other finished wooden products.

Technoimport: Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 5; imports technical goods, means of transport, tools.

Uzinexport: Bucharest, 1 Str. N. Iorga; imports electric fitting installations, manual electric machines, coal brushes, high voltage equipment; imports and exports electric motors, electric and diesel electric locomotives, electric consumer goods and electrical equipment for industry, transformers.

Publicom: Bucharest, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; international publicity agency.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Uniunea centrală a cooperativelor de consum—"Centrocoop" (*Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives*): Bucharest, str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1950; in 1969-70, 1,728 co-operatives were affiliated to the Central Union; publs. *Gazeta Cooperăției* (weekly), *Co-operation in Romania* (bi-annual in English, French and Spanish).

TRADE UNION

The trade unions group over 4,600,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organizations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production, look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management. The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations per production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

General Trade Union Confederation: 14 Str. Stefan Gheorghiu; f. 1906; 4,700,000 mems. (1970); Chair. VIRGIL TROFIN; Vice-Chair. CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN; Secs. LARISA MUNTEANU, ION COTOȘ, CONSTANTIN HERESCU, GHEORGHE PETRESCU, NICOLAE GAVRILESCU.

Union federations per branches of production:

Agricultural Enterprises and Institutions: Chair. ANTON STOIANOVICI; 395,127 mems.

Building and Building Materials Industry: Chair. MIRCEA GEORGESCU; 300,000 mems.

Consumer Goods Industrial Enterprises: Chair. TEODORA ȘERȘUN; 545,000 mems.

Educational and Cultural Establishments: Chair. CONSTANTIN DRĂGULESCU; 330,000 mems.

Health Units: Chair. COLIȚĂ DECEBAL; 179,000 mems.

Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises: Chair. MORARU NICOLAE; 528,717 mems.

Mining and Electric Power Industries: Chair. PETRE FURDUI; 275,000 mems.

National Council of Engineers and Technicians: Chair. Prof. CONSTANTIN DINCOLESCU.

Oil, Chemical and Methane Gas Industry: Chair. ION ISTRATE; 340,000 mems.

Timber Industry: Chair. CONSTANTIN EFTIMIE; 250,000 mems.

Transport and Telecommunications: Chair. ALEXANDRU GRECU; 450,000 mems.

State Administration and People's Councils: Chair. CONSTANTIN TUDOR; 570,000 mems.

State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operatives: Chair. VICTOR BERCA; 300,000 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Bucharest International Fair: f. 1970; held in October; mainly for the machine and building industries; Dir. CLAUDIU POPISTEANU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (Departmentul Căilor Ferate)
(*Romanian Railways Board—Department of Railways*):
Bucharest 7, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Head of Department IONEL DIACONESCU.

Total length of track (1971): 10,341 km. (standard gauge), 635 km. (narrow gauge).

The Department of Railways is under the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications; Minister FLORIAN DĂNĂLACHE.

ROADS

Direcția Generală a Drumurilor (Gen. Directorate of Roads):
Ministerul Transporturilor și Telecomunicațiilor, Bucharest, 38 Bd. Dinciu Golescu; Gen. Man. THEODOR BLUMENFELD.

There are about 75,879 km. of roads, of which 17,859 are modernized (1970).

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

Navigația Maritimă și Fluvială Română—NAVROM
(*Romanian Sea and River Navigation*): Bucharest, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; organizes all sea and river transport; 70 ocean-going vessels; lines: Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Atlantic, North Sea, Baltic Sea, Far East.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports in Romania, two of which—Băneasa and Otopeni—serve Bucharest. The second of these was opened in 1970 and has a capacity of over one million passengers a year.

Transporturile Aeriene Române—TAROM (Romanian Air Transport): Băneasa Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe, Middle East, Africa, and inland flights; fleet includes Il-18 and six BAC 1-11.

Romania is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, BEA, CSA, El-Al, Interflug, JAT, KLM, Lot, Lufthansa, Malev, Pan Am, Sabena and Swissair.

TOURISM

ONT Romania (National Travel Office): Bd. Magheru 7, Bucharest; Prcs. ALECSANDRU SOBĂRU.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Vienna 1010, Opernring 1.

Belgium: Brussels 1000, Place de Broukère 26.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Vesterbrogade 55A.

France: Paris 2e, 1 rue Daunou.

Federal Republic of Germany: Frankfurt/Main—Neue Meinerstrasse 16.

Italy: Rome, Via Torino 100.

Netherlands: Amsterdam C, Kleine Gartmanplantsoen 17-19.

Sweden: Stockholm, C. Norra Bantorget 29.

United Kingdom: London S.W.1, 98-99 Jermyn St.

U.S.A.: New York 10036, N.Y. 500 Fifth Ave., Apt. 328.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council for Culture and Socialist Education: Piața Scintei 1, Bucharest; f. 1971; Chair. DUMITRU POPESCU.

Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: 35 Dacia Blvd., Bucharest, Chair. ION PAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

I.L. Caragiale National Theatre: Bucharest, 19 Str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1852; Dir. RADU BELIGAN.

C.I. Nottara Theatre: Bucharest, 20 Bulevardul Magheru f. 1947; Dir. HORIA LOVINESCU.

Cluj National Theatre: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; f. 1919; Dir. VLAD MUGUR.

Craiova National Theatre: Craiova, 1 Mihai Viteazul Str.; f. 1896; Dir. NICOLAE RADU.

Iasi National Theatre: Iasi, 18 str. 9 Mai; f. 1896; Dir. CORNELIU STURZU.

Lucia Sturdza Bulandra Theatre: Bucharest, Blvd. Schitu Măgureanu 1; f. 1947; Dir. LIVIU CRULEI.

Opera Română (Romanian Opera): Bucharest, 70-72, Bl. Gheorghiu-Dej; f. 1921; Dir. OCTAV ENIGĂRESCU.

State Opera-Timișoara: Timișoara, Mărășești 2; f. 1946; Dir. NICOLAE BOBOC.

State Opera-Cluj: Cluj, 24 Piața Stefan cel Mare; Dir. LUCIA STĂNESCU.

Teatrul de Comedie: Bucharest, 2 Mândinești St.; Dir. LUCIAN GIURCHESCU.

Teatrul Mic: Bucharest, 16 Str. Constantin Mille; Dir. N. MUNTEANU.

ORCHESTRA

"George Enescu" State Philharmonic Orchestra: Bucharest, 2 Str. C. Exarcu; f. 1868; one symphony orchestra, choir, concert performers; Dir. DUMITRU CAPOIANU.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Nuclear Energy Board:

State Committee for Nuclear Energy: Bucharest, Blvd. Ilie Pintilie 5; f. 1956, reorganized 1969; Pres. Prof. IOAN URSU.

Institutul de Fizica Atomica (*Institute of Atomic Physics*): Bucharest, Magurek Rd., P.O.B. 35; f. 1956; sections: reactor physics and techniques, nuclear materials, plasma and radiation physics, nuclear electronics and application techniques, theoretical and high energy physics, low and medium energy nuclear reactions, nuclear chemistry, design and apparatus production for nuclear applications; Dir. Prof. Dr. Doc. IOAN URSU.

Institute for Physics: Bucharest, Blvd. Păcii 222; f. 1956; sections: semi-conductor physics optics and crystal spectroscopy, plasma physics, theoretical physics; Dir. Prof. FLORIN CIORASCU.

Institute for Stable Isotopes: Cluj, Donath St. 65-103; f. 1970; sections: mass spectrometry and analysis; Dir. Prof. VICTOR MERCEA.

Institute for Nuclear Technology: Bucharest, P.O.B. 35; f. 1971; sections: reactor designing and development, reactor components, nuclear materials, fuel elements and structures, burnt fuel re-processing, design and construction of equipment and instrumentation prototypes; Scientific Dir. Dr. Ing. NICOLAE ANDREESCU.

Centre for Training and Specializing of Personnel in the Nuclear Field: Bucharest, P.O.B. 35; f. 1970; Dir. Prof. Dr. NICOLAE MARTALOGU.

Centre for Information and Nuclear Publications: Bucharest, P.O.B. 35; f. 1970; Dir. Dr. MIRCEA CRISTU.

CO-OPERATION

Romania is a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (U.S.S.R.), the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and the COMECON Permanent Commission for Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitatea București (*University of Bucharest*): Bucharest; 1,215 teachers; 17,412 students.

Universitatea "Babeș-Bolyai" (*Babeș-Bolyai University*): Cluj; 707 teachers; 13,340 students.

Universitatea din Craiova (*University of Craiova*): 354 teachers, 5,158 students.

Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași (*A.I. Cuza University of Iași*): Iași; 663 teachers, 11,738 students.

Universitatea din Timișoara (*University of Timișoara*): Timișoara; 276 teachers; 4,295 students.

There are also 6 technological universities.

SAN MARINO

The republic of San Marino is situated in central Italy on the slopes of Mount Titano in the Apennines. It was founded in A.D. 301. A treaty of friendship with Italy was first signed on June 28th, 1861, and was last renewed on April 20th, 1953.

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 1953 census: 13,500; 1969 estimate: 19,000; San Marino (capital) 4,500.

Finance: Budget balanced at Lire 7,391,051,365 in 1969.

Main Products: Wheat and wine.

Industrial Products: Textiles and clothing, cement, paper, leather, wrought iron and furniture.

Education: 18 elementary schools and a high school.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31-April 3 (Easter), April 1 (Entering into Office of new Regent Captains), May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 28 (Fall of Fascism), August 14-16 (The Assumption), September 3 (St. Marino), October 1 (Entering into Office, of new Regent Captains), October 14 (Anniversary of Rovereta), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 2 (Commemoration of the Dcad), December 8 (The Immaculate Conception), December 24-26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 5 (Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic), March 19 (St. Joseph), March 25 (Anniversary of the Arengo).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative Power is vested in a *Grand Council* of 60 members, elected every five years by popular vote. In the elections held in September 1969 the results were as follows:

	SEATS
Christian Democrats . . .	27
Communist Party . . .	14
Social Democrats . . .	11
Socialists . . .	7
Others . . .	1

Defections from the Communist Party in 1957 led to a bloodless revolution after which the Christian Democrats came to power. Citizens of San Marino living in the United States were given the right to vote by post in 1958. In January 1960 a new Electoral Law was passed giving the women of San Marino the right to vote.

Two members of the *Grand Council* are appointed to act as Regents every six months. The Regents exercise power in conjunction with the *Council of State—Congresso di Stato*, which is made up of ten departments. There is no Prime Minister, but GIANCARLO GHIRONZI, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is virtual leader of the coalition between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, which was re-established in November 1966 after a

period of over 3 months of governmental crisis. The dispute was over the postal vote law of 1958. There are also various commissions for art, sport, tourism, etc.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Authority is exercised by the *Council of Twelve—Consiglio dei XII*.

FINANCE

Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use in the Republic, which also issues its own coins and postage stamps.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal exports are wine, woollen goods, furniture, ceramics and building stone quarried in Mount Titano. San Marino postage stamps, sold to collectors, also constitute a source of income from abroad. In addition some income is derived from an agreement not to sell tobacco, salt or matches which are not Italian-made or subject to Italian taxation. There are about 100 small and medium-sized industrial and artisanal firms in San Marino.

TRADE UNION CONFEDERATIONS

Confederazione Generale Democratica dei Lavoratori Sammarinesi: Piazza del Teatro, San Marino; 1,800 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro Sammarinese: San Marino.

COMMUNICATIONS

San Marino is connected with Rimini and the Adriatic coast by funicular from the capital, San Marino, to Borgo Maggiore, a mile away, and thence by helicopter to Rimini. There is also a bus service, and a new highway down to the coast at Rimini, about 7 km. away. There are no frontier or customs formalities.

TOURISM

Ente Governativo per il Turismo, Sport e Spettacolo (*Government Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board*): Palazzo del Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MARCUCCI. There are facilities for shooting, fishing and various other recreations. In 1969 there were 15 hotels and restaurants.

MUSEUMS

Government Museum, Picture Gallery, Library and Archives: Valloni Palace; library of 40,000 vols.; Garibaldi exhibition, archaeological remains, numismatic collection, collection of ancient arms.

There are also the following museums and galleries:

Museo Pinacoteca San Francesco

Museo delle Armi Antiche

Museo delle Cere

Galleria d'Arte Moderna

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, twenty miles to the south, Africa. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Spanish. Catalan is widely spoken in the north-east, and Basque in the north. Roman Catholicism is the established religion. The flag carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow and red. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

Since the victory of the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War in 1939 the Spanish Government has been led by General Franco. It has been his government's policy to pursue a neutral course in international affairs. Thus Spain successfully avoided involvement in the Second World War, but found difficulty in gaining international acceptance in the post-war years because of the close association of the Nationalist faction with Germany and Italy during the Civil War (1936-39). In 1953 Spain reached agreement with the United States whereby, in exchange for economic and military assistance, the United States received naval and air force bases. This agreement was renewed in 1969 and 1970. In 1956 Spain granted independence to its protectorate in Morocco and only the citadels of Melilla and Ceuta were retained. Spanish Equatorial Guinea was granted independence in 1968 and in 1969, Ifni was ceded to Morocco. During the last decade Spain has taken great trouble to improve her relations with her former colonies in Latin America and with the Arab states. Trade relations have been established with most of the Communist countries of Europe, but full diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union has always foundered over the question of the return of Spanish gold reserves placed in safe-keeping with the Soviet Government by the Republican Government during the Civil War. In June 1970 Spain signed a preferential trade agreement with the Common Market. The longstanding dispute with Britain over the future of Gibraltar continues, but although tension between the two countries has decreased, the border remains closed.

The spectacular growth of the Spanish economy since the late 1950s, helped by foreign exchange earnings from tourism and remittances from workers abroad, has been accompanied by the gradual eclipse of the doctrinaire Falangist faction in the government and its replacement by "technocrats" backed by the Opus Dei. The late 1960s have seen a revival of Basque separatism, which received world-wide publicity in the Burgos trial of 1970, and an increase in labour unrest in the industrial regions. Government relations with the Church have also become strained in recent years as the clergy has become increasingly outspoken on social problems. In 1969 the Matesa scandal revealed that millions of pesetas had been misappropriated in financing non-existent textile-machinery exports. The affair implicated leading figures in industry and government and the scandal was only foreclosed by the amnesty

marking the thirty-fifth anniversary of General Franco's rule. Prince Juan Carlos, son of the heir to the throne, was proclaimed General Franco's successor in July 1969, but the General has consistently refused to announce his retirement or appoint a Prime Minister.

Government

The Law of Succession drawn up in 1947 and amended in 1966 defines Spain as traditionally a monarchy and states that General Franco will be succeeded by a king. Legislation is initiated by the Council of Ministers and General Franco, as Head of State, has the power of veto. The Council of State, a partly elected, partly nominated body, is the supreme consultative organ advising the Head of State on all matters within his competence. The Cortes, also partly elected and partly nominated, discusses and proposes legislation.

Defence

Military service is compulsory in Spain and lasts for 18 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 301,000, comprising Army 220,000, Navy 47,500 (including 6,000 marines), and Air Force 33,500. The defence pact between the United States and Spain, renewed in 1970, provides a network of air and naval bases under Spanish sovereignty and used by the armed forces of both sides. The 1971 defence budget amounted to 47,724 million pesetas.

Economic Affairs

Spain has traditionally been an agricultural country, her main products being olives, olive-oil, citrus and other fruits, cereals, grapes, cork, wine and sherry. The 1971 census showed that of 34 million inhabitants 12 million were city dwellers. The main industrial areas grew around the coal and iron-ore deposits in Biscay and the textile interests in Catalonia. Rapid industrialization has caused Madrid's population to treble in the last thirty years and wide diversification in other areas. Mining and prospecting activity has recently become intense and Spanish and foreign companies have discovered large deposits of copper and iron-ore, tin, and pyrites with high copper, lead and zinc content. The National Mining Plan envisages that 42,000 million pesetas should be spent on mining projects over the next decade. Oil exploration has revealed an offshore field near Tarragona estimated at 150 million tons and exploitation is scheduled to begin in 1972. An oil refinery with a capacity of 7 million tons a year is planned for Tarragona to service this oil-field. The Spanish ship-building industry, based mainly on the north-west coast, is now the fourth largest in the world and had orders for 365 ships totalling 5.25 million gross tons in June 1971.

The Third Development Plan, announced in November 1971, envisages the spending of 865,368 million pesetas over the four-year period 1972-1975. Of this sum 96,900 million pesetas will be spent on the expansion of education and technical training, 20,160 million pesetas on telephone services, 103,656 million pesetas on farming and fishery modernization and 187,488 million pesetas on transport. Under the terms of two land reforms law passed in 1971

the government hopes to force the pace in agricultural modernization by sanctions against landowners who do not improve their estates as prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, while providing credits for tenant farmers to buy and improve their holdings.

Spain joined the European Airbus project in 1971 and will receive a 4.5 per cent share of the development and construction work for the aircraft. Following the signing of the preferential trade agreement with the Common Market in 1970 Spain's exports to the Six rose 28 per cent in the first ten months of 1971 compared to the previous year, while imports were little changed. Preliminary figures for 1971 showed a cost of living increase of 8.4 per cent.

Transport and Communications

There are some 13,686 kilometres of railways in the country and a vast ten-year modernization plan costing 67,200 million pesetas is in progress. There are 140,220 kilometres of roads, including 220 kilometres of motorway; a great deal of work is being done on road improvements and more motorways are being built. IBERIA, the Spanish airline, maintains external and internal services. The merchant fleet consists of 2,754 vessels of 2,919,481 gross tons in 1968.

Social Welfare

National Insurance is compulsory for all employed or self-employed Spaniards. The National Insurance Scheme covers temporary incapacity to work, accident insurance, assistance to dependants, permanent incapacity, widows' pensions, old-age pensions, unemployment. Contributions are paid jointly by the employer (42 per cent) and the employee (8 per cent).

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6 to 14. *Primary Education* lasts four years, after which pupils can continue at primary school to complete their compulsory education, or enter secondary schools. *Secondary Education* consists of state schools (*Institutos Nacionales de Enseñanza Media*) or private and denominational schools (*Colegios de Enseñanza Secundaria*). Both provide a six-year course leading to the *Bachiller Superior*. A further pre-university year with a qualifying examination is required for entry to university or higher technical school.

Higher Education: There are twelve state universities and two independent universities. Autonomous universities have also been started in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao. The degree course leads to a *Licenciatura* and lasts five years; the doctorate is usually a two-year course by examination and thesis. Higher Technical Studies in engineering and architecture are followed at *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Medio* and *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Superior*.

The new Spanish Educational Reforms will increase educational opportunity at all levels. New universities are to be created and grants will be provided where necessary.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. Spanish resorts have become increasingly popular with foreigners, over 26 million visiting Spain in 1971. The Costa Brava, the Costa del Sol, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands all attract many visitors. Others tour the old towns of Spain—Seville, Cordoba, Granada, Toledo—and the modern cities of Madrid and Barcelona. Winter sports resorts are being developed in the Pyrenees.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Spain: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, U.K., U.S.A.; also since 1966: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gambia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Panama, San Marino, Tunisia.

Sport

Bullfighting maintains its traditional popularity but football is now the favourite sport in Spain.

Public Holidays

1972: March 30 (Maundy Thursday), March 31 (Good Friday), April 1 (Holy Saturday), May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (SS. Peter and Paul), July 18 (National Day), July 25 (St. James of Compostela), August 15 (Assumption), October 1 (The Day of the Caudillo), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peseta divided into 100 centimos.

Notes: Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100.

Coins: Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2.50, 1; Centimos 50, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 168.1 pesetas = £1 sterling
64.5 pesetas = \$1 U.S.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (1970—'000)			
SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES			SPAIN	AFRICAN TERRITORIES		
	Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla		Spanish Sahara	Ceuta	Melilla
504,750	266,000	19	13	33,918	76	63	61

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970—'000)

Madrid (capital)	.	3,121	Bilbao	.	.	406
Barcelona	.	1,742	Málaga	.	.	361
Valencia	.	648	Las Palmas (Canary Is.)	.	.	263
Seville	.	546	Murcia	.	.	244
Zaragoza	.	469	Valladolid	.	.	234

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1968 . .	659,677	20.22	231,546	7.10	277,652	8.51
1969 . .	658,931	20.00	238,973	7.25	297,126	10.98
1970* . .	655,495	19.69	246,592	7.41	281,777	8.46

* Provisional.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(Transoceanic)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Emigration . .	21,391	21,358	19,258	19,405	20,045	16,773
Immigration . .	21,192	20,081	18,597	15,969	13,736	13,161

Emigration (Continental): 97,657 (1970).

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1968) ('000 hectares).

CULTIVATED	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	UNCULTIVATED	WASTE
19,884.4	15,135.8	4,748.6	26,395.6	4,195.0

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Wheat	3,977	3,767	3,754	5,312	4,624	4,060
Rye	371	501	529	355	1,057	1,868
Rice	61	65	64	362	417	388
Barley	1,940	2,170	2,220	3,441	3,969	3,092
Oats	315	494	467	539	547	395
Maize	528	331	313	1,473	320	259

* Provisional.

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970*
Potatoes	4,546	4,789	4,937
Sugar Beet	4,620	4,980	5,715
Sugar Cane	407	420	n.a.
Tobacco	26	19	25
Cotton	229	180	178
Grapes	3,841	3,985	4,050
Olives	2,282	1,746	2,042
Oranges and Tangerines	1,813	2,463	2,260
Lemons	81	130	130
Almonds	153	108	128
Tomatoes	1,310	1,398	1,560

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK

(⁰⁰⁰)

	HORSES	MULES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1969	304	606	421	4,215	7,488	17,024	2,529
1970	282	533	368	4,282	7,621	17,005	2,551

FISHING (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Sardines	106.5	121.5	127.5
Anchovy	86.2	66.7	55.8
Hake	51.7	58.0	39.8
Cod	97.0	114.4	98.5
Tuna	9.1	6.6	10.1
Tunnyfish	34.9	24.8	23.6
Whiting	155.9	133.6	120.3
Squid	13.3	10.5	11.3
Others	79.8	90.3	114.8
TOTAL	634.4	626.4	602.2

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING
(‘000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Anthracite . . .	2,743.0	2,769	2,862	2,773	2,872
Coal	10,130.0	9,595	9,460	8,854	7,815
Copper (refined) .	62.8	n.a.	83.5	78	82
Iron	4,913.0	5,067	5,983	6,409	6,954
Iron Pyrites . . .	1,821.0	1,851	1,898	1,896	2,111
Lead	47.4	97	112.5	107	103
Lignite	2,656.0	2,666	2,832	2,740	2,827
Manganese	18.9	8.5	12.9	23	10
Potash (Silvinite) .	3,904.0	3,542	3,761	4,064	3,937
Sulphur	25.8	30.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tin	304.0	291	233	414	266
Wolfram	92.0	155	259	362	420
Zinc	109.1	108.5	138.2	156	175

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Aluminium (‘000 metric tons)	78.2	94.6	106.3	115.1
Copper	77.4	85.9	78.8	82.8
Lead	52.6	64.2	78.4	68.7
Pig Iron	2,694	2,779	3,314	4,165
Steel Ingots	4,334	4,940	5,981	7,394
Zinc	70.4	76.2	156.1	175.9
Cement	13,138	14,946	16.0	16.5
Cotton Yarn	105.1	74.2	96.0	93.0
Wool Yarn	32.2	31.4	37.0	37.2
Paper and Cardboard .	853.4	899.2	1,023.6	1,323.4
Sulphuric Acid . . .	1,796	2,100	2,152.0	2,080.0
Nitric Acid	375.1	521.6	489.4	507.5
Ammonium Sulphate .	185.2	227.6	166.5	179.1
Calcium Superphosphate	310.7	308.9	307.1	289.6
Sodium Carbonate . .	245.5	271.5	314.7	332.5
Sodium Hydroxide . .	173.3	190	235.5	243.8
Motor Cycles	151.7	156.9	176.5	175.4
Cars and Lorries . .	353.3	382.5	438.5	523.5
Shipping (gross tonnage)	n.a.	471,730	604,244	749,537
Shoes (million pairs)	65.1	73.3	86.3	81.7
Electricity (million kWh)	40,637	45,851	52,124	55,901

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 peseta=100 centimos.

168.10 pesetas=£1 sterling; 64.5 pesetas=U.S. \$1.

1,000 pesetas = £5.95 sterling = U.S. \$15.52.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million pesetas)

REVENUE		1970-71	EXPENDITURE		1970-71
Direct Taxation		86,096	Administration		39,802
Indirect Taxation		174,651	Defence		43,897
Rates and Other Taxes		22,491	Ministry of Public Works		41,455
Current Transfers		7,079	Ministry of Education		42,447
Estate Taxes		12,273	Ministry of Interior		29,493
Realization of Financial Assets		120	Government Expenses		10,461
Loans		3,000	Other Ministries		75,114
TOTAL		305,710	TOTAL		282,669

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base=1958=100)

YEAR	FOOD	CLOTHING	RENT	HOUSEHOLD	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
1967	172.3	195.3	159.0	151.8	183.4	175.1
1968	180.1	203.2	169.8	156.9	196.2	183.7
1969*	102.0	102.5	101.4	101.0	103.5	102.0
1970*	105.7	112.0	106.3	107.3	112.3	108.0

* Base = 1968 = 100.

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES

(million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	GOLD RESERVES	CURRENCY CIRCULATION	TOTAL
1967	784.5	264.5	1,049.0
1968	784.8	310.2	1,095.0
1969	784.3	469.9	1,254.2
1970	498.1	1,158.8	1,656.9

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(‘000 million pesetas)

	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,681.2	1,862.6	2,075.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	271.6	274.3	277.3
Mining and quarrying	18.2	19.5	20.1
Manufacturing	434.3	496.4	560.1
Construction	87.9	102.1	112.8
Electricity, gas, water	33.4	40.6	43.7
Transport and communication	110.7	124.3	142.6
Commerce and retail trade	205.2	228.1	259.1
Banking, insurance, building societies	151.3	84.0	94.2
Public administration and defence	116.8	133.9	156.7
Health and Education	53.6	65.1	79.1
Miscellaneous Services	198.2	217.4	255.4
Income from abroad	-6.9	-11.0	-11.8
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,674.3	1,849.6	2,075.3
<i>Less</i> Depreciation allowances	122.2	141.8	163.0
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,552.1	1,707.7	1,912.3
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	130.6	161.0	182.7
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,682.7	1,868.7	2,095.0
Depreciation allowances	122.2	141.8	163.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,804.9	2,010.5	2,258.0
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	47.0	64.8	39.4
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,851.8	2,078.9	n.a.
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	1,250.7	1,387.8	1,530.4
Government current expenditure	187.0	214.4	250.1
Gross domestic capital formation	377.0	441.1	477.9
Increase in stocks	37.1	41.2	39.0

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$)

	1969		1970*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	1,994	3,865	2,457	4,337
Freight, insurance and transport	301	322	385	420
Travel	1,310	116	1,680	138
Investment income	30	196	69	243
Government expenditure n.e.s.	54	78	55	90
Other services	216	255	294	294
Transfer payments	562	30	674	15
CURRENT BALANCE	—	395	77	—
Direct investment	200	13	222	43
Other private long-term capital	317	24	591	48
Government capital	31	11	7	28
Central monetary institutions	265	34	378	1,192
CAPITAL BALANCE	731	—	—	193
Net errors and omissions	—	342	60	—

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesetas)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports .	181,127	215,444	211,828	246,547	296,306	276,628
Exports .	57,989	75,212	84,659	111,244	133,012	129,987

COMMODITIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	34,042	38,739	38,739	40,456	42,480	48,837
Fuels and Lubricants	37,898	37,065	43,916	9,617	8,567	9,173
Raw Materials	39,424	53,565	58,627	3,098	5,889	16,377
Manufactured Articles	131,712	164,821	188,768	55,778	74,319	92,699
Monetary Gold	1,377	2,170	2,250	—	—	—

* Provisional figures.

COUNTRIES

(million pesetas)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Argentina	6,046	7,452	7,451	1,491	3,073	3,441
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,888	6,924	7,725	1,961	2,685	3,596
Brazil	4,163	5,214	8,811	1,869	1,441	1,904
Canada	3,786	4,138	5,119	1,702	1,853	2,150
Cuba	2,837	2,969	2,751	1,298	2,457	2,562
Denmark	1,850	1,875	1,828	1,399	1,464	1,794
France	24,014	30,067	33,154	9,741	12,836	17,281
German Federal Republic	32,061	39,634	41,929	11,495	14,291	19,716
Iraq	4,029	3,518	2,882	89	166	245
Italy	15,468	17,711	19,989	3,118	6,880	n.a.
Japan	2,918	6,289	10,224	1,020	865	1,835
Libya	7,726	8,230	8,202	351	421	510
Malaysia	1,356	1,974	2,117	25	34	48
Mexico	609	820	1,562	2,051	2,433	2,060
Netherlands	7,636	8,577	9,240	5,468	5,152	8,759
Norway	1,334	1,509	1,706	876	897	1,233
Portugal	1,031	1,199	1,330	3,269	3,700	4,885
Saudi Arabia	12,060	10,433	11,239	106	436	130
Sweden	6,068	6,822	7,516	3,402	2,608	2,589
Switzerland	6,711	6,900	7,497	2,460	3,151	3,408
U.K.	19,698	22,481	23,520	11,336	11,962	14,741
U.S.A.	41,314	50,965	62,752	19,530	19,957	23,566
Venezuela	3,522	2,808	2,055	1,349	1,486	2,346

* Provisional.

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
17,251,746	17,858,000	19,183,973	21,682,091	24,105,312	26,667,336

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN ('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Benelux countries	995.5	1,059	1,475	1,507
France	7,582.7	7,783	8,216	8,826
German Federal Republic	1,253.8	1,389	1,801	2,075
Italy	401.8	461	492	505
Portugal	1,257.2	1,491	1,992	2,727
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	334.4	n.a.	841	946
Switzerland	264.3	289	389	423
U.K.	1,950.8	2,285	2,565	2,618
U.S.A. and Canada	708.8	720	1,006	1,154
Latin America	n.a.	n.a.	307	341

Tourist Beds (1970): 894,596.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers . (thousand)	159,826	148,008	158,844
Passenger-kilometres . (million)	12,437	11,836	12,647
Freight ton-kilometres . (")	8,565	8,245	8,599

ROADS NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTORCYCLES
1968	1,633,973	27,195	592,351	1,279,902
1969	1,998,838	28,965	654,008	1,281,863
1970	2,377,726	30,728	710,223	1,267,242

SPAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Merchant Fleet ('000 gross registered tons)	2,653	2,919	3,338
Vessels Entered . . . (number)	93,810	96,286	95,138
Vessels Cleared . . . (")	93,683	95,871	93,098
Goods Entered . . . ('000 tons)	64,077	73,459	80,002
Goods Cleared . . . (" ")	35,726	48,697	44,731

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	11,399	13,854	17,489
Freight Entered . . . (tons)	42,995	51,711	62,727
Freight Cleared . . . (")	40,363	59,336	70,949
Mail Entered . . . (")	10,014	11,198	12,010
Mail Cleared . . . (")	9,752	10,900	11,966

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1970 provisional figures.)

TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS*	TELEVISION SETS*	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
4,569,000	5,000,000	3,845,000	28,085	218	6,685,000

* In domestic use.

EDUCATION

(1968-69 provisional figures.)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ('000)	NUMBER OF TEACHERS ('000)
Primary education . . .	70,378	4,410.0	126.3
Secondary education . . .	3,833	1,544.8	61.9
Higher education . . .	167	178.3	10.8

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Ferraz 41, Madrid.

THE CONSTITUTION

THERE is no written Constitution of the Spanish State, whose legal foundation is formed by a number of fundamental laws and charters. These are the *Fuero de los Españoles* (Spaniards' Charter), the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the *Ley Constitutiva de las Cortes* (Parliament Law), the *Ley de Sucesión* (Law of Succession), the *Ley de Referendum Nacional* (National Referendum Law), the *Ley de Los Principios Fundamentales del Movimiento Nacional* and *The Organic Law of the Spanish State*.

THE SPANIARDS' CHARTER

As early as 1937, the political parties fighting on the National side were unified by decree into a single movement which adopted the name of *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista* (F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.) and set out to provide a social organization for Spain on corporative or "national-syndicalist" lines. The aims of the party were summarised in the Spaniards' Charter, published in 1937.

(1) The Spanish State proclaims as the main principle of its acts, respect for the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual, acknowledging man as the bearer of eternal values and member of a national community, endowed with duties and rights, the exercise of which guarantees the common good.

CHAPTER I

(2) Spaniards owe faithful service to their Motherland, loyalty to the Head of the State and obedience to the laws.

(3) The Law protects equally the rights of all Spaniards without class distinction or discrimination between persons.

(4) Spaniards are entitled to respect concerning their personal or family honour. Whoever insults them, regardless of his social status, will incur liability.

(5) All Spaniards have a right to receive knowledge and education and a duty to acquire them, either at home or in private or public centres, according to their free choice. The State will ensure that no talent is wasted for want of financial means.

(6) The profession and practice of the Catholic religion, which is that of the Spanish State, will enjoy official protection.

The State will assume the protection of religious freedom, which will be guaranteed by effective judicial protection and which, in turn, will safeguard morals and public order.

(7) Service to the Motherland in a military capacity confers an honourable status on Spanish citizens.

All Spaniards must accept military service when called up, according to the law.

(8) By means of laws, and always in a general manner, personal contribution can be asked for, in case of national interest or public necessity.

(9) Every citizen must contribute to the public expenditure according to his means. No one can be compelled to pay taxes which are not established in accordance with the appropriate law voted by the Cortes.

(10) All Spaniards have the right to undertake public functions of political representative character, through the family, the Municipality and the Syndicate, without this preventing their being elected to other legally established representative bodies.

(11) All Spaniards may hold public positions and offices according to their merit and capacity.

*(12) Every Spaniard is allowed to express his opinions freely so long as they are not directed against the fundamental principles of the State.

(13) Inside the national territory the State guarantees the liberty and secrecy of correspondence.

*(14) Spaniards have the right to set up residence freely inside the national territory. (*By virtue of Art. 35 suspended for 2 years, May 1962–May 1964.*)

*(15) No one may enter the home of a Spaniard or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless empowered with a warrant from the competent Authority, and in the cases and manner established by the laws.

*(16) Spaniards may meet and associate freely for lawful purposes and according to the rules established by the laws.

The State may create and maintain organizations which it considers necessary to the fulfilment of its purposes. The established rules, which will take the form of Law, will co-ordinate the operation of this right with the one acknowledged in the preceding paragraph.

(17) Spaniards are entitled to legal security. All the organs of the State will operate according to a pre-established social order of rules which cannot be arbitrarily interpreted or altered.

*(18) No Spaniard may be detained except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the Laws.

After a time-limit of seventy-two hours, any detained person must be set free or handed over to the judicial Authority.

(19) No one may be sentenced otherwise than by virtue of a Law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent Tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned.

(20) No Spaniard may be deprived of his nationality except for the crime of treason, defined in the penal laws, for enrolling in the army or for accepting public office in a foreign country in defiance of the express prohibition of the Head of the State.

(21) Spaniards may address individual petitions to the Head of the State, to the Cortes and to the Authorities.

Corporations, civil servants and members of the armed forces and Institutes can only exercise this right in accordance with the regulations governing their callings.

* These articles were suspended during the State of Emergency (January–March 1969).

CHAPTER II

(22) The State acknowledges and protects the family as a natural and fundamental institution of society, with rights and duties having precedence and superiority over all positive human laws.

Marriage can be only one and indissoluble.

The State will give special protection to large families.

(23) Fathers are under obligation to feed, bring up and educate their children. The State can suspend or deprive of their paternal authority those who do not exercise it in a worthy manner and transfer the guardianship and upbringing of minors to those who can legally take charge of them.

CHAPTER III

(24) All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty to contribute to some useful social activity.

(25) Work, because of its essentially human nature, cannot be relegated to the material concept of trading, nor be

the object of any transaction incompatible with the dignity of the person involved. Work constitutes in itself an honourable attribute and sufficient qualification to claim protection and assistance from the State.

(26) The State acknowledges that any Enterprise is a collective contribution of skill, man-power, and capital in its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognised and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below. In July 1969 the Cortes approved Prime Juan Carlos de Bourbon as General Franco's successor by 491 votes for, 9 against and 19 abstentions.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The actual and present Head of State is the Caudillo, Generalissimo Francisco Franco Bahamonde. As Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces he has assumed absolute authority and is "Responsible to God and the nation". By virtue of legislation re-organizing the Spanish Government, published in the Official Bulletin of November 24th, 1966, he confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of

Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *National Economic Council* is the consultative, advisory and technical body dealing with matters affecting the national economy. The President of the National Economic Council is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The *Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom* deals with acts and laws of a fiscal nature, and audits the accounts of official organisms receiving aid from the State. The President of the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom is elected for six years (Art. 58).

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Art. 45-48)

The Municipalities and Provinces are empowered to carry out their respective aims under the conditions stated in the law. Municipal and provincial corporations will be elected by articulate suffrage. State aid will be provided to encourage the development of municipal and provincial life.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPREME BODIES OF STATE (Art. 49-58)

The Cortes will be immediately informed of the appointment of a new government and settle questions of the Succession. The President of the Government and the Ministers will inform the Cortes of measures taken by them. The Government will submit the accounts of the State for approval by the Cortes, and the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom will keep both organisms informed. The Head of State alone can seek the opinion of the Council of the Realm, and settle disputes within the judiciary.

THE APPEAL OF "CONTRAFUERO" (Art. 59-66)

A "Contrafuero" is any legislative act or general disposition of the Government which contravenes the principles of the National Movement or the other Fundamental Laws of the Realm. Appeal, which must be lodged within two months, may be lodged by the National Council and the Cortes to the Head of State. The resolution which annuls the "Contrafuero" will immediately be published in the *Boletín Oficial del Estado*. A special law will establish the conditions, the form and the terms in which the procedure, arising from the appeal of "Contrafuero" must be promoted and carried out.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION

In a broadcast to the nation on March 31st, 1947, General Franco outlined the Law of Succession that was later submitted and approved by the Cortes (on June 7th) and by the electorate in a National Referendum (on July 6th, 1947). This law was amended in The Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966.

This law states that Spain, as a political union, forms a Catholic and Social State, and is by tradition a monarchy. The Head of the State during his lifetime is the Caudillo, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Don Francisco Franco.

A Regency Council will assume power on the vacancy of the Head of the State, its rulings needing a majority vote of two-thirds to be valid.

The Head of State may at any time nominate to the Cortes his successor, who will bear the title of King or Regent. (The Head of the State may revoke a nomination previously put forward by himself and approved by the Cortes.) If the death or declared incapacity of the Head of the State occurs before his successor has been nominated, the Regency Council shall convoke the Government and the Council of the Realm within three days, and they shall agree by at least a two-thirds majority on the nomination of the successor who must be a person of royal lineage.

If no man is acceptable a Regent shall be agreed and appointed for a length of time specified by the Cortes.

In order to be the Head of the State, King, or Regent, the nominee must be a Spaniard, a man over thirty, a Catholic, and swear to obey the fundamental laws of the nation which are the "Spaniards' Charter", the Labour Charter, the Constitutional Law of the Cortes, the Law of Referendum, and the present Law of Succession. He must also be loyal to the principles of the *Movimiento Nacional*. (Modifications of this law require a national referendum as well as the agreement of the Cortes.) The monarchy having been re-established, the order of succession shall be by primogeniture.

Should the incapacity of the Head of the State be recognised by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Government it is to be communicated to the Council of the Realm, who are to act in accordance with this Law of Succession.

THE COUNCIL OF THE REALM

The Council of the Realm assists the Head of State in those tasks of government that are exclusively his. He takes the advice of the Council when a law approved by the Cortes has to be reconsidered by them, with regard to declarations of peace or war and on the question of the nomination of a successor.

The Council is presided over by the President of the Cortes, and consists also of the senior dignitary of the Church with a seat in the Cortes, the senior Captain General on active service, the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Spain; two Councillors elected by each of the following groups in the Cortes: the Syndicates, Local Government, National Councillors, representatives of the Family; one Councillor from the University Rectors and the Professional Colleges and three Councillors appointed by the Head of State.

THE REGENCY COUNCIL

The Regency Council would consist of the President of the Cortes (who would preside), the senior dignitary of the Church and the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chief of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates.

THE CORTES ESPAÑOLAS (Parliament)

By the Law of July 17th and the Decrees of October 15th, 1942, establishing the new Cortes, the chief mission of the Cortes is the preparation and elaboration of the laws without prejudice to the powers exercised by the Chief of State. The 570 members of the Cortes are called "procuradores", and are partly *ex-officio* members and partly so by appointment, together with some elected members. Under the new Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966, 104 members will be elected by heads of families and their wives.

SPAIN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Members must be Spanish, have attained their majority, be in full use of all civil rights with no political disability. Nominations by the Head of the State can be revoked; the remainder hold office for four years and may be re-elected. The President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries are elected by the Plenum of the Cortes. The Committees are appointed by the President of the Cortes with the approval of the Government. The President is elected for six years, the other above-named officials are elected for each term of the legislature.

Laws falling under the usual headings, and any others, as also motions and agreements not having the force of law, are submitted to a full session of the Cortes. Committees deliberate on anything not included in the foregoing, draft laws, and submit proposals. In war or emergencies the Government may act through decree-laws to be ratified by the Cortes later. The ratification of international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or the territorial integrity of Spain, will be the subject of a Law passed by the plenary session of the Cortes. The full Cortes or the Committees consider the

ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. There is no provision for introducing new laws through individual members, and no law is promulgated without the approval of the Head of the State, to whom the President of the Cortes submits the draft laws approved by the Cortes.

THE TRADE UNIONS

As participants in work and production, all Spaniards constitute the Trade Union Organization which is divided into syndicates. Within the legal form there will be autonomous associations of employers, technical experts, workers and members of legislative councils. The Unions represent the interests of the national community, and will collaborate in the study of production problems and may propose solutions and take part in the drafting of regulations, and the supervision and fulfilment of working conditions. They may create and maintain organizations for research, moral, cultural and occupational training, health insurance and other items of a social nature that may be of interest to those who participate in production.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Caudillo of Spain, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, President of the Council of Ministers and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence: Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1972)

President of the Council: Gen. FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Vice-President of the Council: Rear-Adm. LUIS CARRERO BLANCO.

Minister without Portfolio with Responsibility for the Economic Development Plan: LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GREGORIO LÓPEZ BRAVO.

Minister of the Interior: TOMÁS GARICANO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister for the Army: Lt.-Gen. JUAN CASTANON.

Minister for the Navy: Admiral ADOLFO BATURONE.

Minister of Aviation: Lt.-Gen. JULIO SALVADOR.

Minister of Justice: ANTONIO MARÍA ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Minister of Finance: ALBERTO MONREAL LUQUE.

Minister of Industry: JOSÉ MARIA LÓPEZ DE LETONA.

Minister of Commerce: ENRIQUE FONTANA CODINA.

Minister of Public Works: FEDERICO SILVA MUÑOZ.

Minister of Agriculture: TOMÁS ALLENDE GARCÍA-BAXTER.

Minister of Labour: LICINIO FUENTE DE LA FUENTE.

Minister without Portfolio in charge of the Official Labour Syndicato: ENRIQUE GARCÍA DEL RAMAL.

Minister Sec. Gen. of the National Movement: Prof. TORCUATO FERNÁNDEZ MIRANDA.

Minister of National Education: JOSÉ LUIS VILLAR PALASI.

Minister of Information and Tourism: ALFREDO SÁNCHEZ BELLA.

Minister of Housing: VICENTE MORTES.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: JOAQUÍN BAU NOLLA.

Secretary-General: ALBERTO MARTÍN ARTAJO.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. MANUEL DIEZ ALEGRÍA.

Naval Chief of Staff: Adm. ENRIQUE BARBUDO DUARTE.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. D. LUIS NAVARRO GARNICA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SPAIN

(In Madrid unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (L).
Algeria: Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KHALED KHELLADI.
Argentina: Paseo de la Castellana 63 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CÉSAR IGNACIO URIEN.
Australia: General Sanguro 44 (E); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE JOHN LAWREY.
Austria: Núñez de Balboa 46 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG HÖLLER.
Belgium: Padilla 26 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron POSWICK.
Bolivia: San Quintin 10 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Brazil: Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MANOEL EMILIO PEREIRA GUILHON.
Burma: Paris 16e, France (E).
Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).
Cameroon: Avda. Generalísimo 26 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON BEB A DON.
Canada: Plaza de España 25° (E); *Ambassador:* GHISLAN HARDY (also accred. to Morocco).
Central African Republic: Paris 16e (E).
Chile: Paseo de la Castellana 53 (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR AGÜERO CORVALÁN.
China, Republic (Taiwan): Zurbarán 14 (E); *Ambassador:* YU-CHI HSUEH.
Colombia: Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO NORIEGA.
Costa Rica: Marqués de Cubas 25 (E); *Ambassador:* OTILIO ULATE BLANCO (also accred. to Austria).
Cuba: Juan de Mena 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARTÍN MORA DÍAZ.
Cyprus: Paris 16e, France (E).
Dahomey: Paris 6e.
Denmark: Serrano 63 (E); *Ambassador:* AKSEL CHRISTIANSEN.
Dominican Republic: Autopista de Barajas (E); *Ambassador:* PORFIRIO DOMINICI.
Ecuador: Alfonso XII 48 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE ACOSTA VELASCO.
Egypt: Miguel Angel 23 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA LOFTY.
El Salvador: Modesto Lafuente 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUGO LINDO (also accred. to Switzerland and the Vatican).
Equatorial Guinea: Santiago Bernabéu 10 (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR NSUÉ MIKO.
Ethiopia: Paris 7e, France (E).
Finland: Carbonero y Sol 18 (E); *Ambassador:* JUHA OLAVI MONTONEN.
France: Hérodes del Diez de Agosto 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT GILLET.
Gabon: Dr. Fleming 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ETOUGHE.
Germany, Federal Republic: Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMANN MEYER-LINDENBERG.
Ghana: Paris 6e, France (E).
Greece: Fernández de la Hoz 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BASILE G. CALEVRA.

Guatemala: García de Paredes 78 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. DOROTEO REYES SANTA CRUZ.
Guinea: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Haiti: Miraflores 17 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.
Honduras: Generalísimo 41 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO ZELAYA RUBÍ.
Iceland: London, S.W.1, England (E).
India: Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* SHARDUL BIKRAM SHAH.
Indonesia: Paris 16e, France (E).
Iran: Jerez 6, Villa 'El Altozano' (E); *Ambassador:* DJAMCHID GHARIB.
Iraq: Hermanos Bécquer 6 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MUSTAFA AL-NAQUIB.
Ireland: Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN GALLAGHER.
Italy: Lagasca 108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLO MARCHIORI.
Japan: Avda. Generalísimo 67 (E); *Ambassador:* SATORU TAKAHASHI.
Jordan: Avda. Generalísimo 44 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMMAD AL-FARRA.
Korea: Avda. Generalísimo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* WAN BOK CHOI.
Khmer Republic: Paris, France (E).
Laos: Paris 16e, France (E).
Lebanon: General Sanjurjo 47 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN EL-JISR.
Liberia: Padilla 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLAND H. COOPER.
Libya: Cea Bermúdez 46 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED H. HARAGA.
Mali: Paris 6e, France (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* SIDNA OULD CHEIKH. TALEB BOUYA.
Morocco: Leizarán 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF FILALI.
Nepal: Paris 16e, France (E).
Netherlands: Velázquez 63 (E); *Ambassador:* E. J. LEWE VAN ADUARD.
Nicaragua: Bravo Murillo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).
Nigeria: Rome, Italy (E).
Norway: Alcalá Galiano 3 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT LYKKE.
Pakistan: José Ortega y Casset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ABIB ALI BILGRAMI (also accred. to the Vatican).
Panama: Serrano 93 (E); *Ambassador:* MOISÉS TORRIJOS HERRERA.
Paraguay: Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANÍBAL MESQUITA VERA.
Peru: General Mola 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. NICOLÁS E. LINDLEY LÓPEZ.
Philippines: Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS M. GONZÁLEZ.
Poland: Serrano 210 (L); *Minister:* ANDRZEJ ONACIK.
Portugal: Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL F. ROCHETA.
Romania: Alfonso XIII 157 (L); *Minister:* ALEXANDRU PETRESCU.

SPAIN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Ruanda: Paris 16e, France (E).
Saudi Arabia: Hermanos Bécquer 4, 4° (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF ALFOZAN.
Senegal: Paris 16e, France (E).
South Africa: Paseo de la Castellana 1 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. H. MAREE.
Sudan: Paris 16e, France (E).
Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STENSTRÖM.
Switzerland: Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAURICE.
Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); *Ambassador:* NACHAT AL-HUSSEINI (also accred. to the Vatican).
Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. BLANCHA MINETRAKINETRA.
Tunisia: Méndez Núñez 17 (E); *Ambassador:* NONGI KOOLI.

Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* SADI ELDEM.
United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN RUSSELL.
United States of America: Serrano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HILL.
Uruguay: Juan Bravo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS DE POSADAS MONTERO.
Vatican: Avenida de Pio XII 46; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO.
Venezuela: Alcalá 108 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CAPRILES AYALA.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Rome, Italy (E).
Zaire: Avda. Dr. Arce 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE ZAMUNDU.

PARLIAMENT

Las Cortes Españolas

President: ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ DE VALCARCEL.

Parliament is unicameral and consists of 570 members, apportioned as follows:

Ex-officio members:

Cabinet Ministers	19
The Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Supreme Council of Military Justice, the Paymaster-General and the President of the Council of National Economy	3
Rectors of the Universities	12
The Presidents of the Institute of Spain, two elected members of the Royal Academies, the President and two elected members of the Council of Scientific Research	7
The Chancellor of Hispanidad and the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers	2

Nominated members:

Members of the National Council of the Movimiento (Falange)	99
Members nominated by the Head of State for "eminent service to Spain"	25

Elected members:

Elected by citizens	104
Representatives of the Syndicates	150
Members of provincial municipalities elected by provincial assemblies	112
Two representatives of the Bar Associations (elected by the Presidents) and one representative each elected by the Associations of Doctors, Pharmacists, Veterinarian Surgeons and Architects and the Institute of Civil Servants and others	34

Elected members sit for four years and may be re-elected.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There is one legally constituted political organization:

Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas: President of the Political Junta Generalísimo FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE; Sec.-Gen. ENRIQUE GARCÍA DEL RAMAL.

The National Council of the Movimiento (Falange) consists of from 50 to 75 members, 12 nominated by the Caudillo and the remainder representing various fields of public life, and matters concerning the structure of the Falange, the formation of corporations and national and international questions submitted to it by the Caudillo.

In 1968 new statutes were drawn up allowing for the formation of political associations within the Movement.

There are many currents of opposition in Spain, some of which are actual parties operating clandestinely or in exile, but most are simply movements or political groupings.

These include several monarchist groups and others on the right wing of the opposition, several small Christian and Social Democrat groups, and revolutionary action groups and regional separatist movements (e.g. Catalans) on the left wing. The following is a list of the *de facto* parties:

Confederación Nacional de Trabajo: a clandestine anarcho-syndicalist workers movement.

Euskadi ta Ascatasuna: the Basque Nationalist party, operating clandestinely; Leader JOSÉ ESCUBI-LARRAZ.

Partido Comunista: the Spanish Communist party, operating from Paris under SANTIAGO CARRILLO.

Partido Social de Acción Democrática: a Social Democrat party led by ENRIQUE TIerno GALVÁN.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español: 69 rue du Tour, 31 Toulouse, France; a socialist party affiliated to the Socialist International; Gen. Sec. ROBERTO LLOTTIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (*Supreme Court of Justice*): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. FRANCISCO RUIZ JARABO Y BAQUERA; Attorney-Gen. FERNANDO HERRERO TEJEDOR; Sec. RAMON PAJARÓN.

First Court (Civil): Seventeen judges; Pres. TOMÁS OGALLAR AYLLÓN.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. ADOLFO DE MIGUEL Y GARCILÓPEZ.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. MANUEL CERVÍA CABRERA.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. AMBROSIO LÓPEZ JIMÉNEZ.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARCÍA GÓMEZ.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. LUIS LÓPEZ ORTIZ.

Audiencia Territorial (Territorial High Courts): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid (3), Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, GINÉS PARRA JIMÉNEZ.

Audiencia Provincial (Provincial High Courts): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute "Salas" (Chambers) of the corresponding "Audiencias Territoriales" and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no "Audiencia Territorial", the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal mainly with criminal cases but since September

1968 they have also dealt with some civil cases. The provincial courts that do not form a chamber of the territorial courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Alicante, Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Castellón, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, Las Palmas, Leon, Lérida, Logroño, Lugo, Málaga, Murcia, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, San Sebastián, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings): The task of these courts is to hear more important civil cases and prepare indictments for criminal cases. They are located in the capitals of the judicial districts known as *Partidos Judiciales*. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Municipales (Municipal Courts): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (Regional Courts and Justices): administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgment of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. VICENTE SEGRELLOS CHILLIDA.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish.

In 1967 there were 306 Protestant churches with a practising congregation of 30,000. Barcelona has 38 of these churches and Madrid has 15. In addition there are two Protestant seminaries, one in Madrid and the other in Barcelona. The enforcement of the partial regulations of the law on religious liberty concerning denominational associations called for applications to be made to the Ministry of Justice and a register to be kept of church members and church accounts, before May 31, 1969.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS

Metropolitan See:

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA Y MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan See:

Bilbao . Mgr. ANTONIO ANOVEROS ATAÚN.
Osma . Mgr. TEODORO CARDENAL FERNÁNDEZ.
Palencia . Mgr. ANASTASIO GRANADOS GARCÍA.
Vitoria . Mgr. FRANCISCO PERALTA Y BALLABRIGA

Metropolitan See:

Granada . Mgr. RAFAEL GARCÍA Y GARCÍA DE CASTRO.

Suffragan See:

Almería . Mgr. MANUEL CÁSALES HERVÁS.
Cartagena . Mgr. MIGUEL ROCA COBANELLAS.
Guadix y Baza . ANTONIC DORADO SOTO.
Jaén . Mgr. MIGUEL PEINADO PONADO.
Málaga . Mgr. ANGEL SUQUÍA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

Oviedo . Mgr. GABINO DÍAZ MERCHÁN.

Suffragan See:

Astorga . ANTONIO BRIVÁ MIRAVENT.
León . Mgr. LUIS MARÍA DE LARREA Y LEGARRETA.
Santander . Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO DEL VAL GALLO.

Metropolitan See:

Pamplona . Mgr. JOSÉ MÉNDEZ ASENSIO.

SPAIN—(RELIGION)

Suffragan Sees:

- Calahorra y La Calzada . Mgr. ABILIO DEL CAMPO Y DE LA BÁRCENA.
Jaca . Mgr. ANGEL HIDALGO IBÁÑEZ.
San Sebastian . Mgr. JACINTO ARGAYA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

- Santiago de Compostela (vacant).

Suffragan See:

- Lugo . Mgr. ANTONIO ONA DE ECHAVE.
Mondonedo . Mgr. MIGUEL ARAUJO IGLESIAS.
Orense . Mgr. ANGEL TEMIÑO SAÍZ.
Túy-Vigo . Mgr. JOSÉ DELICADO BAEZA.

Metropolitan See:

- Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Suffragan Sees:

- Badajoz . Mgr. DOROTEO FERNÁNDEZ Y FERNÁNDEZ.
Cádiz y Ceuta (vacant).
Córdoba . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CIRADA LACHIONDO.
Huelva . Mgr. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ MORALEJO.
Islas Canarias (Canary Is.) Mgr. ANTONIO INFANTES FLORIDO.
SanCristobal La Laguna (Tenerife). Mgr. LUIS FRANCO CASCÓN.

Metropolitan See:

- Tarragona . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.

Suffragan Sees:

- Gerona . (vacant).
Lérida . Mgr. RAMÓN MALLA CALL.
Solsona . Mgr. JOSÉ BASCUÑANA LLÓPEZ.
Tortosa . Mgr. RICARDO CARLES GORDÓ.
Urgel . Mgr. JUAN MARTÍ ALANIS.
Vich . Mgr. RAMÓN MASNOU BOIXEDA.

Metropolitan See:

- Toledo . MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.

Suffragan Sees:

- Coria-Cáceres . Mgr. MANUEL LLOPIS IVORRA.
Cuenca . Mgr. INOCENCIO RODRÍGUEZ DÍAZ.
Plasencia . Mgr. JUAN PEDRO ZARRANZ Y PUEYO.
Sigüenza-Guadalajara Mgr. LAUREANO CASTÁN LACOMA.

Metropolitan See:

- Valencia . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA LAHIGUERA.

Suffragan Sees:

- Albacete . Mgr. IRENEO GARCÍA ALONSO.
Ibiza . Mgr. FRANCISCO PLANAS MUNTANER.
Mallorca . Mgr. RAFAEL ALVAREZ LARA.
Menorca . Mgr. MIGUEL MONCADAS NOGUERA.

Orihuela-

- Alicante . Mgr. PABLO BARRACHINA ESTEBAN.
Segorbe-Castellón de la Plana (vacant).

Metropolitan See:

- Valladolid . Mgr. ROMERO MENJIBAR.

Suffragan Sees:

- Avila . Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA.
Ciudad Rodrigo Mgr. DEMETRIO MANSILLA REYOY.
Salamanca . Mgr. MAURO RUBIO REPULLÉS.
Segovia . Mgr. ANTONIO PALENZUELA VELÁSQUEZ.
Zamora . Mgr. RAMÓN BUXARRAIS VENTURA.

Metropolitan See:

- Zaragoza . Mgr. PEDRO CANTERO CUADRADO.

Suffragan Sees:

- Barbastro . Mgr. DAMIÁN IGUACEN BORAU.
Huesca . Mgr. LINO RODRIGO RUESCA.
Tarazona (Tudela) . (vacant).
Teruel . Mgr. JUAN RICOTE ALONSO.

- Barcelona . Mgr. NARCISO JUEANY ARNÁU.

- Ciudad Real . Very Rev. JUAN HERVAS Y BENET.

- Madrid y Alcalá . S.E.R. VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN.

Archbishopric of Sion, Vicariate-General Castrense: (vacant).

Opus Dei (Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei):

Diego de León 14, Madrid; f. 1928; an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definite vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world; Founder and Pres. Mgr. JOSEMARÍA ESCRIVÁ DE BALAGUER; Dir. in Spain Dr. FLORENCIO SÁNCHEZ BELLA.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Protestant minority listed below numbers 31,000 (1966).

	Number of Churches
Church of England, Evangelicals, and kindred Protestants	159
Baptists and Evangelical Baptists	50
Seventh Day Adventists	18
Lutherans	6
Methodists	17
Spanish Reformed Church	7
Brothers in Christ	1
Jehovah's Witnesses	2

Numerically, the Jews and Muslims constitute a larger minority.

THE PRESS

The Press Law of 1938 gave the state full control over the appointment of editors, the profession of journalism, the function and distribution of publications, and censorship of their contents. Furthermore, since 1941 the State Security Law has placed heavy penalties on press material likely to foster activities against the security of the state, or to compromise the authority of the state or the interests of the nation. A new Press Law was passed in 1966 which put an end to censorship, gave far greater freedom of discussion to editors, and reduced the penalties for offences against morality and the principles of the Movimiento to six months' imprisonment. But in April 1967 the Cortes increased the penalties to six years' imprisonment for exceeding the 1966 definition of press freedom, and to twelve years' for publishing insults to the nation or propaganda against the Fundamental Laws. Restrictions were further increased by the Official Secrets Act of April 1968. According to figures issued by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, between March 18th, 1966, when the new Press Law came into force, and March 18th, 1968, proceedings were initiated against the Press in 339 cases and fines were imposed in 180 cases. Suspension of publication, which like a fine, could become effective before consideration in a court, was also used as a penalty for infringements of the press laws. Thus *Madrid* was prohibited from publication for two consecutive periods of two months in 1968, in addition to being fined.

With the declaration of the state of emergency on January 24th, 1969, freedom of expression was abolished and total pre-publication censorship, enforced through the Ministry of Information, was re-introduced during that period.

The Government closely supervises the selection and training of journalists, who must be graduates of one of the two official schools in Madrid or of the independent school in Navarra. The Ministry of Information controls EFE, the national news agency which monopolises the distribution of foreign news; through the Press Syndicate, the Government also has influence over the distribution of newsprint.

Spain has no national newspapers but provincial towns are well served by local papers. There are 128 dailies, including fifteen in Madrid and eleven in Barcelona. This press regionalism is explained in part by communication problems—Madrid newspapers may take up to a day to reach provincial centres—and in part by regional loyalties. The low circulation of newspapers (few exceed 10,000 copies) must be seen in the context of a 20 per cent illiteracy rate; moreover, Spanish is the only language used in the daily press, despite the predominance in speech of regional languages such as Catalan.

Most towns have a single Monday paper (*Hoja del Lunes*), and in a town with more than one daily the publishers combine to produce this edition. There are 2,652 weekly papers and periodicals, of which about 300 are general interest magazines.

The space devoted to news reports in the newspaper press is relatively small—usually less than half that given to cultural features and entertainments. Most papers are tabloid in format. The majority of daily and weekly papers belong to political, religious, or commercial organizations and associations. One-third of them are published by organs of the Movimiento. The major ownership groups are as follows:

Prensa del Movimiento: the principal press group; controlled by the Falange and comprising 33 morning and 6 afternoon dailies, five weekly papers and four magazines.

Each of thirty-three towns has one or more Falange dailies; the most important are *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and *La Prensa* and *Solidaridad Nacional* in Barcelona. The Falange also owns the Pyresa news agency.

Editorial Católica: closely connected with Acción Católica, a non-political movement supported by businessmen and active in social welfare, and financed by the Church, this group controls five of the better dailies, headed by *Ya* in Madrid, and the Madrid weekly *Digame*; also owns Logos news agency.

Prensa Española: with monarchist leanings, publishes the daily *ABC* in Madrid and Seville, and the weekly *Blanco y Negro*.

Members of Opus Dei, the Catholic group, run two dailies in Madrid, *Nuevo Diario* (morning), and *Madrid* (evening); and also run the only independent school of journalism at Navarra.

The chief morning papers in order of popularity are *ABC*, *Ya*, *Arriba* and *Marca* in Madrid, and in Barcelona *Vanguardia*, *Diario de Barcelona* and *Correo Catalán*. Madrid is unique in having four afternoon papers, including *Pueblo* and *El Alcázar*. The circulations of *ABC* and *Vanguardia* exceed 200,000 each.

Vanguardia, highly respected for its serious and comprehensive news coverage, is able to devote six pages each to foreign, national and local news, and some 45 per cent of its 36 pages to advertising—more than any other paper. Some 10 per cent of its 100,000 copies circulate nationally. *ABC* and *Ya* are the chief Monarchist and Catholic dailies respectively (*ABC* having rather more feature articles and pictures), and are likewise highly respected. The two remaining major metropolitan dailies belong to the Falange: *Arriba* and the Syndicalist *Pueblo*.

Among the more serious weeklies are *Ecclesia*, the official publication of the Catholic hierarchy, and *Destino*, an influential progressive paper. *Blanco y Negro*, *Semana*, *Gaceta Ilustrada* and *Triunfo* typify the popular class of illustrated family periodicals; *Triunfo* is steadily growing in importance. On Sundays the dailies produce special editions; that of *ABC* is a prominent example.

MADRID DAILIES

A.B.C.: Calle de Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist, Catholic, Independent; Dir. TORCUATO LUCA DE TENA; Propr. Prensa Española; circ. 213,000; office in Seville (see Seville).

El Alcázar: Padre Damian 19; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Editor LUCIO DEL ALAMO URUTIA; circ. 54,000.

Arriba: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1935 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as *Presentel*, weekly; 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the National Movement; Dir. MANUEL BLANCO TOFO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 25,000.

As: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 22; sporting paper; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES.

Diario de Diarios: Alcala 40; morning; Dir. MANUEL CALVO HERNÁNDEZ.

Iberian Daily Sun: Zurbano 74; f. 1969; English language; Editor PEDRO SERRA BAUZÁ; circ. 10,000.

Informaciones: San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dir. VÍCTOR DE LA SERNA; Editor JESÚS DE LA SERNA; circ. 50,000.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

Madrid: General Pardiñas 92; f. 1939; evening; general political information; Dir. ANTONIO FONTAN; circ. 77,000.

Marca: Avda. Generalísimo 142; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastián, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports, theatre, cinema, etc.; Dir. NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ-CUESTA Y MEREL; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 139,820.

Nuevo Diario: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; Dir. JUAN PABLO DE VILLANUEVA; Propr. Prensa y Ediciones, S.A. (daily except Mondays); circ. 60,000.

Pueblo: Huertas 73; f. 1940; evening; Syndicalist; Dir. EMILIO ROMERO GÓMEZ; Editor MANUEL-SALVADOR MORALES RICO; circ. 242,263.

Ya: Mateo Inurria 15, Apdo. 466; f. 1935; morning; independent; Rightist; Catholic; Dir. AQUILINO MORCILLO HERRERA; Chief Editor RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 139,300.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apto. 775; f. 1930; Mondays only; f. by Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Asscn. Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. PEDRO GÓMEZ APARICIO; Chief Editor JAVIER SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA; circ. 170,000.

Local editions in Barcelona and 31 other cities.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(with circulation over 10,000 copies)

BARCELONA

El Correo Catalán: Ramblas 124; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ANDRÉS ROSELLÓ PAMIES; Editor MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; Propr. Fononto Prensa Tradicionalista; circ. 39,500.

Diario de Barcelona: Muntaner 49; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and one of the oldest newspapers in the world; Monarchist; during the Napoleonic invasion it was edited in Palma de Mallorca; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Chair. MIGUEL MATEU PLA; Dir. JOSÉ TARIN IGLESIAS; Editor ESTEBAN MOLIST POL; Propr. Barcelonesa de Publicaciones; office in Madrid, Av. de la Habana 84; circ. 44,300.

Diario Femenino: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1968; woman's newspaper; Editor ÁNGELES MASÓ MARISTANY; circ. 20,000.

Dicen: Canuda 26; f. 1964; afternoon; sport; independent; Pres. FRANCISCO ALBIACH RODRÍGUEZ; Man. FEDERICO PASTOR LÓPEZ; circ. 110,000.

El Mundo Deportivo: Tallers 62-64; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. RICARDO GRAU ESCODA; circ. 100,000.

El Noticiero Universal: Calle Lauria 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ PARDOS; Editor ÁNGEL ELIAS RIQUELME; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 76,600.

La Prensa: Calle de Villarroel 91; f. 1941; evening; Dir. VALENTIN DOMÍNGUEZ ISLA; Editor JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,300.

Solidaridad Nacional: Consejo de Ciento 202; f. 1936 by José Antonio Primo de Rivera as weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; organ of the Falangist movement; Dir. CLEMENTE PAMPLONA BLASCO; Editor JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO; circ. 50,000.

Tele-express: Tallers 62-64; f. 1964; evening; Dir. MANUEL IBÁÑEZ ESCOFET; circ. 45,000.

La Vanguardia: Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; above-average space given to foreign news; Dir. XAVIER DE ECHARRI; Propr. Talleres de Imprenta; circ. 206,600.

ALICANTE

Información: Poeta Quintana 40, Apto. 214; f. 1941; morning; Dir. JESÚS PRADO SÁNCHEZ; Editor JOSÉ M. MARTÍNEZ AGUIRRE; Propr. Prensa y Radio del Movimiento; circ. 40,000.

Primera Página: José Salvetti 18-20; f. 1868; Editor ÁNGEL VILCHES CRIADO; circ. 12,500.

BADAJOZ

Hoy: Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic, regional; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; Dir. GREGORIO HERMINIO PINILLA YUBERO; circ. 14,000.

BILBAO

El Correo Español y El Pueblo Vasco: Pintor Losada 7, Apdo. 205; *El Correo Español* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910 as Monarchist and pro-unity; fusion 1938; morning; Falangist; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARIN; Propr. Bilbao Editorial S.A.; circ. 88,200.

La Gaceta del Norte: Calle de Henao 8; f. 1901; morning; independent; Man. Dir. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ Y MARTÍNEZ DE OLAGUIBEL; Editors JULIO RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ M. ORTUZAR; circ. 97,000.

Hierro: Orueta 2, Apto. 65; evening; Falangist; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 17,000.

BURGOS

Diario de Burgos: Calle de Vitoria 13, Apdo. 46; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ESTEBAN SÁEZ ALVARADO; Editor ANDRÉS RUIZ VALDERRAMA; circ. 15,000.

CÁDIZ

Diario de Cádiz: Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. EMILIO DE LA CRUZ; Editor FRANCISCO GÓMEZ CARRASCO; Propr. Federico Joly y Cia.; circ. 17,300.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA

Mediterráneo: Av. Cernuda y Velasco 27; f. 1938; Editor JAIME NOS RUIZ; circ. 11,562.

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba: Cardenal Toledo 11, Apdo. 2; f. 1941; morning; Falangist; Dir. PEDRO ALVAREZ GÓMEZ; Editor JOSÉ DEL RÍO SANZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Ideal Gallego: Tercera Herrera 11, Apdo. 188; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. LUIS A. BLANCO-VILA; publ. by Editorial Católica; circ. 20,000.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 11-13; f. 1882; commercial; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Editor FRANCISCO PILLADO RIVADULLA; circ. 37,100.

GIJÓN

El Comercio: Santa Lucía 18, Apto. 113; f. 1898; morning; non-political; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; circ. 12,500.

GRANADA

Ideal: S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. SANTIAGO LOZANO GARCÍA; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ DE BURGOS; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 30,000.

Patria: Oficios 10; f. 1935; Editor EDUARDO MOLINA FAJARDO; circ. 12,105.

LEÓN

Proa: José Antonio 1, Apdo. 140; f. 1936; morning; Falangist; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Editor JOAQUÍN TORNERO CARAMAZONA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 10,600.

LÉRIDA

Diario de Lérida: Academia 17; f. 1965; Editor SALVADOR GEIVE GIRIBENT; circ. 14,000.

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Chief Editor ENRIQUE SANTOS HERRERA; Propr. Prensa y Radio del Movimiento; circ. 16,600.

LOGROÑO

Nueva Rioja: Vara del Rey 68; f. 1938; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA LOPE TOLEDO; circ. 10,000.

LUGO

El Progreso José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. JOSE TRAPERO PARDO; Editor HIJOS DE PURIFICACIÓN DE CORA; circ. 15,000.

MÁLAGA

Sur: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1937; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Editor CLAUDIO GRONDONA RUIZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 18,500.

La Tarde: Alameda de Colón 2; f. 1940; evening; Dir. TIMOTEO ESTEBAN VEGA; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA BOTELLA ZAMORANO; circ. 17,127.

MARBELLA

Sol de España: Carrtera de Cádiz Km. 241, Apdo. 250; f. 1965; Editor FEDERICO VILLAGRÁN BAUTILLO; Propr. Empresa Periodística España S.A.; circ. 40,000.

MURCIA

Línea: Jara Carrillo 11; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 30,000.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. VENANCIO LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA; circ. 31,554.

OVIEDO

La Nueva España: Avda. Calvo Sotelo 5, Apdo. 113; f. 1937; morning; regional organ of National Movement; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO CEPEDA GONZÁLES; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 51,572.

Región: Fray Ceferino 25, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. RICARDO VÁZQUEZ PRADA; circ. 17,000.

La Voz de Asturias: Gil de Jaz 5, Apdo. 29; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Chief Editor MANUEL PAREDES LÓPEZ; circ. 23,000.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino: Mayor Principal 147; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ ALONSO DE OJEDA; Editor JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO ALMODÓVAR; circ. 10,000.

PAMPLONA

Arriba España: Zapatería 50, Apdo. 29; morning; Falangist; Dir. MARIANO PRADO MONTERO; Editor JOSÉ L. OLLO LUNA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 8,000.

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER TESTAUT ATOZQUI; circ. 32,875.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Calle de Leyre 18 y 20, Apdo. 3; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER ECHAVE-SUSTAETA DEL VILLAR; Propr. Editorial Navarro S.A.; circ. 15,800.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (*Diario de Salamanca*): Ramos del Manzano 36; f. 1883; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE DE SENA MARCOS; Editor and Man. MARIANO NÚÑEZ-VARADÉ; circ. 18,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6, Apdo. 52; f. 1920; morning; Catholic; Dir. GASPAR VIVES HERMOSO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 14,000.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

El Diario Vasco: Miracruz 9, Apdo. 201; f. 1934; morning; Monarchist-Liberal; Dir. JUAN M. PEÑA IBÁÑEZ; Editor TEODORO GOÑI DE AYALA; circ. 32,600.

Unidad: Soroa 23, Apdo. 130; f. 1936; evening; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor JOSÉ JAVIER ARANJUELO ORAÁ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento.

La Voz de España: Soroa 23, Apdo. 44; f. 1885; morning; Falangist; provincial paper with widest circ., including South of France; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor JAVIER ESTEBAN RETA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 50,000.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sanz de Santuola 2; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO CÁCERES Y TORRES; Editor FRANCISCO RADO VARELA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 32,000.

El Diario Montañés: Moctezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. FLORENCIO DE LA LAMA BULNES; Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 10,000.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

El Correo Gallego: Preguntorio 29; f. 1878; Editor GERARDO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN; circ. 11,084.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illundain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Propr. Prensa Española; Dir. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ LOZANO; circ. 66,796 (*see also under Madrid*).

El Correo de Andalucía: Alvarada 17; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 10,000.

Sevilla: Santander 1 y 3, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; evening; Falangist; Dir. IGNACIO ARROYO Y MARTÍN-EUGENIO; Editor EMILIO VARA NÚÑEZ; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 12,000.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Alférez Provisional, 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. DOMINGO MEDRANO BALDA; Editor DAVID CASTILLO BIESA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 11,500.

VALENCIA

Levante: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 6; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. ADOLFO CÁMARA AVILA; Editor ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 45,000.

Las Provincias: Avda. del Pintor Pinazo 19, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTÍNOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; Editor VICENTE ANDRÉS ESTELLES; circ. 40,000.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraíso 8; f. 1908; independent; Catholic; Dir. TOMÁS SANTOS CORCHERO; circ. 15,000.

Libertad: Santiago 19; f. 1931; evening; Falangist; Dir. CARLOS SANZ ALONSO; Editor VÍCTOR GÓMEZ AYLLON; Propr. Prensa y Radio del Movimiento; circ. 10,000.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; non-political, agricultural interests; Dir. ANGEL DE PABLOS CHAPADO; Editor EMILIO SÁNCHEZ ARTEAGA; circ. 25,000.

VIGO

Faro de Vigo: Colon 30, Apdo. 91; f. 1853; morning; Catholic, Conservative, independent; oldest paper of Galicia and second oldest of Spain; Dir. MANUEL SANTAELLA PÉREZ; circ. 40,657.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Avda. José Antonio 3; f. 1896; morning; Falangist; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 16,000.

ZARAGOZA

Amanecer: Porcell 1; f. 1936; Editor FRANCISCO VILLALGORDO MONTALBÁN; circ. 10,366.

Aragón Expres: Marcial 2; f. 1969; evening; Editor EDUARDO FOMBUENA COMÍN; circ. 20,000.

Heraldo de Aragón S.A.: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; Conservative; independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MONPEÓN; Editor ANDRÉS RUIZ CASTILLO; circ. 62,800.

El Noticiero: Coso 71, Apdo. 170; f. 1901; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. RAMÓN CELMA BERNAL; circ. 14,000.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC IS.

PALMA DE MALLORCA

Baleares: Damús 2; f. 1939; morning; Falangist; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER JIMÉNEZ; Editor JUAN BONET; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 25,000.

CANARY IS.

LAS PALMAS

Diario de Las Palmas: León y Castillo 39, Apdo. 8; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria S.A.; circ. 24,000.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Dir. Pío GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. Prensa del Movimiento; circ. 26,000.

La Provincia: León y Castillo 41; f. 1965; Editor FRANCISCO SARDAÑA FABIANI; circ. 20,000.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

El Día: Valentín Sanz 15, Apdo. 97; f. 1939; morning; Catholic; Dir. ERNESTO SALCEDA VILCHES; Propr. JUAN GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS

MADRID

Actualidad Económica: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1958; weekly; economics; Dir. JOAQUÍN BORDÍU XIMÉNEZ DE EMBÚN; circ. 26,000.

La Actualidad Española: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1952; weekly; news and general; Editor JOSÉ LUIS CEBRIÁN BONET; circ. 65,000.

Agricultura: Caballero de Gracia 24; f. 1928; monthly, Dir. CRISTOBAL DE LA PUERTA CASTELLO; circ. 5,500.

Ama: Fuentes 13; fortnightly; women's magazine; Editor JESÚS MARÍA ZULOAGA Y ZULOAGA; circ. 200,000.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; weekly; illustrated news and general; Dir. GUILLERMO LUCA DE TENA Y BRUNET; circ. 66,067.

El Caso: Sagasta 23; f. 1952; weekly; crime; Editor JOSÉ MARÍA DE VEGA FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 300,000.

Caza y Pesca: Plaza de Santo Domingo 16; f. 1943; monthly; hunting, fishing and shooting; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA CANTOS.

La Codorniz: Claudio Coello 46; f. 1941; weekly; satirical; Dir. ALVARO DE LAIGLESA (also publ. in Barcelona).

Cuadernos para el Diálogo: Jarama 19; f. 1963; monthly; cultural, intellectual, politics, sociology; Dir. FÉLIX SANTOS DELGADO; circ. 38,000.

Dígame: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1940; weekly; humour, news, entertainment; Dir. RICARDO GARCÍA LOPEZ; circ. 100,000.

Ecclesia: Alfonso XI 4; f. 1943; weekly; Catholic news and opinion; Editor AGAPITO TAPIADOR PERAL; circ. 24,500.

El Economista: Conde Aranda 8, Apdo. 1024; f. 1886; weekly review of finance and economics; Editor PEDRO RICO RUANO; circ. 18,000.

España Económica: Paseo de la Habana 17; f. 1893; weekly; political economy; Dir. GABINO CARRIEDO.

Figaro: Fernández de la Hoz 62; f. 1945; fortnightly; literature, art, home, etc.; Dir. ENRIQUE DE ANGUILO Y GATTO DURÁN.

Fotos: Puerta del Sol 11; f. 1936; weekly; general illustrated; Dir. JUAN CARLO VILLACORTA LU.

Gaceta de Bellas Artes: Infantas 30; f. before 1936; quarterly; national art organ of Asociación de Pintores y Escultores; Dir. JOSÉ PRADOS LÓPEZ.

La Gaceta Ilustrada: Ruiz de Alarcón 12; f. 1956; weekly; general illustrated; Pres. Conde de Godó; Editor MANUEL SUÁREZ CASO; circ. 120,000.

Gaceta Médica Española: Rafael Salgado 11; f. before 1936; monthly; international medical science; Dir. Dr. ENRIQUE NOGUERA LÓPEZ; publ. *Profesión Médica* supplement to review.

Hogar 2000: Carretas 14; monthly; family magazine; Editor MARÍA PRESENTACIÓN SALAS LARRAZÁBAL; circ. 120,000.

¡Hola! Miguel Angel 1; f. 1944; weekly; popular illustrated; Editor ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ; circ. 520,000.

Imagen: Gral. Pardimas 72; f. 1945; monthly; world and Spanish cinema; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ GANDIA.

Índice: Magallanes 3; fortnightly; art, literature, politics and sociology; Editor JUAN FERNÁNDEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 10,000.

Ínsula: Benito Gutierrez 26; monthly; arts, literature; Editor ENRIQUE CANITO BARRERA; circ. 3,500.

Máscara: Madrid; every ten days; Spanish theatre; Dir. ENRIQUE ANTONIO DEL CORRAL.

Meridiano: San Leonardo 12; f. 1942; monthly; digest of world periodicals; Dir. FRANCISCO BERMEO SOLO GIMÉNEZ; propr. Ediciones Joker; circ. 75,225.

Mundo Cristiano: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1963; monthly; popular religious; Editor JESÚS URTEAGA LOIDI; circ. 203,000.

El Mundo Financiero: P.O.B. 6119; f. 1946; monthly; general, finance, commercial and economics; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS BARCELÓ; circ. 19,200.

Música: Madrid; f. 1944; fortnightly; music; Dir. RODRIGO ROYO MASÍA.

Revista de Occidente: Padilla 22, Madrid; f. by JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET; monthly; literature and social sciences; Editor JOSÉ ORTEGA SPOTTORNO.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS)

Revista Geográfica Española: Avda. Islas Filipinas 4; f. 1938; quarterly; international travel, history, art; Dir. AURELIA ALONSO DE MORAL.

Semana: Paseo Onésimo Redondo 24, Apdo. 383; f. 1942; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. LUIS G. DE LINARES; circ. 114,500.

7 Fechas: Avenida del Generalísimo 142; f. 1949; weekly; general; Editor RAFAEL GARCÍA SERRANO; circ. 230,000.

SP: Marqués de Urquija; f. 1956; weekly; news and general; Editor VICENTE ROYO; circ. 33,000.

Triunfo: Avenida de América s/n; f. 1946; weekly; illustrated; Editor JOSÉ ANGEL EZCURRA CARRILLO; circ. 70,000.

Ver y Contar: Princesa 22; weekly; general; Editor JESÚS PICATOSTE BAEZA; circ. 100,000.

BARCELONA

Anta, Revista de Alta Costura: Calle de Consejo de Ciento 245; f. 1943; monthly; fashion; Dir. SEGISMUNDO DE ANTA FRAILE.

El Ciervo: Calvet 56, Apdo. 12121; f. 1952; monthly; cultural and religious; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS; circ. 15,000.

La Codorniz: Pelayo 28; weekly; satirical (*see* Madrid).

El Deporte: Borrell 122; f. 1944; bi-weekly; sport; Dir. JOSÉ ZUBELDÍA AMADOR.

Destino: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1942; weekly; world politics, art, literature; Dir. XAVIER MONTSALVATGE BASSOLS.

La Familia: Muntaner 393; f. 1908; monthly; family magazine; Dir. JOSÉ BRU JARDÍ.

Garbo: Monasterio 22; weekly; popular illustrated; Editor MARÍA FERNANDA GANÁN CORTÉS; circ. 125,000.

El Hogar y La Moda: Diputación 211; f. 1909; fortnightly; women's magazine; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRAS; Dirs. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA, FRANCISCO ELIES; circ. 85,000; offices in Madrid and Seville.

Labores del Hogar: Diputación 211; f. 1952; twice monthly; women's magazine; Editor JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; circ. 170,000.

Lecturas: Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; light reading; Pres. JOSÉ M. BORRAS; Dir. JULIO BOU; circ. 359,000.

Medicina Clínica: Provenza 284; f. 1943; medicine; monthly; Dir. A. PEDRO-PONS; circ. 4,500.

Meridiano: Avda. Infanta Carlota 123; f. 1943; monthly digest; Editor CONCHA FAGOAGA; circ. 75,000.

Mujer: Casanova 159; f. 1937; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. VICENTE LOREN; Editor JOSÉ MARIA LLOVET ARNAL.

Mundo: Avda. Infanta Carlota 123-7; f. 1940; weekly; general news; Editor MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ AREAL; circ. 50,000.

Ondas: Caspe 6; fortnightly; radio and television; Editor MANUEL TARÍN IGLESIAS; circ. 120,000.

Serra d'Or: Monasterio de Montserrat, Apartado 121; Catalan; Editor MAURO MARÍA BOIX; circ. 20,000.

Siluetas: Bailén 206; f. 1940; monthly; literary, music, fashion, art, social, tourism, etc.; Dir. JUSTINO OCHOA.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*; f. 1961; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

At the same time *Boletín Oficial del Estado* publish in separate volumes, codes, acts and other administrative and economic publications.

The Ministries of the three Defence Forces, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Education and Labour, the Secretariat of F.E.T. and J.O.N.S., the Archbishops and Bishops, and other corporations, all publish official bulletins, as does the Civil Government of each Province, generally daily, dealing with their respective affairs.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánfor 1; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

Censo de Publicaciones Oficiales: summary of all official publications; yearly; first edition published 1966 by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE, S.A.: Ayala 5, Apdo. 1112, Madrid; f. 1939; domestic and international; 31 offices and correspondents abroad; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARMESTO.

Europa Press: Hermosilla 9, Madrid; Dir. ANTONIO HERRERO LOSADA.

Fiel: Conde de Aranda 22, Madrid 1; Dir. LUIS FERNANDO BANDÍN RAMOS.

Logos Agencia de Información: Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid; f. 1929; domestic news; Dir. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ QUIJÉZ; Editor RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ.

Mencheta: Jovellanos 3, Madrid; Dir. JUAN PERIS MENCHETA.

Prensalcór: Via Layetana 176, Barcelona (main branch), and Calle Dr. Castello 43, Madrid 6; agents for over 50 international firms; correspondents all over the world; Man. MARTÍN MILLANES.

Pyresa Agencia Informativa: Avda. del Generalísimo 142, Madrid; domestic news; Dir. VICENTE CEBRIAN CARABIAS.

Servicio de Informaciones Sindicales (SIS): Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir. JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP (U.S.A.): Carrera de San Jerónimo 16, Madrid; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIS.

Central News Agency of China, Taipei: Spanish branch Apdo. 10159, Madrid; Rep. EDUARDO SOU-ERMO.

UPI (U.S.A.): Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Man. ALDO TRIPPINI.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA) (*Federal Germany*), Reuters (U.K.), Tass (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assn.): Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. Dr. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRANCISCO CASARES; 960 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes* (*see* p. 1034), *Memoria* (yearly).

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de la Prensa: Plaza del Callao 4; Pres. Dr. L. DEL ALAMO; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO CASARES.

SPAIN—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Club Internacional de Prensa: Pinar 5; Pres. ALDO TRIPPINI; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL SALAZAR.

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1909; 309 mems.; Pres. SANTIAGO NADAL GAYA; Sec. AUGUSTÍN MARTÍN DEL OLMO.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Ledesma 6-2°; f. 1912; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN BASTERRA.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española 9; f. 1918; Pres. JOSÉ MONTOTO Y GONZÁLEZ DE LA HOYUELA; Sec. FAUSTO BOTELLO DE LAS HERAS.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA.

There are also Press Associations in every provincial capital.

PUBLISHERS

In 1968 12,085 titles were published with a total of 93,750,000 copies.

MADRID

Atrodisio Aguado, S.A.: Marqués de Cubas 5; f. 1939; Dir. JUAN OBREGON SIURANA; general works and editions de luxe.

Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan Bravo 38, Apdo. 14241; f. 1923; Chair. MANUEL REBECCA ARIÉ; Man. Dir. CARLOS AGUILAR; world classics, literature, reference books, law, history, political and social economies, science, psychology, technical, art, juvenile books, maps and charts; brs. in Barcelona, Vigo, Valencia, Bilbao, Sevilla, Málaga, Canary Isles, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Bogotá, Montevideo, Mexico City and Santiago de Chile.

Antonio Carmona Reverte: Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA R.; books on music and art.

Arturo García Carrafa: Alcántara 4; Dir. ARTURO GARCÍA CARRAFA; heraldry.

Compañía Bibliográfica Española, S.A.: Nieremberg 14, Apdo. 277; f. 1951; especially educational works; Dir. RAFAEL AGULLÓ MUNAR.

Dalmau y Jover: Madrid; Dir. JUAN JOVER BIOSCA; agriculture, zootechnics, art, science and pedagogy.

Ediciones Arion: Cuesta de Santo Domingo 11; Dir. FERNÁNDO BAEZA MARTOS; literary, history, art, sciences.

Ediciones Atlas: Lope de Vega 18, 14; Dir. CIRIAKO PÉREZ BUSTAMANTE; social sciences, law, pedagogy, geography, history, literature and technical books.

Ediciones "Canciones del Mundo": Carmen 20; f. 1939; Dir. AUGUSTO ALGUERO; music, especially modern; br. in Barcelona: Bruch, 136-138.

Ediciones Castilla: Maestro Alonso 23, 2; Dir. RAMÓN LORENTE ARRAIZA; classics, travel.

Ediciones Cid: Desengaño 12-4°; f. 1958; Dir. PABLO BIEGER HERRERA; novels, biographies, politics, economics, juvenile.

Ediciones Cultura Hispánica: Av. Reyes Católicos, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1945; arts, law, history, economics for circulation in Latin America; Dir. JOSÉ RUMEU DE ARMAS.

Ediciones "Fax" (Blanco y Bernáldez, S.R.C.): Zurbano 80, Apdo. 8001; f. 1931; Mans. JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ ROMERO, JOSÉ MARÍA BERNÁLDEZ MONTALVO, ENRIQUE BLANCO PÉREZ; science, literature, religion.

Ediciones Guadarrama, S.A.: Lope de Rueda 13; f. 1955. Dir. JOSÉ LUIS DE HERRERA; philosophy, art, history, sociology.

Ediciones Hispania: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1940; Dir. JULIÁN-MARIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Kassner Music Española: Av. José Antonio 31; f. 1965; Dir. J. MARIO SUAREZ GÓMEZ; music.

Ediciones Morata: Mejía Lequerica 12; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogics; Dir. C. MORATA.

Ediciones Rialp, S.A.: Preciados 34; law, economics, philosophy, history.

Ediciones TEA, S.A.: Avenida José Antonio 29; Dir. JOAQUÍN FERRERO NÁCHER; manuals.

Editora Nacional: Avda. del Generalísimo 29; f. 1937; Dir. RICARDO DE LA CIERVA; Editor TOMÁS SOLÍS; politics, history, literature, school text-books, music.

Editorial Alcubilla: Augusto Figueroa 29; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ-ALCUBILLA; law.

Editorial Apostolado de la Prensa S.A.: Velásquez 28; f. 1890; scripture, theology, liturgy.

Editorial Bailly-Baillière, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 98; Apdo. 56; f. 1848; Dir. ENRIQUE BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE; science.

Editorial Biblioteca Nueva: Almagro 39; Dir. MIGUEL RUIZ-CASTILLO; geography, essays, poetry.

Editorial Católica, S.A.: Calle Mateo Inurría 15; f. 1912; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA PABLOS; publishers of daily newspapers *Ya*, *Ideal*, *La Verdad*, *El Ideal Gallego*, *Hoy*; proprs. of *Logos* news agency; religious and philosophical publs.

Editorial Codex: Ríos Rosas 11; Dir. EMILIO SEMPÉR Y COLOMINA; technical books.

Editorial Dossat, S.A.: Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Apto. 12,040; f. 1943; Dir. EUGENIANO BARRERA SAN MARTÍN; technology, science.

Editorial Escelicer, S.A. (Ediciones, Artes Gráficas): Comandante Azcárraga, Apdo. 459; f. 1938; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA PEMÁN; Dir. MARÍA DEL CARMEN CERÓN; classics, religious works, philosophy, general literature, poetry, plays; 3 brs.

Editorial Góngora, S.A.: San Bernardo 40, Apdo. 152; f. 1873; Dir. CARMEN GÓNGORA REGUIERA; law, philosophy, history; *Revista de los Tribunales y de Legislación Universal*.

Editorial Gredos: Sánchez Pacheco 83; f. 1944; Editors DÁMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).

Editorial Hispánica: Madrid; f. 1943; Dir. JUAN GUERRERO RUIZ; poetry, law, English books.

Editorial Música Moderna: Marqués de Cubas 6; f. 1935; Dir. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTE; band, orchestral, instrumental, and dance music, etc.

Editorial Paz Montalvo: Antonio Maura 13; f. 1947; Dir. JOSÉ DE PAZ MONTALVO; medicine.

Editorial El Perpetuo Socorro: Covarrubias 19; f. 1889; Man. PEDRO R. SANTIDRIÁN; religion.

Editorial Razón y Fé, S.A.: Zurbano 80; f. 1901; Dir. TOMÁS ZAMARRIEGO; science, religion, literature, education, philosophy.

Editorial Revista de Derecho Privado: Caracas 21; f. 1913; Dir. JUAN NAVARRO DE PALENCIA; law, economics, sociology, public finance, history, geography, etc.; and also *Revista de Derecho Privado* (monthly); brs. in Mexico City, Cuba, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial S.A.E.T.A. (Soc. Anon. Española de Traductores y Autores): Hilarion Eslava 12; f. 1939; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTRUGO Y ESTRUGO; science and mathematics.

Editorial Tecnos: O'Donnell 27; f. 1947; Pres. G. TORTELLA; Sec. J. M. KINDELÁN; science, law, social and political science, economics.

Editorial Vimar: Prado 26; f. 1943; Dir. JUAN LUIS VIVES; railway engineering, motors.

Espasa Calpe, S.A.: Carretera de Irún, Km. 12,200; f. 1925; brs. in Barcelona, Buenos Aires and Mexico City; encyclopaedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, etc.

Euramérica, S.A.: Mateo Inurria 15; f. 1954; Pres. C. ABOLADO; Dir. L. ARRANZ ALVAREZ.

Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.: Calle de Preciados 6 and 23; f. 1852; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS; law, medicine, literature.

Instituto de Estudios Políticos: Plaza de la Marina Española; f. 1939; Dir. Prof. LUIS LEGAZ LACAMBRA; public administration, economics, international affairs.

Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.: Arenal 11 and Ferraz 13, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS PERLADO P. DE VALLERCA; text-books, literature, science.

Mercator, S.A.: Carmen 9; f. 1939; Dir. MIGUEL TORAL ALONSO; mechanised book-keeping, fiscal legislation, commercial books.

Sociedad Bíblica (Spanish br. of United Bible Soc.): Joaquín García Morato, 133; f. 1869; Sec. JOSÉ FLORES; the Scriptures.

Sociedad Educación Atenas, S.A.: Mayor 81, Apto. 1096; f. 1935; Pres. TEODORO DEL ARROYO; Gen. Man. PEDRO G. CANDANEDO; religious cultural books for adults and children's education; br. in Buenos Aires.

Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, S.A.: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 26; f. 1919; Dir. MANUEL HALCÓN VILLALÓN-DAOÍZ; reproductions of paintings; br. in Barcelona.

Taurus Ediciones: Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 7; Dir. FRANCISCO GARCÍA PAVÓN; theatre, literature, history, philosophy, religion.

Unión Musical Española (Editores): Carrera San Jerónimo 26; f. 1900; Dirs. ANTONIO CHAPA BERMEJILLO; JOSÉ DE JUAN DEL AGUILA; music; br. in Valencia.

BARCELONA

A.E.D.O.S.: Consejo de Cicuto 391; f. 1949; Prop. M. BORRÁS; Spanish art, agriculture and stockbreeding, biographical section, tourism.

Bibliograf, S.A. (Editora de las publicaciones *Spes & Vox*): Bruch 151; f. 1953; Mans. A. MERCADÉ, F. ANGLARILL, N. CARBONELL; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education.

Bosch, Casa Editorial: Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928; f. 1934; Dir. ANTONIO BOSCH Y OLIVERÓ; law, science.

Luis do Caralt Borrell: Calle Ganduxer 88; f. 1942; Dir. LUIS DE CARALT B.; literature, history, art.

Casa Editorial de Música Boileau: Provenza 285 and 287; f. 1906 by Alessio Boileau Bernasconi; Dirs. MERCEDES and ROSARIO BOILEAU; music.

Casa Editorial Seguí: Buenavista 30 y Menéndez Pelayo 9; f. 1881; Dir. JUAN SEGÚI CAVALLE; cultural.

Ramón Casals, Editor: Pasco de la Bonanova 104; f. 1870; Dir. RAMÓN CASALS; religion.

Contra Catalán de Publicaciones: Valencia 206; f. 1946; Dir. A. ALBERT TORRELLAS; musical encyclopaedias, orchestral scores, etc.

Collección Magister: Mayor de Gracia 93-95; f. 1918; Dir. M. GIRAU BACH; commercial text-books and foreign languages.

De Gasso, Hermanos: Aragón, 385, 13; Propr. RODOLFO Y ARMANDO DE GASSÓ RUIZ; art, science, geography, history, literature, encyclopaedias.

Edhasa: Avenida Infanta Carlota 129; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.

Ediciones Acervo: Padua 95, 6; Dir. J. A. LLORENS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.

Ediciones Alma Mater, S.A.: Balmes 159, Apdo. 1033; f. 1941; Dir. TOMÁS GOÑALONS; university text-books and commercial courses, and collection of Greek and Latin classics.

Ediciones Araluce: Nápoles 304, 1º, Apdo. 5270; f. 1872; Dir. ENRIQUE VENTURA BOVER; general, especially history, religion, education, philosophy, children's books.

Ediciones Ariel: Av. José Antonio 134-138 (Esplugas de Llobregat); f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓ MARIMÓN; social and political science, economics, history, sciences and law.

Ediciones Armónico: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1939; Dir. JULIO GUIU CLARA; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO VINUESA GIMÉNEZ; br. at Avda. José Antonio 31 5º; also represent international firms; music.

Ediciones AR8: Av. República Argentina 49, Apdo. 71; f. 1943; Dir. RICARDO ARTIGAS SABÉ; science, technology, commercial text-books; magazines *Eficiencia*, *Ventas*.

Ediciones Don Bosco: Paseo San Juan Bosco 62; f. 1968; technical, children's and educational publications.

Ediciones F. Oliver Brachfeld: Condal 32; f. 1947; Dir. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; translations from English, German, French, Hungarian, of technical, scientific and general works.

Ediciones Destino: Consejo de Cicuto, 425, 9; Dir. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; literature, biography, art, history, guides.

Ediciones Garriga: Paris 143, 11; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA CARBONELL; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.

Ediciones Mediterráneas, S.L.: Casanova 174; f. 1942; Dir. ANTONIO VANCELLS UBACH; de luxe editions.

Ediciones Oikos-Tau: Ediciones Montserrat 86; Vilassar de Mar; Ap. de Correos 5847; f. 1963; Man. JORGE GARCÍA-BOSCH; economics, science, technology, geography, marketing, agriculture and sociology.

Ediciones Omega, S.A.: Casanova 220; f. 1948; biological sciences, agriculture, geography, geology, photography; Chair. and Man. GABRIEL PARICIO FONTS.

Editorial A.H.R.: Léon XIII 24, 6; social and political sciences, economics, literature.

Editorial Aries: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 321; f. 1943; Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic guide books.

Editorial El Ateneo, S.A.: Loreto 2, 15; f. 1958; Dir. O. C. DEL VALLE ORTIZ; medicine, engineering, agriculture, literature and economics.

Editorial Balmes: Durán y Bas 9; f. 1916; Dir. ANGEL FÁBREGA-GRAU; religion, science, literature.

Editorial Barna, S.A.: Via Layetana 158; f. 1942; Dir. MANUEL RIERA CLAVILLÉ; art, history, philosophy, dictionaries, encyclopaedias.

Editorial Bruguera, S.A.: Mora la Nueva 2; f. 1910; Dirs. FRANCISCO BRUGUERA GRANÉ, JUAN BRUGUERA GOSSET; pocket-books, general literature, technology, science, juvenile, cultural, stamps.

Editorial Cervantes: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 382; f. 1917; Dir. ANGEL JOANIQUEU; Ed. CARLOS JOANIQUEU; *Ediciones del Zodiaco, Olimpo*, biography, history, Nobel Prize collection, foreign translations, children's books.

Editorial Científico-Médica: Via Layetana 53; f. 1920; Prop. and Dir. JUAN FLORS GARCÍA; medicine; brs. in Madrid and Valencia.

Editorial Claret: Lauria 5, Apdo. 1042; f. 1939; Dirs. Missionary Fathers of Corazón de María (Claretian Fathers); religion, Latin and Greek philology, Catalan books, magazines *La Fiesta Santificada*.

Editorial J. Durán: Via Layetana 15, Apdo. 843; Dir. JUAN DURÁN VECIANA; songs and carols in Catalán, primary text-books, first Spanish courses, instructive drawing books, fairy tales, folklore, juvenile fiction.

Editorial Estela, S.A.: Avenida de José Antonio 563; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PIÑOL FONT; theology, sociology and religion.

Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.: Rosellón 87; f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI ESTEVE; technology, science, art, architecture, economics.

Editorial Luis Gili: Teodora Lamadrid 28; f. 1908; Prop., Dir. and Ed. JORGE GILI SERRA; Catholicism, technology; also private printing.

Editorial Herder, S.A.: Provenza 388; f. 1944; Dir. ANTONIO VALLE; religion, philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, philology, psychology, children's books.

Editorial Iberia, S.A.: Muntaner 180; f. 1926; Dir. GABRIEL PARICIO; history, biography, literature, art.

Editorial Juventud, S.A.: Provenza 101; f. 1923; Dirs. JOSÉ ZENDRERA, PABLO ZENDRERA; literature, history, geography, art, travel books, technical books, children's books, paper-backs.

Editorial Labor, S.A.: Calabria 235-9; f. 1915; Dir. RAMÓN TRIAS FARGAS; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music, dictionaries, general; brs. Madrid and Barcelona, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico, Bogotá, Lisbon and Caracas.

Editorial Litúrgica Española, S.A.: Av. José Antonio 581; f. 1919; Dir. JOAQUÍN GILI MOROS; Catholic, liturgical, scientific, pedagogy, sociology, psychology.

Editorial Marín, S.A.: Nicaragua 85-95; f. 1900; Dir. MANUEL and LUIS MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopaedias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.

Editorial Maucci: Mallorca 166; f. 1872; Dir. Dr. RAMÓN MAS-BEYA; general literature, children's books.

Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.: Industria 114; f. 1929; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.

Editorial Molino: Calabria 166; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO DEL MOLINO STERNA and LUIS DEL MOLINO MATEUS; general literature and children's books.

Editorial Montblanc-Martin: Calle Balmes 432, Apdo. 266; f. 1896; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PUCHADOS BERTU; history, geography, cartography.

Editorial Noguer, S.A.: Paseo de Gracia 96; f. 1949; Dir. JOSÉ PARDO LÓPEZ; literature, art, children's books, mysteries, short stories, paperbacks, encyclopaedias, tourist guides, historical and biographical.

Editorial Orbis: Paris 160; f. 1923; Dir. REINHOLD WETZIG; popular medicine, art, rare editions, children's books.

Editorial Pedagógica: Avda. José Antonio 600; f. 1916; Dir. TOMÁS IDUARTE ARAGONÉS; educational.

Editorial Pey Estrany: Mayor de Gracia 213, Apdo. 890; f. 1945; Dir. SANTIAGO PEY ESTRANY; encyclopaedias and dictionaries, interior decoration, and house-keeping.

Editorial Planeta: C. Calvet 51-53; fiction, classics, art, science, encyclopaedias, history, etc.; brs. in all provincial capitals and in Latin America; Dir. D. JOSÉ MANUEL LARA HERNÁNDEZ.

Editorial Rauter, S.A.: Rda. General Mitre 206; f. 1941; Dir. JUAN RAUTER SCHURIAN; foreign languages, text-books, art books and art reproductions.

Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.: Provenza 95; f. 1894; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.

Editorial Seix Barral, S.A.: Provenza 219; f. 1911; Man. Dirs. JOAN SEIX MIRALTA, MARIA ROSA SEIX PEREARNAU, JOAN FERRATÉ, ANTONI COMAS; literature, art, Catalan literature.

Editorial Selecta: Consell de Cent 391; f. 1946; Literary Man. TOMÁS TEBÉ; books in Catalan.

Editorial Tartessos: Condal 32; f. 1941; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; art, biography, technology, fiction, especially English.

Editorial Tipografía Católica Casals: Caspc 75, Apartado Correos 8091; f. 1870; Man. D. MIGUEL CASALS; science, religion.

Editorial Victoria: Condal 32, Apdo. 571; f. 1944; Dir. Dr. F. OLIVER BRACHFELD; psychology, psychoanalysis, general culture, technology, fiction.

Edilibrax: Calle Amigo 32; f. 1880; Dir. FELIPE GONZÁLEZ ROJAS; technology, medicine, devotional, classical romances, periodicals.

SPAIN—(PUBLISHERS)

Imprenta Elzeviriana y Librería Cami, S.A.: Joaquín Costa 64; f. 1921; text-books, maps, geographical globes.

Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.: Mallorca 454-456; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated original works by Spanish and American authors.

La Hormiga de Oro, S.A.: Avda. Puerta Angel 5; f. 1880; Dir. DOMINGO MONTERDE PÉREZ; religion, sociology, education.

L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte: Riera San Miguel 37; f. 1940; Dir. JUAN BASILIO; artistic books.

Librería Editorial Casulleras: Via Layetana 85, 10; Propr. JUAN Y RAFAEL CASULLERAS GRABULOSA; music, literature, religion.

Angel Millá Navarro: Calle San Pablo 21; f. 1900; Dir. ANGEL MILLÁ N.; theatrical archives and training, plays, monographs on history of Barcelona and Catalonia, and *Diccionario Biográfico de Artistas de Cataluña, Heráldica de Catalunya*.

Ediciones Ge. Mon: Ciudad de Balaguer 50; year books, technical magazines, *Anuario Electro-Sidero-Metalúrgico de la Industria Española* and *Anuario General de España*.

Montaner y Simón S.A.: Aragón 255; f. 1861; Man. Dirs. JOSÉ PUIG, ANGEL RODRÍGUEZ-FILLOV; general, with special reference to translations of famous classics.

Plaza i Janés, S.A.: Virgen de Guadalupe, 21-23 Esplugas de Llobregat; f. 1959; Dir. GERMÁN PLAZA PEDRÁZ; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.

Porter-Libros: Av. Puerta del Angel 9, Apdo. 574; f. 1923; Prop. JOSÉ PORTER; rare editions, also *El Bibliófilo Español y Americano* and *Libros del Mes*.

Publicaciones Mundial: Consejo de Ciento 201, Apartado 925; f. 1922; Dir. SANTIAGO COSTA; fashion plates and magazines.

Queromón Editores, S.A.: Calle Santaló 96-98, Barcelona, and Calle Narvaez 49, Madrid; f. 1958; fashion publications.

Salvador Rosás Bayer: Avda. José Antonio 575; f. 1931; Dir. SALVADOR ROSÁS B.; law, legislation, general; brs. in Madrid, Gerona, Tarragona, Logroño, San Sebastián and Lerida.

Salvat Editores, S.A.: Mallorca 49; f. 1869; Dirs. SANTIAGO SALVAT, Sr., SANTIAGO SALVAT, Jr., MANUEL SALVAT, JUAN SALVAT; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, agriculture, etc.; brs. in Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Caracas, Bogotá and Rio de Janeiro.

Serrahima y Urpi, S.A.: Ronda San Pedro 36; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. JORGE SERRAHIMA ELIAS and FERNANDO URPI MAS; scientific and technical, agricultural, psychology.

Soc. Anon. Horta de Impresiones y Ediciones: f. 1906; Dirs. JOAQUÍN HORTA and ANDRÉS MASSANES; dictionaries of foreign languages.

Sociedad Fiduciaria Barcelonesa, C.A., Editorial Fiduciaria: Ausias March 9; f. 1930; Dir. MIGUEL GENÉ JOVÉS; law, finance, economics, Government papers.

Eugenio Subirana, S.A., Editorial Pontificia: Puertaferriera 14, Apdo. 197; f. 1845; Dir. SANTIAGO SUBIRANA; religion.

Ediciones Toray, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; ANTONIO AYNÉ ARNAU; medical, children's books, general literature.

Toray-Masson, S.A.: Arnaldo de Oms 51 y 53; medical and scientific books.

Hijos de J. Thomas, S.A.: Mallorca 291; f. 1878; Dir. LUIS THOMAS DOMENECH; art.

Veragra, S.A., Ediciones y Exclusivas: Paseo General Mola 9; f. 1955; Dir. NICOLÁS SURÍS; encyclopaedias, classics, general.

BILBAO

Editorial Fher: Villabaso 9, Apdo. 362; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ FUENTES PILDAIN; children's books.

Ediciones Mensajero: Av. Universidades 13; Dir. GREGORIO ARRARTE MARTÍNEZ; arts, biography, theology.

Ediciones Moreton: 10 Espartero, Apdo. 529; art, history, geography, classical literature.

Urmo S.A. de Ediciones: Espartero 10, Apdo. 1506; f. 1963; technical, scientific.

PAMPLONA

Editorial Aranzadi: Av. Carlos III 32; f. 1929; Dir. ESTANISLAO ARANZADI; law.

Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones: Arrieta no. 25; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.

SAN SEBASTIAN

Editorial Pax: Pl. 13 de septiembre; Dir. FERNANDO ALTOLARREGUI SARASOLAZ; theology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión: the agency of the Ministry of Information and Tourism which controls all sound and vision broadcasting in Spain. All stations, both official and commercial, relay the nation-wide news service ("Diarios Hablados") of Radio Nacional de España. The rest of the programmes of the commercial stations is independent. Advertising is permitted, but is restricted to five minutes in each hour.

RADIO

OFFICIAL STATIONS

Radio Nacional de España: Addresses in Madrid (Administration and Programmes): General Yagüe 1; (Studios): Castellana 42 and Martínez de la Rosa 1; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS APARICIO BERNAL; Dir. R.N.E. National network JOSÉ MANUEL RIANCHO SÁNCHEZ; Technical Dir. A. PRIETO DE AROZARENA.

The Home Service broadcasts three programmes on medium-wave and VHF. Foreign-language programmes are broadcast on short-wave in 21 foreign languages. Ten Spanish language programmes are broadcast.

Cadena Azul de Radiodifusión: Calle Reina 33, Madrid 4; f. 1940; Dir. ERNESTO PÉREZ DE LAMA; operates 18 medium-wave stations and 12 FM stations; publ. *Revista CAR* (monthly).

Red de Emisoras del Movimiento (R.E.M.): Avda. Generalísimo 142, Madrid 16; f. 1953; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA TARRASA ALVIRA; 16 medium-wave stations.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión: Av. de José Antonio 32, Madrid; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES DÍAZ-CAÑABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN; publ. *Ondas*

(fortnightly); 15 main stations and 32 associated stations medium-wave, 14 main stations and 32 associated stations FM.

Compañía de Radiodifusión Intercontinental: Modesto Lafuente 42, Madrid 3; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO SERRANO SUNER; medium-wave and FM transmitters; 6 affiliated stations.

Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas: Juan Bravo 49, Madrid 6; Dir.-Gen. F. J. SACRISTÁN; 42 medium-wave stations.

Cadena de Emisoras Sindicales (CES): Huertas 73, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. J. RAMÓN ALONSO; 19 medium-wave and 18 FM stations.

Rueda de Emisoras Rato: Jorge Juan 27, Madrid; main station at Toledo, branch stations at Almería, Antequera and Panamá.

Radio España: Apdo. 50753, Madrid 13; medium-wave station.

Radio España de Barcelona: Ramblas 126, Barcelona 2; Dir.-Gen. GONZALO SERRAFLORA DE LA POMPA; medium wave stations at Barcelona, Lérida and Gerona. In 1970, 5 million radios were registered.

TELEVISION

Televisión Española: Centro de Producción, Prado del Rey, Madrid; Dir.-Gen. ADOLFO SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ; Dir. T.V.E. LUIS EZCURRA; Dir. 1st Network ALBERTO DE LA PUENTE O'CONNOR; Dir. 2nd Network SALVADOR PONS.; two programmes, 30 transmitting stations.

In 1970 there were 3,845,000 television receivers registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap.=capital, a.=authorized, p.u.=paid up, res.=reserves, dep.=deposits, br.=branch, ag.=agency, m.=million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Madrid 14, Alcalá 50; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue of 1874; cap. 228m.; dep. 76,152m. (Dec. 1970); nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; agents in London and Paris; Gov. LUIS CORONEL DE PALMA; Deputy Gov. JOSÉ RAMÓN HERRERO FONTANA.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Mallorca 288, Barcelona 9; f. 1964; cap. 200m.; Pres. D. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTRAS; Man. Dir. D. JUAN PUJOL ISERN.

Banco de Crédito Agrícola: Alfonso XII 40, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito a la Construcción: Plaza Santa Barbara 2, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito Industrial: Carrera de San Jerónimo 40, Madrid; Dir. FRANCISCO MERINO.

Banco de Crédito Local: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid.

Banco de Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A. (Bandesco): f. 1963 by the Banco Español de Crédito, Banco

Guipuzcoano, the International Finance Corporation and five leading foreign banks to improve industrial investment in Spain.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Indubán): Castellana 112, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 700m.; dep. 13,413m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. TOMÁS DE BORDEGARAY Y ARROYO; Gen. Man. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO DE BASABE Y MANSO DE ZÚÑIGA, MARQUÉS DE MIRALRÍO; 2 brs.

Banco de Fomento: Carrera de San Jerónimo 27, Madrid 14.

Banco de Granada: Gran Vía 14, Granada; f. 1964; cap. 328.7m.; Pres. MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ-ACOSTA CARLSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. LUIS DE ANGULO MONTES; 4 brs.

Banco del Noroeste: Apto. 589, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 425m.; Pres. D. PEDRO MENÉNDEZ ALVAREZ; Man. Dir. D. JOAQUÍN MENÉNDEZ PONTE.

Banco Europeo de Negocios (Eurobanco): Alcalá 40, Madrid 14; f. 1964; short-term loans of up to five years for agriculture and industry; assists in the establishment of ventures between Spanish and foreign groups and produces industrial and market surveys; cap. p.u. 1,019m.; dep. 4,300m.; Chair. FRANCISCO DONATE VIGÓN.

SPAIN—(FINANCE)

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Plaza de San Nicolás 4, Bilbao 5; finances medium-term investments and industrial participations; cap. 676m.; res. 203m.; dep. 8,229m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DELCLAUX BARRENECHEA; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ ECHEBERRÍA MONTEBERRÍA; Sec. JUAN MANUEL ALBENDEA PABÓN.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Paseo de Gracia 45, Barcelona 7; f. 1965; investment bank; cap. p.u. 800m.; dep. 5,570m. (1971); Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN MARTÍ MERCADAL.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 700m.; dep. 8,163,142m. (Oct. 1970); Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS.

Banco Occidental: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 34, Madrid 8.

Banco Urquijo: Alcalá 47, Madrid 16; f. 1918; cap. 1,228.2 m.; res. 2,956.2m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. LUIS URQUIJO Y LANDECHO; Gen. Man. E. G. ORBANEJA.

Unión Industrial Bancaria: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 534, Barcelona 11; 3 hrs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MADRID

Banco Central: Alcalá 49 and Barquillo 2-6; f. 1919; acquired hrs. in Spain of Banco Español del Río de la Plata 1934; took over Banco Internacional de Industria y Comercio 1943, Banca Arnus 1947, Banco de Crédito de Zaragoza 1947, Banco de Badalona 1948, Banco Hispano Colonial 1950, Banco de Menorea 1951, Banco Agrícola de Aragón 1968 and Banco de Tolosa 1969; cap. 2,800m.; res. 5,699m.; dep. 99,030m. (August 1969); Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ; Gen. Mans. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ DE CÁCERES, FRANCISCO ARRIBAS, RICARDO LORENTE, TOMÁS PAREJO; 493 hrs. throughout Spain.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Velásquez 82; f. 1847; cap. 135m.; dep. 4,077m.; Pres. RAFAEL GIL CASARES PÉREZ; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. VICENTE BELTRÁN FORNÉS; 11 hrs.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 15 y 17; f. 1954; cap. 180m.; dep. 5,031m.; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA CAPDEVILA ZAVALA.

Banco Español de Crédito: Castellana 7 (Foreign Dept.; Castellana 7, P.O.B. 14054); f. 1902; cap. and res. 13,622m.; dep. 154,236m. (June 1969); Chair. JAIME GÓMEZ-ACEBO MODET; Gen. Man. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 626 hrs. in Spain and Africa.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36; f. 1929; cap. 720m.; dep. 31,708m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de Benjumea; Pres. MANUEL ARBURUA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Avda. de Calvo Sotelo 10; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 700m. (Dec. 1968); Dir.-Gen. HERMENEGILDO ALTOZANO MORALEDA.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1 (Foreign Dept.; Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 2,225m.; dep. 120,625m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ; Dirs. P. GANERO DEL CASTILLO, J. R. SALMONES.

Banco Ibérico: María de Molina 39; f. 1946; cap. 746m.; dep. 17,183m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALFONSO FIERRO VIÑA; Man. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ VIÑA.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Carrera de San Jerónimo 28, Apdo. 380; cap. 100m.; res. 58.9m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y MARAÑÓN.

Banco Mercantil e Industrial: Alcalá 31; f. 1931; cap. 221m.; res. 322m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. VICENTE SALGADO BLANCO; Gen. Man. ÁNGEL ARÁMBARRI SANTABÁBARA; 13 hrs.

Banco Peninsular: Carrera de San Jerónimo 44; f. 1959; cap. 225m.; dep. 2,725m.; Pres. LORENZO GIL COCA.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26; f. 1926; cap. 1,632m.; res. 2,143m.; dep. 76,205m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. FERNANDO CAMACHO; Man. Dir. RAFAEL TERMES; 187 hrs.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17; f. 1920; cap. 250m.; Pres. ROQUE PRO ALONSO CONSEJERO; Dirs.-Gen.: JUAN AGUIRRE CÁRDENAS, MANUEL MOTERO VALLE.

BARCELONA

Banca Catalana: Paseo de Gracia, 84; f. 1904 as Banca Dorca; cap. 315m.; res. 234m.; dep. 8,507m. (Oct. 1970); Chair. JAIME CARNER SUÑOL; Gen. Man. RAIMÓN CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Banca Industrial de Barcelona, S.A.: Plaza de Urquinaona 11; f. 1951; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,837m. (Dec. 1966); Man. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Atlántico: Av. Generalísimo Franco 407 bis; f. 1901; cap. 509m.; res. 568m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. CASIMIRO MOLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. GUILLERMO BAÑARES MARTÍ.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Avda. Gmo. Franco 446; f. 1950; cap. 231m.; Chair. JOSÉ EUWENS; Vice-Chair. FEDERICO MARIMÓN GRIFELL; Gen. Man. PABLO G. KRIER; 18 hrs.

Banco Condal, S.A.: Via Layetana 69; f. 1837; cap. and res. 521m.; Pres. GUILLERMO BUENO.

Crédito y Docks de Barcelona: Paseo de Gracia 7; f. 1883; cap. 40m.; dep. 2,911m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ENRIQUE GABARRÓ SAMSÓ; Gen. Man. E. P. MARTÍNEZ ORENES.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12; f. 1857; cap. 3,775m.; dep. 142,406m.; Pres. GERVASIO COLLAR Y LUIS.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1; f. 1901; cap. 2,434m.; dep. 113,783m. (Sept. 1971); Dirs.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS SERRANO LIZARRALDE and JULIO ARCE GARCÍA.

LA CORUÑA

Banco de la Coruña: now merged with Banco de Bilbao.

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor; f. 1776; cap. 1,050m.; dep. 21,238m.; Pres. MARÍA DEL CARMEN ARIÁS Y DÍAZ DE RABAGO.

GIJÓN

Banco de Gijón: Noros 1; f. 1899; cap. 30m.; dep. 2,057m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. J. ANTONIO BASAGOITI RUIZ; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ; 86 hrs.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 120m.; dep. 3,075m.; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HIDALGO PÉREZ.

PAMPLONA

Crédito Navarro, S.A.: Plaza del Castillo 21; f. 1863; cap. 325m.; res. 573m.; dep. 7,295m.; Pres. RAFAEL AIZPÚN SANTAFÉ; Man. RAFAEL AIZPÚN TUERO.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Av. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 586.7m.; dep. 10,412.4m.; Pres. JOSÉ MA. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO URQUIDI ASTONDOA; 62 brs.

Banco de San Sebastián: Avda. España 15-19; f. 1910; cap. 165m.; res. 273m.; dep. 5,758m.; Pres. ISIDORO ARTAZA CALAFEL; Man. Dir. CARLOS LAMSFUS SESÉ.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. 1,866m.; dep. 70,723m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN-S. DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Vice-Pres. Gen. Man. PABLO TARRERO RIVERO.

VALENCIA

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. 480m.; dep. 12,907m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA SALES MARTI.

VALLADOLID

Banco Castellano: Duque de la Victoria 12; f. 1900; cap. 165m.; dep. 5,189m. (Aug. 1969); Pres. PRIMITIVO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Dir.-Gen. CRESIFONTE LÓPEZ PÉREZ.

ZARAGOZA

Banco Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 540m.; dep. 15,998m.; Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO NÚÑEZ GÓMEZ; 83 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Banco de Crédito Balear: G. Goded 67-69, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorg. 1935; cap. 52.5m.; dep. 1,878m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. FÉLIX PONS MARQUÉS; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL AMAT GARCÍA.

Banca March, S.A.: Calle San Miguel 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 400m.; res. 896.5m.; Pres. JUAN MARCH SERVERA; Man. MARCIAL BARDOLET SOLER.

CANARY ISLANDS

Banco de Canarias: Fernando Guanarteme 2, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria; f. 1856; cap. 52.5m.; dep. 777m.; Pres. MATÍAS VEGA GUERRA; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (*Central Committee of Spanish Banking*): Marqués de Cubas 4; f. 1946; Dir. LUIS OLARIAGA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS DÍAZ INNERARITY.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona en Liquidación (*Bankers' Liquidation Association of Barcelona*): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 43 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE IBÁÑES IBÁÑES; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de Bancos y Banqueros del Norte de España (*Association of Banks and Bankers of N. Spain*): Rodríguez de Arias 8; Pres. JULIO ARTECHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid (*Madrid Stock Exchange*): Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ-PONGA y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec. ADOLFO PRÍES y BERTIRÁN; 63 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid; publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily),

Anuario Oficial de Valores de las Bolsas de Madrid y Barcelona (annual), *Agenda de Bolsas* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona (*Barcelona Stock Exchange*): Calle Consulado 2; f. 1915; Pres. JAVIER GARÇON TORRÓ; Sec. FELIPE GÓMEZ-ACEBO MURIEDAS; publs. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* *Boletín Financiero*, *Servicio de Fichas de Valoraciones Bursátiles*.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao (*Bilbao Stock Exchange*): Calle J. M. Olabarri 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JAVIER ABATUA E IMAZ; Sec. JOSÉ MARÍA OTAMENDI ARANGUREN; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital, res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; ags.=agencies; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Calle Barquillo 17; f. 1942; cap. 60m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros: C/Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 25m.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20; Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 10m.; res. 120,340,893m.; Pres. LUIS MARTÍNEZ DE IRUJO y ARTAZCOS, DUQUE DE ALBA; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Estrella: Carretera Madrid-Coruña, Las Rozas, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Omnia, S.A.E., Cia. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Paseo de la Castellana 1; f. 1921; cap. 5m.; Pres. D. T. DOLZ DE ESPEJO, Conde de la Florida.

El Ocaso, S.A.: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. 25m.; res. 465m.; Chair. ANGEL DE MANDALUNIZ y VRIARTE; Gen. Man. C. DEL VALLE DOMENECH; 4 ags. in Madrid, 179 in provinces.

Agrícola-Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Villanueva, 20-1º; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. D. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cia de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Calle de Alcalá 39, Apdo. 67; f. 1864; Dir. EMILIO JUNQUERA BUTLER.

Previsión-Accidentes, Mutua Patronal de Accidentes del Trabajo: Claudio Coello 17; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

Alianza—Asociación Nacional de Seguros Mutuos: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494; f. 1939; Pres. CÉSAR CORT BOTTI Gen. Man. FERNANDO OÑORO GUILARTE.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida Calvo Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 25m.; Chair. ALFONSO FIERRO; Man. Dir. J. M. CUESTA SANTOLALLA.

Compañía Mediterránea de Reaseguros: Calle Churrucá 16; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO PARPAL BRUNA; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

SPAIN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Hermes—Compañía Anónima Española de Seguros: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 8; f. 1943; cap. 20m.; Chair. D. V. SALGADO BLANCO.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. J. MA. RAMOGNINO.

Multimar: Diego de León 34; f. 1943; cap. 5m.; Chair. F. M. THOMSON; Man. Dir. J. DUNCAN DONALD.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 120,000,000; Pres. ANTONIO DE SATRÚSTEGUI FERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ BORRACHERO CASAS.

Universo, S.A.: Plaza del Callao 1; f. 1938; Pres. GÉRARD COMBE D'ALMA.

Velásquez, S.A.: Villanueva 20; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; Pres. D. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. D. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63; f. 1916; cap. 125m.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros S.A.: Avda. de José Antonio 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 14,400,000; Pres. ENRIQUE SAINZ Y ORTUETA; Vice Pres. FRANCISCO DE GOICORROTEA Y VALDÉS; Dir.-Gen. FERNANDO DE LA VEGA PEREDA.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Carrera de San Jerónimo 34; f. 1933; cap. 10m.; Chair. E. A. PASCUAL.

BARCELONA

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: P.O.B. 414; f. 1902; Chair. J. DE SEMIR CARROS; Gen. Man. JORGE BOEUFVÉ MIQUEL.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. ALFREDO BIENZOBÁS HERNÁNDEZ.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Gerona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Chair. D. I. VALLS TABERNER.

Mutua General de Seguros: Calle Balmes 17/19; f. 1907; res. 368,261,832; Chair. JUAN PUIG SUREDA; Vice-Chair. PEDRO GIRÓ MINGUELLA; throughout Spain and Spanish possessions.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 100,000,000; Chair. D. J. MA. JUNCADILLA BURÉS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

Centro de Navieros Asguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10,000,000; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. D. F. PERPIÑE.

Banco Vitalicio de España, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona, and Alcalá 21 and Peligros 1, Madrid; f. 1880; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; Man. Dir. ARTEMIO HERNÁNDEZ ROSSELLÓ.

BILBAO

Bilbao, Cia. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arías 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 34.5m.; res. 96.2m.; 8 brs.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. ins., represented throughout Spain.

Aurora, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyua 4; f. 1900; cap. 68m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

La Polar, S.A., de Seguros: Gran Vía, 19-21; f. 1901; cap. 50m.; res. 222m.; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ L. SAN PEDRO VALLÉS; Man. Dir. ALVARO ARETIO ZABALA.

Reaseguradora Española, S.A.: Rodríguez Arías 15, Apdo. 154; f. 1940; cap. 10,000,000; Pres. JOSÉ GALLANO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL SOROA.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cia. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7 y 9; f. 1883; cap. 48m.; Pres. PABLO ATIENZA Y BENJUMEA, Marqués de Salvatierra; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MA. DE LEÓN Y GARCÍA DE LA BARGA; 4 brs., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cia. Anon de Seguros: Avenida de la Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESUS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO Y INDUSTRIA and CÁMARAS OFICIALES DE COMERCIO, INDUSTRIA Y NAVEGACIÓN

Official Chambers of Commerce, Trade, Industry, and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country. There are also *Delegaciones Regionales de Comercio* (Regional Offices of Commerce), which co-operate with the Official Chambers.

MADRID

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (Supreme Council of the Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1º; f. 1929; Pres. EPIFANIO RIDRUEJO BOTIJA; Dir.-Gen. IGNACIO BERNAR CASTELLANOS; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ARIAS GONZÁLEZ; publs. *The Economic Situation of Spain, Profile of Spain, Commercial Atlas, Industrial Atlas, Mercantile Habits, Customs and Practices as Followed in Spain*; comprises the following 85 Chambers:

Commerce and Industry 47, Commerce, Industry and Navigation 38, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajos* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid: Plaza de la Independencia 1; f. 1887; 120,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ FRANCISCO OTAMENDI; Sec. ANGEL VERDASEO GARCÍA; publs. *Comercio e Industria, Boletín de Información*.

BARCELONA

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Casa Lonja del Mar; f. 1886; Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MA. CALPE IBARZ; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (every two months), *Noticiario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Coyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Económica de Cataluña* (yearly), *Régimen del Comercio Exterior* (every two years).

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Guipúzcoa: Camino, 1 Principal; Gen. Sec. MARTÍN GOROSTIDI.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Patronal Española (*Spanish Employers' Fed.*): Ancha de San Bernardo 63; Pres. LUIS GALDOS GARCÍA; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO GUILLAMÓN.

Instituto Nacional de Industria (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza de Salamanca 8; f. 1941; 18 mems.; Pres. JULIO CALLEJA GONZÁLES-CAMINO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ DE CORRAL SAIZ; publs. "In" *Revista de Información* (quarterly) and reports.

Organización Sindical Española (*Spanish Syndical Organization*): Casa Sindical, Paseo del Prado 18 y 20; 28 mems.; representing 9.5m. workers and 3.3m. employers; National Delegate JOSÉ SOLIS RUIZ.

Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia: f. 1963; Pres. JESÚS RUBIO GARCÍA MINA; Sec. A. LANDIN CARRASCO.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Asscn. for the Development of National Labour*): Via Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. MIGUEL MATEU; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA BERINI GIMÉNEZ; mems. of Board 48; publ. *El Trabajo Nacional* (monthly).

VALENCIA

Consejo Nacional de Trabajadores: f. 1965; Pres. JOSÉ SOLIS RUIZ.

GENERAL SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle de Alfonso XII 26; f. 1925; Pres. EUGENIO CALDERÓN MONTERO RÍOS; Dir. ERNESTO GARAU LLARI; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS PACHECO PICAZO; 43 mem. firms.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (*Farmers*): f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (*Sugar Mfrs.*): Avd. Gral. Perón 10; f. 1911; Pres. ALEJANDRO F. ARAOZ; Sec. MODESTO SÁNCHEZ DE LAS CASAS; 29 mems.

Casa Sindical (*Transport and Communications*): Paseo del Prado 20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ FARRÉ DE CALZADILLA; 47,925 mems., 71,923 associated firms; publ. *Transportes y Comunicaciones* (monthly).

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (*Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products*): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (*Asscn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms*): Núñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (*Meat*): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 1,600 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MEMBIELA; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *La Carne* (monthly).

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (*Import and Export of Footwear*): Avenida de José Antonio 32; f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Grupo Nacional de Almacenistas de Coloniales: Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Ferraz 11; f. 1939; Pres. CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER; Dir. GUILLERMO DÍAZ-PLAJA; Gen. Sec. EDUARDO NOLLA LÓPEZ; publs. *El Libro Español* (monthly), *Catálogo General de la Librería Española*, *Guía de Editores y Libreros*, etc.; Office in Barcelona: Mallorca 272-276; Man. SANTIAGO OLIVES.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

These are not trade unions, but syndicates in which both employers and workers are represented.

A new law redefining their legal status and their political independence was submitted to the Cortes in October 1969. The syndicates are still closely linked to the National Movement (*see* Political Party) with a Cabinet Minister as President.

MADRID

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Diversas (*National Syndicate of Miscellaneous Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1950; 600,000 mems.; Prcs. JUAN GARCÍA CARRÉS; Sec. RICARDO R-LARREA Y CISNEROS.

Sindicato Nacional de Actividades Sanitarias (*National Syndicate for Sanitary Activities*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 60,000 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO GARCÍA-BERNAULT HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. RAMÓN BLANCO GEJO.

Hermanad Sindical Nacional de Labradores y Ganaderos (*Brotherhood of National Syndicate for Farmers, Farm Workers and Stockbreeders*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; 1,980,500 mems.; Pres. LUIS MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE; Sec. EMILIO ANTON CRESPO; publ. *Hermanedad*.

Sindicato Nacional del Agua, Gas y Electricidad (*Water, Gas and Electricity*): Paseo del Prado 18; f. 1941; Pres. FERNANDO GUTIÉRREZ; Sec. JERÓNIMO CASTAÑO; publs. *Annual Statistics*.

Sindicato de Alimentación y Productos Coloniales (*Food Products*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA LLOSENT MARAÑÓN; Sec. JULIO DE DIEGO MARTÍN; 120,000 mems.; publs. *I.C.A.* (monthly), *Detalle* (monthly), *Bebidas Carbónicas* (quarterly).

Sindicato Nacional del Azúcar (*Sugar Industry*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JESÚS POSADA CACHO; Sec. ALFONSO MENDEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Boletín Azúcar, Siembra* (in collab. with Sind. Cereales, Olivo, Vid y Frutos).

Sindicato de Banca, Bolsa y Ahorro (*Banks and Stock Exchanges*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1941; 100,482 mems.; Chair. EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA; Sec. CARLOS MATOS GOMIS.

Sindicato Nacional de Cereales (*National Asscn. of Cereal Growers*): Vallehermoso 78; f. 1942; 2,215,849 mems.; Nat. Dir. ANTONIO REUS CID; Sec. AGUILINO SALGADO BRAVO.

Sindicato Nacional del Combustible (*Fuels*): Fernández de la Hoz 12; f. 1945; mems.: 13,577 employers, 118,735 workers; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ GALÁN; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA; publs. *Informe Social*, *Boletín de Estadística*, *Boletín Coyuntural*.

Sindicato Nacional de la Construcción, Vidrio y Cerámica (*National Syndicate for Building, Glass and Ceramics*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 843,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO GARCÍA ORMAECHEA Y CASANOVAS; Sec. JOAQUÍN GARCÍA RUIZ; publ. monthly review.

Sindicato Nacional de Enseñanza (*National Syndicate for Private Teachers*): Calle Lope de Vega, 38-3; f. 1964; Pres. JESÚS LÓPEZ MEDEL; Sec. JOSÉ REYES BARRANCO; publs. *Boletín de Información S.N.E.* (monthly); circ. 7,000.

Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo (*National Syndicate for Entertainment*): Castelló 18; 105,452 mems.; Pres. JUAN JOSÉ ROSON PÉREZ; Sec. CASTO GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO; publ. *Boletín y Anuario Español de Cinematografía*.

Sindicato Nacional de Frutos y Productos Hortícolas (*Fruit and Horticultural Produce*): Princesa 24; Pres. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ SÁEZ; Sec. VENTURA LÓPEZ COTERILLA; publ. *Boletín Información*.

SPAIN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

- Sindicato Nacional de Ganadería (Stock Farmers):** Huertas 26; f. 1940; Pres. MANUEL MENDOZA RUIZ; Sec. Dr. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DE LA GRANA; publs. *Ganadería, La Mesta*.
- Sindicato Nacional de Hostelería y Actividades Turísticas (Hotelkeepers):** Duque de Medinaceli 2; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA GUTIÉRREZ DEL CASTILLO; Gen. Sec. JUAN ANTONIO ELEGIDO ALONSO-GETA; publ. *Hostal*.
- Sindicato de Industrias Químicas (Chemical Industries):** San Bernardo 62; f. 1940; Pres. ALBERTO GARCÍA ORTIZ; Sec. Dr. GONZALO BILBAO AGEJAS; 7,897 enterprises and 169,809 workers; publs. *ION, Información de Química Analítica, Anuario de la Industria Química y otros*.
- Sindicato Nacional de la Madera y Corcho (Wood and Cork):** Flora 1; 300,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO MATEU DE ROS; Sec. ENRIQUE AMADO Y DEL CAMPO; publ. *Boletín*.
- Sindicato Nacional del Metal (Iron and Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals, Machinery and Transport Materials):** Ferraz 44; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÓN ESNAOLA RAYMOND, Sec. D. OLEGARIO GONZÁLEZ Y GARCÍA; 70,000 enterprises and 1.1 million workers; publ. *Metal* (monthly).
- Sindicato Nacional de la Marina Mercante (National Syndicate for Merchant Navy):** Juan Bravo 6; 49,472 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS AZCÁRRAGA Y BUSTAMANTE; Sec. Dr. MANUEL NOFUENTES G. MONTORO.
- Sindicato Nacional del Papel, Prensa y Artes Gráficas (Nat. Syndicate of Paper, Press and Graphic Arts):** Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; 102,720 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ NAVARRO; Sec. Dr. JUAN JOSÉ BILBAO ARRIAGA; publ. *Boletín Informativo del Sindicato*.
- Sindicato de la Pesca (Fishing Industry):** Paseo del Prado 18-20; f. 1942; Pres. AUGUSTÍN DE BARCENA Y REUS; Sec. PASTOR NIETO GARCÍA; publ. *Boletín de Información*.
- Sindicato de la Piel (Skin, Tanning, and Leather Industries):** Avenida José Antonio 32; Pres. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CELA;

- Sec. Dr. EDUARDO ESCUDERO ARIAS; publs. *Piel, Boletín*.
- Sindicato Nacional de Pronsa, Radio, TV y Publicidad:** Plaza de Callao 4; 21,708 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE RAMOS LÓPEZ; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTÉS Y DONOSO-CORTÉS.
- Sindicato del Seguro (Insurance):** Núñez de Balboa 101; f. 1940; Pres. Pío MIGUEL IRURZUN GOICOA; Sec. BENITO VÁZQUEZ FEIJÓO; publ. *Seguros*.
- Sindicato del Olivo (Producers and Exporters of Olive Oil):** España 19; f. 1940 by fusion of Asociación Nacional de Olivareros de España and Federación de Exportadores de Aceite de Olivo de España; Pres. JOSÉ NAVARRO Y GONZÁLEZ DE CANALES; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ LANZAS; Head of Dept. of Economics PEDRO CADAHÍA CUCUENDEZ; Board and the Junta Nacional elected by votes of mems., who comprise all firms, technical experts, and workmen engaged in the industry; publ. *Boletín de Oleicultura Internacional y Hojas de Información Oleícola*.
- Sindicato Nacional Textil (Textiles):** Avda. José Antonio 32; f. 1941; mems. include all those concerned in clothing trade and textiles; Pres. GONZALO MARCOS CHACÓN; Sec. JOSÉ ARRIOLS GRAU; publ. *Textil* (monthly).
- Sindicato Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones (National Syndicate for Transport and Communications):** Paseo del Prado 18-20; 689,000 mems.; Pres. VICENTE GARCÍA RIBES; Sec. FERNANDO VEGA CORRAL; publ. *Boletín*.
- Sindicato Nacional de la Vid, Cervezas y Bebidas (Wine, Beer, and Liquors):** Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. FRANCISCO MORENO ARENAS; Sec. EUSEBIO DONOSO-CORTÉS Y DONOSO-CORTÉS; publ. *Vid*.
- The Syndicate is divided into two main sections, Social and Economic, both of which are subdivided into three main sections: wine and derivatives, cider, and beer. The wine section is further divided into Groups and Sub-Groups, including viticulture, wine-producing, sales, etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (National System of Spanish Railways): Plaza de los Sagrados Corazones 7, Madrid 16; Board of Dirs.: Chair. FRANCISCO LOZANO VICENTE; Deputy Chair. ALFREDO MORENO URIBE.

R.E.N.F.E. Officials: Man. SALVADOR SÁNCHEZ-TERÁN; Asst. Gen. Man. ANTONIO CARBONELL ROMERO; Gen. Sec. LUIS ORTIZ.

Track: 13,686 km. (broad gauge, 1.668 metres).

The direct Madrid-Burgos railway was inaugurated in July 1968. Its length is 282 km. Sixty-two thousand million pesetas will be spent on a comprehensive modernization plan for the railways, in two stages, 1964-67 and 1968-73. A variable-axle train that can adjust from the broader Spanish gauge to the narrower European one enables passengers to travel direct between Barcelona and Geneva, and Madrid and Paris; the service started in 1969.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS

The Government also controls 897 km. of narrow-gauge railways, which includes 758 km. of 1.00 m. gauge, 21 km. of 0.75 m. gauge, and 108 km. of 0.95 m. gauge, 10 km. of 1.44 m. gauge. Of this total 152 km. are electrified.

The organization is the:

Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha (F.E.V.E.): Nuevos Ministerios, Agustín de Bethencourt 4, Madrid; f. 1965; Pres. CAMILO MIRA MUÑOZ; Dir. EUGENIO DE LA SAL CRESPO.

The organization controls 13 lines.

Twenty-eight of the narrow-gauge railway companies have not been nationalized, the privately owned companies retaining their individuality.

ROADS

About 60 miles of motorway was built in 1968 and 1969, another 240 miles is to be built by 1973. Work has started on a motorway linking Seville and Cadiz and another linking Bilbao and Behovia is to be completed by 1974.

Total road length 133,719 km. (approx.).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Real Automóvil Club de España: Madrid, General Sanjurjo 10; f. 1903; 24,900 mems.

There are also provincial Automobile Clubs in Alicante, Seville, Palma (Majorca), Las Palmas, Barcelona, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Málaga, Murcia, Oviedo, Valladolid, Valencia, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Albacete.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional "Elcano" de la Marina Mercante: P.O.B. 659, Miguel Angel 9, Madrid; government owned organization operating 10 per cent of the country's gross tonnage (1967) 207,245; operates Mediterranean and Spanish coastal services; the fleet also includes cargo boats, oil-tankers and other specialised ships for service all over the world; Pres. M. MOREU FIGUEROA; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO PARGA RAPA; Publ. *Revista de Información* (monthly).

The remaining 90 per cent is owned by private companies.

MADRID

(Capital in pesetas, unless otherwise stated)

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Paseo del Prado 6, Apdo. 318; Pres. ANGEL DE LAS CUEVAS GONZÁLES; cap. 3,602.8m.; tanker services.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Chair. IGNACIO VILLALONGA VILLALBA; oil exploration, refining and petrochemicals; manufacturing and marketing; tankers for own service; cap. 2,764m. (Dec. 1968).

Compañía Naviera Bachi: Avda. del Generalísimo 1; Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Bilbao; f. 1901; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MA. PEÑA RICH; Spanish coastal services, Mediterranean, West African, North European, British and American services.

Compañía Naviera Española: San Agustín 2; owns approximately 20,000 gross tonnage; operates tramp services.

Compañía Trasmediterránea: Zurbano 73; f. 1917; cap. 1,132,973,500; Pres. MANUEL SOTO REDONDO; Dir.-Gen. EUSEBIO ZAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS YUSTE GRIJALBA; passenger and freight, Spanish ports, Balearic and Canary Is., Guinea, and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Transatlántica Española, S.A.: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 4; f. 1850; cap. 361,000,000; Dir.-Gen. JAVIER PINACHO BOLAÑO; operates four lines; North America, Central America and Mediterranean.

BARCELONA

Compañía Española de Navegación Marítima, S.A.: Paseo de Colón, 24-3°-1a; f. 1932; cap. 2,200,000; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA MENEZO PARDO, JOAQUÍN HEVIA FERNÁNDEZ.

Hijo de Ramón A. Ramos, S.A.: f. 1845; cap. 6,120,000; Mans. ROBERTO RAMOS DALMÉ, JOSÉ BENAGES JULIA, RICARDO RAMOS CENDOYA; tramp services and shipping agents.

Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.): Aragón 271; Pres. PEDRO PUJOL SANJUÁN.

BILBAO

Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.: Apdo. 116; coasting, Continental, overseas trade.

Compañía Anónima Marítima Unión: Ibáñez de Bilbao 2; f. 1899; cap. 15,255,000; Chair. JOSÉ V. LARTITEGUI; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp service to America, U.K., and Continent.

Compañía Marítima del Nervión: Bailen 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. HONORIO FRANCISCO ALDECOA BERSALUCE; fortnightly service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.

Compañía Naviera Vascongada: Plaza de los Alféreces Provisionales 2-10; f. 1899; cap. 87,000,000; Man. Dir. IGNACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services to Argentina, Brazil, U.S.A., Great Britain, Canary Is., Ceuta, and Spanish ports.

Compañía de Remolcadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs): Ibáñez de Bilbao 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR Y COSTE; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS DE MARURI; Bilbao river service.

Naviera Aznar, S.A.: Plaza de Alféreces Provisionales 13; f. 1906; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO DE AZNAR Y ZAVALA; Man. Dir. EDUARDO DE AZNAR Y COSTE; gross tonnage 112,930; passengers and freight to and from Liverpool, London, Canary Is., Vigo and Corunna.

Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.: Plaza Alféreces Provisionales 2-3; f. 1942; cap. 105m.; Man. Dir. EDUARDO IBARRONDO; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO ZUBIZARRETA BILBAO; tramp.

Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.: Espartero 35, 2°; Chair. L. H. IBARRA Y ORIOI; Gen. Man. F. AZQUETA; Gen. Sec. J. M. GÓMEZ; tanker, cargo and refrigerer; Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain.

CÁDIZ

Naviera Pinillos, S.A.: Plaza de España 3, Apto. 187; f. 1940; cap. 54,000,000; Man. Dir. ANTONIO L. GROSSO; services between Canary Is., Alicante, Barcelona, Valencia, Melilla, Ceuta, Cadiz; and from the Canary Is. to Casablanca, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Bilbao and Vigo-Villagarcía.

SEVILLE

Ybarra y Compañía: Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; cap. 200,000,000; Pres. J. M. DE YBARRA Y LASSO DE LA VEGA; passenger and cargo lines to South America, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal; coastal between alternate Spanish ports.

VALENCIA

Compañía Frutero-Valenciana de Navegación, "Cofruna", S.A.: Edificio Cofruna, Avda. de Francia 15; cargo services to U.K., Northern Europe and Mediterranean, Great Lakes—Canada.

CIVIL AVIATION

Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A. (IBERIA): Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Chair. JESÚS ROMEO GORRÍA; Gen. Man. LÁZARO ROS; Gen. Sec. JUAN B. VINIEGRA; fleet of 12 DC-8, 24 DC-9, 19 Caravelle, 7 F-27, 15 CV-440 and 5 DC-3; domestic services and services to North and West Africa, Europe, U.S.A., Central and South America; publs. *Iberia* (bi-monthly), *Iberia* (bi-weekly).

Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO): Calle Aduana 33, Madrid; f. 1948; fleet of 6 CV-440 and 2 Carvair; internal services and charter flights; Chair. FREDERICO NOREÑA ECHEVERRÍA.

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Spain.

SPAIN—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

TOURISM

MADRID

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Dir. Promotion of Tourism ANTONIO G. RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises LEÓN HERRERA; publ. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Puerto Rico, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Manila, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, San Agustín, Caracas, Miami.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Belgium: 18 rue la Montagne, Brussels.

France: 29 avenue George V, Paris 8e; 28 Cours Liebaud, Marseilles.

Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 5, Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, Hamburg 1; Herzog Wilhelmstr. 18-20, Munich; Schloss Str. 4, Bonn.

Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, Rome; Via del Don 5, Milan, Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague.

Portugal: Travessa da Alegria, Lisbon.

Sweden: Smålandgatan 11, Stockholm.

Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, Geneva; Claridenhof Claridenstr. 25, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes (General Direction of Fine Arts): Alcalá 34 and 36, Madrid-14; attached to the Ministry of Education; control and co-ordination

of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado Museum, the National Artistic Heritage, Archeological Excavations, and International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; Dir. FLORENTINO PÉREZ EMBID.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: LUIS CRISTIAN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro Español: Príncipe 25, Madrid-12; f. 1941; classical drama; Dir. MIGUEL NARROS; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid-14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional de Cámara y Ensayo: f. 1954; modern drama; Dir. MARIO PAZ; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Teatro Nacional, Ciudad de Barcelona: f. 1968; Dir. José María COPERENA.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid-14; financed by the Authors' Society.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Orchestra: Alcalá 34, Madrid-14; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of National Education.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid-16; f. 1964; Dir. BENJAMÍN ARBETETA; conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energía Nuclear (Atomic Energy Board): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. JOSÉ M. OTERO NAVASCUÉS; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANTONIO COLINO LÓPEZ; Dir. Physics and Reactors Prof. CARLOS SÁNCHEZ DEL RÍO; Dir. Materials and Production Prof. LUIS GUTIÉRREZ JODRA; Dir. Chemistry and Isotopes Prof. RICARDO F. CELLINI; Dir. Administration DIEGO GÁLVEZ ARMENGAUD; Dir. Geology and Mines JUAN MARTÍN DELGADO; General and Technical Secretary Prof. FRANCISCO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica Madrileña and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. A second larger power station at Santa María de la Gardoña, in the province of Burgos was completed in 1970. The third and largest power station is being built at Vandellós near Tarragona; it will come into operation in 1972 and will have a capacity of 500,000 kW., its 85-ton nuclear reactor will use natural uranium. Three more stations are to be

built between 1975 and 1980 at Lemoniz (Vizcaya), Almaraz (Cáceres) and in Catalonia. The estimated output will provide 53.9 per cent of total electricity requirements by 1983.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada; and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (GENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. José María de Oriol y Urquijo.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Medio 12, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. RICARDO RUBIO.

Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.: Velazquez 157, Madrid; Engineers ENRIQUE BOANZA and CARLOS LAFFITTE.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 2,106 teachers, 25,454 students.

Universidad de Bilbao: Bilbao; 225 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Comillas, Santander.

Universidad Deusto: Bilbao; 359 teachers, 5,314 students.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 670 teachers, 12,017 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Canary Islands; 21 professors, 911 students.

Universidad de Madrid: Madrid; 2,200 teachers, 33,178 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 162 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad de Navarra: Pamplona; 801 teachers, 5,933 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 300 teachers, 5,100 students.

Universidad Literaria de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 5,735 students.

Universidad Pontifica de Salamanca: Salamanca; 142 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Santiago: Santiago de Compostela; 420 teachers, 3,700 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 900 professors, 8,481 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 632 teachers, 11,370 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 374 teachers, 7,427 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 450 teachers, 7,600 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona: Barcelona; 295 teachers, 3,000 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: Madrid; 461 teachers, 3,272 students.

There are also eight technical universities.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. Average summer temperature in Stockholm is 17°C (62°F) and winter temperature -3°C (27°F). The language is Swedish, but there are Finnish and Lapp minorities in the north retaining their own language. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The flag is light blue with a yellow cross. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Though remaining strictly neutral Sweden has played a very active role in promoting international co-operation. In 1946 she joined the UN and has given considerable support, both financial and in manpower, to this body. In 1948 she instigated talks on forming a Scandinavian defence pact with Norway and Denmark but finally decided to stick to her neutrality. However talks continued with the aim of improving co-operation in other spheres and Sweden was one of the founder members of the Nordic Council in 1952. She had also been a founder member of the Council of Europe in 1949. King Gustav V died in 1950 and was succeeded by his son, Gustav VI Adolf.

During the war a coalition government had been formed but in 1945 this was dissolved and the Social Democrats returned to power still led by Per Albin Hansson, who had been Prime Minister since 1932. When he died in 1946 Tage Erlander became Prime Minister and held the post until his retirement in 1969. During the whole of this period the Social Democratic representation declined and in 1951 they formed a coalition with the Centre Party. This lasted until October 1957 since when a minority Social Democratic government has ruled, relying on the support of the Communists for all important issues.

Government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests with the Cabinet (*Regeringen*) which is responsible to Parliament (*Riksdag*). The Riksdag consists of one chamber elected by proportional representation and has 350 members who are elected for three years by universal suffrage. The unicameral Riksdag was introduced, according to constitutional reforms, in January 1971. The country is divided into 24 counties and Stockholm.

Defence

Sweden maintains total armed forces of 23,000 regulars and 50,300 conscripts and has a total mobilization strength of 750,000. The Army consists of 12,000 regulars, 36,500 conscripts and 100,000 reserves. The Navy has 4,700 regulars and 7,400 conscripts and in the Air Force there are 5,800 regulars and 6,400 conscripts. In addition there are voluntary defence organizations with a total strength of 325,000 men. National service lasts from nine to fifteen months in the Navy and Army and from nine to fourteen

months in the Air Force. The 1971-72 budget for defence was 6,165 million kronor. A permanent force of 1,600 men at the disposal of the UN was created in 1964.

Economic Affairs

About 6 per cent of the population are employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is concentrated in the southern region, the chief crops being oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairy produce accounts for 50 per cent of farming output. Half the country is covered by forests, providing timber, pitch, fuel and tar, and supplies for the paper and rayon industries. Sweden is rich in mineral resources. There are large deposits of iron ore, also lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese and low-grade uranium ore. Swedish high grade iron ore is the basis of domestic heavy industry, and more important, provides a continuing supply to the industrial market in Western Europe. About 83 per cent of the iron ore output is exported, accounting for some 4 per cent of world production. The major ore fields are at Kiruna and Malmberget, north of the Arctic Circle. Forty-one per cent of the working population are employed in industry, of which the largest branches are metalworking and engineering. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Swedish furniture, porcelain and glass have an international reputation.

Peaceful labour and foreign relations and the political stability have helped Sweden to become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. However, imports and prices rose rapidly in 1970 and 1971 while the Gross National Product grew by only 0.3 per cent in 1971. The Government imposed a price freeze and curbed its spending in an effort to combat inflation.

The EEC and EFTA each account for more than one third of Sweden's trade. Though a founder member of EFTA, she has for a long while advocated discussions to reduce trade barriers between the two groups, since joining the EEC would compromise her neutrality.

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 11,512 km. of nationalized railways, over 60 per cent are electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Road extend for 173,963 km. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road. The ocean-going fleet totals 4,753,000 gross tons. The Swedish Airlines own a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income. In late 1969 the

SWEDEN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

State took over the pharmaceutical industry as part of the socialization of the Health Scheme. A centralized computer system is being introduced, initially in Stockholm but eventually to cover the whole country, whereby complete medical records of all citizens are immediately available to doctors. Sweden is preparing a large hospital-building plan, and can already boast probably the highest ratio of hospital beds to population in the world at 80 beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

Education

Basic education, which is compulsory, extends for nine years, starting at the age of 7, and is received at a State Comprehensive School (*Grundskolan*). At the end of this period, the pupil may receive a further two years at a Continuation School (*Fackskola*), or enter a High School (*Gymnasium*) of which there are three types; general, technical, and commercial. *Gymnasium* education lasts for three or four years, and is a necessary prerequisite for entrance to one of the five state universities or three technical universities. On reaching their fourth grade at the Comprehensive School, all children in Sweden, without exception, receive instruction in a foreign language, normally English.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Sweden: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia,

Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, gymnastics, skiing, ice-hockey, athletics and tennis. Swimming, sailing, golfing, hunting, table-tennis, orienteering, bandy and 'varpa' also have a considerable following.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), May 1 (May Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 24 (Midsummer), November 4 (All Saints' Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Swedish Krona of 100 öre.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor.

Coins: 1, 2, 5 kronor; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 öre.

Exchange rate: 12.50 kr. = £1 sterling

4.81 kr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (including land and water)	POPULATION	
	Jan. 1971	Density
449,750 sq. km.	8,091,782	20 (per sq. km.)

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Stockholm (capital)	740,486	Jönköping	107,768
Göteborg	451,806	Linköping	104,642
Malmö	265,505	Helsingborg	100,559
Uppsala	127,448	Eskilstuna	94,076
Västerås	116,648	Gävle	84,625
Norrköping	115,786	Södertälje	75,980
Örebro	115,695	Borås	74,545

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

		BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967	.	15.4	7.4	10.1
1968	.	14.3	6.6	10.4
1969	.	13.5	6.1	10.5
1970	.	13.7	5.4	10.0

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
35,978	64,503	77,326	23,162	20,360	28,653

EMPLOYMENT

November, 1965

('000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	408
Mining and Quarrying	20
Manufacturing	1,102
Commerce	534
Construction	330
Transport and Communications	247
Services, etc.	762
Unspecified	13

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, 1966

('000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FORESTS
	Total	Cereals		
41,126	3,083	1,466	448	22,794

CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 hectares)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat*	254	248	265	265	44.5	43.3	34.5	36.3	1,130	1,074	917	962
Rye†	61	67	70	78	32.4	31.0	25.9	28.9	195	209	182	225
Barley	530	557	593	610	29.5	31.9	26.7	31.2	1,564	1,776	1,575	1,904
Oats	454	484	479	509	30.7	32.7	23.7	33.1	1,396	1,584	1,129	1,686
Mixed												
Grains.	95	88	77	76	27.4	29.6	22.8	27.6	259	262	177	209
Potatoes.	55	56	53	53	256.2	265.8	178.2	279.9	1,398	1,486	931	1,490
Oleiferous Plants.	98	111	107	96	25.8	24.1	19.7	20.2	252	269	211	194

* Spring and winter wheat.

† Winter rye.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Horses	93	78	69	n.a.	61
Cattle	2,211	2,083	2,062	2,043	1,926
Sheep	238	267	327	342	335
Pigs	1,898	2,016	2,086	2,065	2,074
Fowls	8,049	8,106	8,553	8,452	7,836

FORESTRY

ESTIMATED CUTTING

	1967	1968	1969*
Sawlogs . . . (million cubic metres)	19.0	20.9	20.6
Pulpwood . . . (" " ")	31.3	25.1	28.1
Fuelwood . . . (" " ")	3.6	3.6	3.4
Other Wood . . (" " ")	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Preliminary figures.

FISHING

YEAR	QUANTITY ('000 tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1965 . . .	185	368	122	270
1966 . . .	169	318	116	248
1967 . . .	171	340	99	229
1968 . . .	163	317	95	218
1969 . . .	124	268	87	205
1970* . . .	89	276	76	206

* Preliminary figures.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal	40.1	11.4	19.8	21.7	n.a.
Gold Ore	19.5	12.7	7.5	—	n.a.
Iron Ore	27,987.3	28,336.9	32,419.5	33,185.0	31,518.0
Pyrites	433.6	482.5	474.4	495.2	575.2
Silver and Lead Ore	96.8	100.8	100.4	107.8	108.2
Zinc Ore	154.9	147.1	140.4	160.7	167.5

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1968	1969	1970†
Pig and Sponge Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,633	2,675	2,795
Steel Ingots (" " ")	5,095	5,322	5,498
Finished Steel (" " ")	3,600	3,845	3,945
Aluminium (" " ")	55.8	66.8	66.2
Copper (refined) (" " ")	46.6	52.3	51.6
Lead (refined) (" " ")	42.0	42.1	40.6
Wool Yarn (" " ")	7.8	7.4	5.7
Wool Fabrics (" " ")	4.0	3.6	2.5
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	14.0	13.4	11.7
Cotton Fabrics (" " ")	15.5	15.0	13.8
Rayon Wool (" " ")	30.8	29.9	29.9
Wood Pulp* (" " ")	5,460	5,855	6,259
Newsprint (" " ")	809	934	1,030
Paper and Board (" " ")	2,826	3,179	3,329
Cement (" " ")	3,912	3,958	3,994
Bricks (million)	290	267	244

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

† Preliminary data.

FINANCE

1 krona = 100 öre

12.50 kronor = £1 sterling; 4.81 kronor = U.S. \$1.

100 kronor = £8.00 sterling = U.S. \$20.79.

BUDGET

VOTED ESTIMATES 1971-72

(million kronor)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes on Income and Property, etc.	20,197	Royal Household	8
Motorear Duties	3,343	Justice	1,864
Special Employer's Fee	1,905	Foreign Affairs	1,182
Customs Duties	1,060	Defence	6,300
Purchase Taxes	12,585	Social Welfare and Health	14,922
Excise on Spirits and Tobacco	4,661	Communications	2,719
Energy Consumption Tax	1,116	Finance	2,595
Other Excise Duties	1,251	Religion and Education	7,783
Civil Service Fees	1,056	Agriculture	956
Miscellaneous	646	Commerce	180
Receipts from State Capital Funds	2,749	Interior	2,617
		Pensions	781
		Industry	286
		Other Current Expenditure	88
		National Debt (interest, etc.)	1,970
		Other Capital Expenditure	1,141
TOTAL	50,569	TOTAL	45,392

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(at current prices—million kronor)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOME (incl. consumption of fixed capital)*	116,128	123,154	134,184	149,768
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	6,711	6,057	5,908	6,493
Manufacturing	34,570	35,132	38,415	43,565
Wholesale and retail trade	12,326	13,533	14,656	17,114
Public administration and defence	5,627	6,156	6,689	7,178
Other revenue (incl. statistical discrepancies)	56,894	62,276	68,516	75,418
Income from abroad (net)	30	— 78	—143	—212
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	116,158	123,076	134,041	149,556
Indirect taxes less subsidies	14,714	16,513	17,657	18,888
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	130,872	139,589	151,698	168,444
Imports of goods and services less exports, current transfers and borrowing	137	136	10	624
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	131,009	139,725	151,708	169,068
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	74,803	79,303	85,383	92,346
Government consumption expenditure	25,800	28,758	31,620	35,754
Gross fixed capital formation	30,472	31,219	33,301	36,635

*Data for 1967 calculated according to ISIC 1958 and data for 1968–1970 according to ISIC 1968.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(1949=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food	250	252	261	283
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	241	253	254	272
Housing	225	232	253	278
Fuel and Light	153	161	154	164
Clothing and Footwear	157	157	157	161
Furniture and Household Utensils	166	167	166	171
Miscellaneous	210	214	222	235
ALL ITEMS	211	215	221	236

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

There were 11,319 million kronor in circulation at the end of 1970.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	5,663	5,833	- 170	6,748	6,941	- 193
Non-monetary gold	—	2	- 2	—	1	- 1
Freight and transport	891	470	421	1,028	583	445
Travel	127	365	- 238	144	482	- 338
Investment income	99	93	6	126	131	- 5
Government transactions	16	14	2	16	15	1
Other services	297	368	- 71	346	415	- 69
Total	7,093	7,145	- 52	8,408	8,568	- 160
Transfer Payments	10	153	- 143	17	168	- 151
CURRENT BALANCE	7,103	7,298	- 195	8,425	8,736	- 311
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	224	306	- 82	196	283	- 87
Other private long-term	395	300	95	548	272	276
Other private short-term	16	30	- 14	144	71	73
Central government	30	76	- 46	5	48	- 43
Total	665	712	- 47	893	674	219
Monetary Sector:						
Commercial banks assets	14	—	14	—	132	- 132
Commercial banks liabilities	171	—	171	54	—	54
Central institutions assets	119	—	119	—	65	- 65
Central institutions liabilities	21	—	21	24	—	24
Total	325	—	325	78	197	- 119
CAPITAL BALANCE	990	712	278	971	871	100
Net Errors and Omissions	—	83	- 83	173	—	173
Allocation of SDRs	—	—	—	38	—	38

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(million kronor)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73*
General contributions to international organizations	205	263	283	396	476
Bilateral development assistance	285	350	490	572	715
of which: Grants	180	210	275	326	400
Credits	105	140	215	246	315
Administration, training, recruiting and information	14	21	27	31	39
TOTAL	504	634	800	999	1,230

* Estimated expenditure.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million kronor)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Total Imports	26,516	30,571	36,251	26,370
Total Export	25,553	29,459	35,150	27,869

* Jan.-Sept.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million kronor)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971*	1969	1970	1971*
Food and Live Animals	2,729	3,242	2,275	726	691	705
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	150	172	121	241	232	304
Fruits and Vegetables	909	1,008	713	43	57	42
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices	612	792	509	21	31	25
Animal Feeding Stuffs	256	303	210	4	4	8
Beverages and Tobacco	356	417	297	13	27	36
Raw Materials, except Fuels	1,768	1,934	1,223	6,124	6,883	5,059
Hides, Skins, Furs	114	96	67	170	142	110
Crude and Synthetic Rubber	183	176	124	16	17	12
Wood, Lumber, Cork	146	160	124	1,856	2,082	1,666
Pulp and Waste Paper	13	28	22	2,453	2,965	1,986
Textile Fibres	178	157	102	81	86	72
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	266	300	203	63	69	54
Ores and Metal Scrap	553	678	324	1,406	1,449	1,111
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	3,210	3,855	3,313	297	330	254
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	256	368	295	13	22	6
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	2,824	3,248	2,940	246	254	173
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	124	200	169	64	82	75
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives	2,712	3,081	2,289	1,213	1,452	1,111
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	6,979	8,531	5,807	8,423	9,711	7,285
Paper and Paperboard	312	364	280	2,706	3,094	2,352
Textile Yarn and Fabrics	1,696	1,772	1,281	465	529	429
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	525	599	454	241	267	230
Iron and Steel	1,673	2,281	1,472	2,620	3,133	2,174
Non-Ferrous Metals	1,346	1,755	994	837	854	586
Metal Manufactures	757	992	755	966	1,180	986
Machinery and Transport Equipment	8,925	10,730	7,959	10,946	13,973	11,660
Machinery	6,323	7,839	5,980	6,938	8,757	7,189
Transport Equipment	2,602	2,891	1,979	4,008	5,216	4,471
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,711	4,193	2,983	1,549	1,889	1,532
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	57	69	55	105	112	152

* Jan.-Sept.

COUNTRIES

(million kronor)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Belgium and Luxembourg	752	976	1,229	845	782	975	1,103	884
Denmark	1,908	2,339	2,808	2,104	2,420	2,937	3,442	2,789
Finland	887	1,403	1,864	1,319	1,200	1,617	2,208	1,725
France	1,193	1,310	1,502	1,036	1,189	1,523	1,766	1,441
German Federal Republic	4,959	5,808	6,856	4,938	2,960	3,460	4,142	3,200
Italy	961	1,003	1,076	751	800	924	1,102	824
Netherlands	1,215	1,318	1,626	1,063	1,176	1,312	1,581	1,232
Norway	1,544	1,795	2,108	1,609	2,661	2,920	3,808	2,636
Switzerland	687	787	903	692	610	802	1,015	807
U.S.S.R.	553	676	805	594	423	575	679	344
United Kingdom	3,595	4,219	5,000	3,771	3,784	3,839	4,403	3,863
U.S.A.	2,453	2,623	3,155	2,244	1,973	1,847	2,096	1,926
Argentina	89	76	72	56	125	155	178	118
Brazil	311	331	422	255	277	285	254	251
Colombia	140	131	142	92	41	68	64	57
Other Countries	5,271	5,776	6,683	5,001	5,132	6,211	7,309	5,772
TOTAL	26,516	30,571	36,251	26,370	25,553	29,459	35,150	27,869

* Jan.-Sept.

SWEDEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres*	5,022	4,384	4,106	4,141	4,070
Ton-kilometres . . .	13,015	12,573	13,637	14,852	16,158

* Excluding ferry boat traffic.

ROADS
('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	1,889	1,976	2,071	2,194	2,288
Commercial Vehicles . .	144	150	151	156	159

SHIPPING

BETWEEN SWEDISH AND FOREIGN PORTS

	1968	1969	1970
Tonnage Loaded ('000 tons)	27,286	32,092	32,230
Tonnage Unloaded (" ")	41,803	45,918	50,974
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tons)	19,734	21,105	23,635
Vessels Cleared (" " " ")	12,578	14,516	14,489

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown	45,910	49,048	51,903
Passenger-kilometres . . .	2,027,456	2,183,567	2,448,899
Cargo Ton-kilometres . . .	76,427	96,208	97,559
Mail Ton-kilometres . . .	12,900	12,787	13,353

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970
Telephones ('000)	3,935	4,111	4,307
Radio Licences	564,000	413,000	333,338
Television-Radio Licences .	2,363,000	2,420,403	2,512,734*
Book Titles	7,482	7,404	7,709
Newspapers	148	148	149
Circulation ('000)	4,329	4,419	4,548

* Of which 114,704 included extra fees for colour television.

EDUCATION
(1970-71)

	STUDENTS
Primary	638,000
Secondary	423,000
Vocational Secondary . . .	141,000
Teacher-Training	16,000
Higher	123,000

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, Fack, Stockholm 27, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Sweden dates from 1809. Sweden is an hereditary monarchy; the Government, however, operates on a democratic and parliamentary basis. There are four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Riksdag Act, the Freedom of the Press Act.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

Following the report of a commission appointed in 1966, and much parliamentary discussion, extensive constitutional reforms were agreed upon by the Riksdag and came into effect in January 1971. These reforms affect the Instrument of Government and the Riksdag Act inasmuch as they introduce (a) the transition from a bicameral to a unicameral Riksdag, (b) the co-ordination of Riksdag (General) Elections and Local Government Elections to fall on the same day, (c) the reduction of the term of office of both local government assemblies and the Riksdag to three years, (d) the implementation of a new electoral system, and (e) the incorporation into the Constitution of a system of parliamentary government which has long been practised, but hitherto remained constitutionally undefined.

THE RIKSDAG

The old system of an upper and lower chamber has now been replaced by a single chamber Riksdag of 350 members which is re-elected every three years. Due to the increased size of the Riksdag it has been considered expedient that the right to previously unlimited speaking time may now, in certain cases, be restricted. In this respect the Riksdag will generally rely on the voluntary co-operation of the members, but under special circumstances, the assembly, at the suggestion of the Speaker, can decide that no speech exceed a certain length of time. Such a ruling, however, may only apply to the particular session in question. The 1971 revisions with regard to the Riksdag are expected to be replaced by a new comprehensive Riksdag Act in the early 1970s.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with old tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the "Utrikesnämnden" (Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs), and Special Committees, there are ten Standing Committees to deal with Foreign Affairs (Utrikesutskottet, 17 members), the Constitution (Konstitutionsutskottet, 27 members), Supply (Statsutskottet, 45 members), Ways and Means (Bevillningsutskottet, 27 members), Banking (Bankoutskottet, 17 members), Legislation (Lagutskottet, 17 members), Agriculture (Jordbruksutskottet, 17 members), Laws (17 members), and Miscellaneous Affairs (17 members).

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental law and of laws regulating local government. The Supply Committee, which deals with the majority of financial questions, has, through this function, become the most important and most influential of the Committees.

The Committees play an important part in the Swedish Riksdag. If the Riksdag comes to a different decision on any subject which has to be dealt with by an ordinary Committee, this body must, if possible, put forward proposals for a compromise.

THE GOVERNMENT

The revised Constitution now clearly defines the relationship between King and Cabinet in accordance with the principles of parliamentary government. This does not imply a change, but merely a recognition of established practice. All provisions in the Instrument of Government which imply that the members of the Cabinet are advisers to the King have been repealed or amended. It is prescribed that the King shall appoint a Prime Minister, and that he shall appoint other ministers at the suggestion of the Prime Minister. The procedure governing the selection of the Prime Minister has not yet been defined in the Constitution. Previously no articles existed in the Constitution which allowed the Riksdag to force the resignation of a Prime Minister or Cabinet. Now the Prime Minister can be dismissed at his own request or in the event of a vote of no confidence in the Riksdag. The resignation of other ministers may be effected at the request of the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister should resign or die, all of the ministers in his Cabinet must resign. A Cabinet which is due to resign, however, shall remain in power until a new Prime Minister has been appointed. The power to order new elections has now been transferred from the King to the Prime Minister, in that the King must now issue a decree for new elections at the request of the Prime Minister. The Riksdag may continue its business, or be summoned to convene, even after a decision has been made to hold new elections. A Riksdag session may, however, be terminated by a special decision of the Prime Minister. Existing terms of office do not expire until the new terms of office have begun. A demand for a vote of confidence in the Government will only be considered if it is supported by 10 per cent of the members of the Riksdag. A claim of no confidence may be directed against the Prime Minister or any individual minister. If a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister is passed by an absolute majority in the Riksdag, the Prime Minister and his entire Cabinet must resign. A majority vote of no confidence in an individual minister suffices to secure his resignation. In both these cases the Prime Minister has the right, within seven days, to decide upon new Riksdag elections.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In Sweden, local government, following a now traditional evolution of de-centralization, is exceedingly important, and it is estimated that municipalities are responsible for about 40 per cent of public administration. However, interaction between local and national government is of fundamental importance to the development and management of the country. For these reasons local government elections have a strong element of national politics, and the turnout in both local and general elections is equally high. In order that local and national government terms of office should coincide, the Constitution now calls for local and general elections to fall upon the same day. In both cases the term of office for the elected candidate is three years. Proportional representation was introduced in Sweden between the years 1906 and 1909, universal and equal suffrage by 1921. The voting age has now been lowered to 20. A new system has been devised for determining the 350 seats in the Riksdag. The seats are divided into two groups. The first group of 310 "constituency seats" is distributed among the constituencies according to the number of eligible voters, and within each constituency among the parties. The remaining 40 seats are distributed as "compensatory seats". It is first considered how many seats each party would have obtained if the whole country had been treated as a single constituency and if the distribution of seats had taken place according

SWEDEN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

to a modified Lague method. From this figure is subtracted the number of "constituency seats" received, the result being the number of "compensatory seats" to be allocated to each party. These seats are filled by candidates nominated in the constituencies. There are two checks to the emergence of small parties. The first is the division of all votes cast for each party by 1.4 prior to the Lague calculation, and the second is that only parties which have received

at least 4 per cent of the total votes cast are entitled to a seat. However, any party which receives 12 per cent or more of the votes in any constituency will be allowed to compete for a permanent seat in that constituency. Of the 28 constituencies, 23 do not have more than 9 seats each. As it is difficult to achieve a proportional distribution in such small constituencies, the small parties are at present under-represented.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

KING GUSTAV VI ADOLF. (succeeded to the throne October 29th, 1950)

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

(Social Democratic Labour Party, formed in October, 1970)

Prime Minister: OLOF PALME.

Minister of Justice: LENNART GEIJER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: KRISTER WICKMAN.

Minister of Defence: SVEN ANDERSSON.

Minister of Social Affairs: SVEN ASPLING.

Minister of Home Affairs: ERIC HOLMQUIST.

Minister of Communications: BENGT NORLING.

Minister of Finance: GUNNAR STRÄNG.

Minister of Agriculture: INGEMUND BENGTTSSON.

Minister of Commerce: KJELL-OLOF FELDT.

Minister of Civil Service: SVANTE LUNDKVIST.

Minister of Education: INGVAR CARLSSON.

Minister of Industry: RUNE JOHANSSON.

Ministers without Portfolio: SVEN-ERIC NILSSON, BERTIL LÖFBERG, CARL LIDBOM, MRS. ALVA MYRDAL, MRS. CAMILLA ODHNÖFF, SVEN MOBERG.

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander: Gen. STIG SYNNERGREN.

Army: Lt.-Gen. CARL ERIC ALMGREN.

Navy: Vice-Adm. BENGT LUNDVALL.

Air Force: Lt.-Gen. STIG NORÉN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Ückesdorf, German Federal Republic (E).

Algeria: 3 Danderydgatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DJAMAL OURABAH (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO QUINTANA.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg (E); *Ambassador:* R. A. PEACHEY (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

Austria: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL HERBERT SCHÖBER.

Belgium: 13A Villagatan (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS A. M. F. COUVREUR.

Botswana: London, S.W.1, England (E).

Brazil: 8 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ALUIZIO NAPOLEÃO.

Bulgaria: 19 Engelbrektsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LALIOU GANTCHEV (also accred. to Iceland and Norway).

Burundi: Wachtberg/Niederbachem bei Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cameroon: London, W.11, England (E).

Canada: 24 Kungsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* B. MARGARET MEAGHER.

Ceylon: 39 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* REX C. S. KOELMEYER.

Chile: 45 Artillerigatan (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ENRIQUE DÉLANO (also accred. to Finland).

China, People's Republic: 4 Bragevägen (E); *Ambassador:* WANG TUNG.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS VILLAR BORDA (also accred. to Finland).

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cuba: 40 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS.

Cyprus: London, W.1., England.

Czechoslovakia: 10 Tysta gatan (E); *Ambassador:* PAREL DŽUNDA.

Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

SWEDEN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfsborg (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK SCHRAM-NIELSEN.

Ecuador: Sveavägen 13-15, (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ORTIZ-TERÁN.

Egypt: 35 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED IBRAHIM KAMEL.

El Salvador: London, W.1., England (E).

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* LIJ IMRU ZELLEKE (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Finland: 13 V. Trädgårdsgatan, Box 7096 (E); *Ambassador:* LEO TUOMINEN.

France: 28 Narvavägen (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE FRANCFORT.

Gabon: Banérgatan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIBERT MARTHELÉMY BONGO.

Gambia: London, England (E).

Federal Republic of Germany: 9 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. M. OBERMAYER.

Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Greece: 11 Ulrikagatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN D. RETALIS (also accredited to Finland).

Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA NAGY (also accredited to Iceland).

Iceland: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* HARALDUR KRÖYER (also accredited to Austria and Finland).

India: 15 V. Trädgårdsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* P. R. S. MANI.

Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* KATIK SOEROSO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Iran: 57 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR MARZBAN (also accredited to Finland and Iceland).

Iraq: 35 Kommendörsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL WAHAB BABAJAN (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Ireland: 97 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* TADHG SEOSAMH ÓHODHRÁIN (also accredited to Finland and Norway).

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAX M. VARON.

Italy: Oakhill, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI VALDETTARO DELLA ROCCHETTA.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen K, Denmark (E).

Japan: 5B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* SEIZO HINATA (also accredited to Iceland).

Jordan: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Kenya: 6 Kungsholmstorg (E); *Ambassador:* J. MULIRO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Korea, Republic of: 80 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* HEE BAHNG (also accredited to Denmark, Iceland and Norway).

Kuwait: London, W.1, England (E).

Laos: London, W.8, England (E).

Lebanon: Kommendörsgatan 35 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOURNIR GHANDOUR.

Lesotho: London, England (E).

Liberia: Strandvägen 7B; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARTFORTH GRAHAM (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Libya: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Madagascar: Paris, France (E).

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mali: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Mexico: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO CALDERÓN-MARTINEZ.

Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Nepal: London, England (E).

Netherlands: 9 Peter Myndes Backe (E); *Ambassador:* Baron DE HAERSOLTE.

Niger: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: 7B Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* C. C. CHUKWURA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Norway: 113 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK A. BROCH.

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOOD SHAFGAT (also accredited to Finland and Norway).

Panama: London, England (E).

Peru: 6 Stureplan (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR BARRÓS-CONTI (also accredited to Norway).

Philippines: London, W.8, England (E).

Poland: 35 Karlavägen (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW BEJN.

Portugal: 10 Banérgatan (E); *Ambassador:* RUY EDUARDO BARBOSA DE MEDINA (also accredited to Finland).

Romania: 36 Östermalmsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD MEZINCESCU (also accredited to Norway).

Saudi Arabia: Hazeliussbacken 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh NASSER ALMANQUOR (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Senegal: Paris 16c, France.

South Africa: 16 Eriksbergsgatan (L); *Minister:* ROBERT HARROWER COATON.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården (E); *Ambassador:* Prince ALFONSO DE BORBÓN.

Sudan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Switzerland: Skeppsbron 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RENÉ FAESSLER.

Tanzania: 40 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Chief MICHAEL LUKUNBUZYA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Thailand: 36 Sandhamnsgatan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* UTHAI THONGPHAKDI.

Tunisia: 73c Drottninggatan (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MAAMOURI (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Turkey: 84A Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET H. KENT.

U.S.S.R.: 31 Gjörwellsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL JAKOVLEV.

United Kingdom: 8 Skarpögatan (E); *Ambassador:* Sir GUY MILLARD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEROME HOLLAND.

Uruguay: 51 Döbelnsgatan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MATEO J. MAGARIÑOS DE MELLO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Venezuela: Engelbrektsgatan 35B (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTMARO SILVA (also accredited to Finland).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: Stockholmsvägen 41, Stocksund (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUU NGO.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Strandvägen 7B (E); *Ambassador:* RISTO DŽUNOV.

Zaire: 12 Norr Mälarstrand (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT OSCAR BOLELA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

PARLIAMENT

(General Election in September 1970)

Speaker: HENRY ALLARD.

PARTY	VOTES	% OF VOTES	SEATS
Social Democratic Labour Party . . .	2,256,369	45.3	163
Centre Party . . .	991,208	19.9	71
Liberal Party . . .	806,667	16.2	58
Conservative Party . . .	573,812	11.5	41
Communist Party . . .	236,659	4.8	17

Parliament is re-elected every third year.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (*Social Democratic Labour Party*): 10560 Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 'eighties. The party has 890,000 members and 163 out of the 350 members in the Riksdag (1972). Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. OLAF PALME; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON. Publs. *Tiden Aktuell*.

Folkpartiet (*The Liberal Party*): Ad. Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm. The Liberal Party as a country-wide organization was constituted in 1902. Chair. GUNNAR HELEN; Sec.-Gen. CARL THAM.

Centerpartiet (*The Centre Party*): Bergsgatan 7B, Stockholm. Constituted in 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties formed in 1913 and 1915 respectively. Its aim is a social and progressive development in the nation. Chair. THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN; Sec. GUSTAF JONNERGÅRD.

Moderata Samlingspartiet (*Conservative Party*): Stockholm, Nygatan 13. The Party was constituted in 1904, but derives its origin from conservative tendencies during

the latter part of the 19th century. The chief points in its programme are social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines and a liberal market-oriented economy. Chair. GÖSTA BOHMAN.

Vaensterpartiet Koministerna (*The Left Party—Communists*): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm. The party was formed in 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden, affiliated to the Communist International 1919. At the Congress in March 1921 it was renamed the Communist Party; in 1967 the party was renamed The Left Party (Communists). The policy of the Communist Party is based on the principles of Marxism; Chair. CARL-HENRIK HERMANSSON.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (*Christian Democratic Union*): Rörstrandsg. 17, Box 21044, 10031 Stockholm 21. Formed in 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. The party has about 14,000 members and 88,000 voters. Chair. BIRGER EKSTEDT. Publs. *Samhällsgemenskap* (monthly), *KDS—Information* (four times a year).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence.

There are state officers who exercise control over the judiciary as well as the administrative authorities. The Justitiekansler (*Chancellor of Justice*) and the three Justitieombudsmen supervise the courts and the general administration including the armed forces. The Justitiekansler performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The Justitieombudsmen are appointed by and act on behalf of Parliament.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Tingsrätt (*District Court*): The Court of First Instance in both civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases the court is composed of a presiding professional judge and five lay judges; in petty cases the court consists of the professional judge only. In civil cases the court is ordinarily composed

of three professional judges; however, preparatory sessions are conducted by one professional judge. In family-law cases, e.g. divorce cases and cases concerning the guardianship or the custody of a child, the court is, however, composed of a professional judge and five lay judges. The lay judges are elected for a period of six years. They act as members of the bench and should consequently be distinguished from the jurors of other countries. There are 104 District Courts.

APPELLATE COURTS

Hovrätt (*Court of Appeal*): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has four or five members. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.
Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅQVIST.

SWEDEN—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. B. KJELLIN.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. G. LAGERGREN.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. Å. VON SCHULTZ.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. K. SIDENBLADH.

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (*Supreme Court of Sweden*): in Stockholm, consisting of 25 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is duly constituted with five members. Certain cases are decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is to consider a case or not. The judgments of the Supreme Court are given in the King's name.

Supreme Court Justices are: S. E. ROMANUS (Pres. of the Court), H. E. J. SJÖWALL, S. Å. EDLING, N. E. HEDFELDT, H. M. DIGMAN, T. NORDSTRÖM, G. O. E. PETRÉN, K. O. RIBEN, A. O. R. BRUNNBERG, B. ALEXANDERSON, E. G. F. CONRADI, N. JOACHIMSSON, P. G. BERGSTEN, B. BERNHARD, K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, S. C. E. T. HESSER, C. V. HOLMBERG, K. E. WALBERG, L. S. FREDLUND, I. GÄRDE WIDEMAR, O. A. HÖGLUND, S. A. T. BRUNDIN, H. N. I. ULVESON, N. O. G. MANNERFELT, L. T. WELANSON.

Nedre Justitierevisionen (*Lower Court of Chancery*): A special Government office, which prepares the cases to be dealt with by the Supreme Court.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts exist for certain categories of cases, e.g. *fastighetsdomstolar* (real estate courts) for cases concerning real estate.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Cases dealing with administration are, as a rule, dealt with by the administrative authorities.

Regeringsrätten (*Supreme Administrative Court in Sweden*): in Stockholm, consisting of 22 members. Is the Court of Highest Instance in administrative cases. The composition of the court is governed by rules very similar to those that apply to the Supreme Court (*see above*). N. E. M. LORICH, S. E. JÄRNERUP, O. H. KLACKENBERG, B. A. NEVRELL, K. HOLMGREN, A. O. R. HEGRELIUS, S. P. A. WILKENS, C. V. ÅBJÖRNSSON, H.-F. RINGDÉN, B. L. K. HJERN, S. S. WALBERG, A. B. Å. MARTENIUS, A. H. V. KÖRLOF, G. F. O. CARL, K. H. B. WIESLANDER, Å. B. PAULSSON, L. B. SIMONSSON, S. V. LUNDELL, P. I. LIDBECK, S. F. NORDLUND, B. O. HAMDAHL, E. A. P. REUTERSWÄRD.

THE OMBUDSMEN

For many years, Sweden's "Chancellor of Justice" officially protected the citizen from undue interference, negligence or errors caused by government officials. Furthermore, the ordinance of 1766 proclaimed that all documents from which government officials make their decisions were to be made public. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, the Chancellor of Justice was considered not sufficiently independent of the government, and in 1809 the post of "Justitieombudsman" was created to supervise the manner in which judges, government officials and other civil servants observe the laws, and to prosecute those who act illegally, misuse their position or neglect their duties. The Ombudsman is allowed access to all documents and information and has the power to prosecute, although the latter is seldom practised as a public admonition usually suffices. Unlike Norway or Denmark, government ministers in Sweden are not subject to supervision by the Ombudsmen. In 1941 the term of office was extended from one to four years. There are at present three Ombudsmen. In 1970 2,970 cases were investigated by the Ombudsmen. Out of these cases 2,618 were complaints and 352 were initiated by the Ombudsmen themselves. The decisions were as follows: 1 prosecution, 2 disciplinary proceedings, 652 public admonitions, 1,433 cases no criticism after investigation, 787 cases dismissed without investigation; 89 cases were referred to other agencies or state organs and 6 cases resulted in proposals to the Government.

Ombudsmen: ALFRED BEXELIUS, ULF LUNDVIK, GUNNAR THYRESSON.

RELIGION

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,563 parishes which are united into 1,140 rectors' districts (pastorates), and 179 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 3,011 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publ. *Vår Kyrka*, *Svensk Kyrkotidning*, *Svensk Pastorallidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: P. L. R. JOSEFSON, P.O.B. 640, 751 27 Uppsala 1.

Catholic Church: 55,000 members; Head of the Diocese; Bishop JOHN E. TAYLOR, O.M.I.; Fack, S-102 40 Stockholm 5; publ. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning*, *Credo*, *Katolsk Informations tjänst*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*Methodist Church*): f. 1868; about 9,000 members; Bishop OLE E. BØRGEN; Pres. of Conference Board MA. CARL AXEL HOLM; Sec. Pastor ERIK NILSSON, Sibyllegatan 18, III Stockholm Ö; publ. *Svenska Sändebudet*, *Söndagsskolklokan* (weekly), *Rätt Kurs* (every two months), *Metod* (every two months).

Evangelical National Missionary Society: Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm Va; f. 1856; about 30,000 members; Chair, K. MOSSBERG; Mission Director TORSTEN WILBERG; publ. *E.F.S. Budbäraren*.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (*The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden*): Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1878; about 86,000 members; Chair, GUNNAR HJERNE; Vice-Chair, JOHN RONNÄS; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA NICKLASSON; publ. *Svensk Veckotidning*.

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, S-113 27 Stockholm; 488 churches, about 28,000 members; Pres. E. ODESTAD; Dir. of Missions Dr. ERIK RUDÉN; Mission Secs, Rev. S. ÖHM, Rev. L.-E. LÖNN and Rev. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publ. *Veckoposten* (weekly).

SWEDEN—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Jewish Community: There are about 15,000 Jews living in Sweden. The largest Jewish Community is in Stockholm:

Jewish Community in Stockholm (*Mosaiska Församlingen*): Warendorffsgatan 3, 111 47 Stockholm; about 5,200 members; Rabbi MORTON H. NARROWE.

The Salvation Army: Östermalmsgatan 71, Box 5090, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1882; 36,260 members; 247 corps; 1,249 outposts; 86 social institutions; Territorial Com-

mander GÖSTA BLOMBERG; Chief Sec. KARL-AXEL LÖNNERMO; publs. *Stridsropet*, *Den Unge Soldaten* (weekly), *Salvationisten* (monthly); Editor-in-Chief KARIN HARTMAN.

Svenska Frälsningsarmén (*Swedish Salvation Army*): Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1905; 2,000 members; Chief Col. F. HOLMLUND; Sec. S. TOLLIN; national movement with democratic views; split from international movement 1905; publ. *Vår Fana*.

THE PRESS

The 1949 Constitutional Act relating to the freedom of the Press reaffirms Sweden's long-standing tradition of press freedom, which dates from the law of 1766, and embodies the whole of the press law in the Constitution. This Act guarantees the right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In response to the economic situation in the newspaper world which since the war has caused many conservative and liberal papers to cease publication, the Press Subsidies Bill was passed in 1966 to grant funds to the political parties who then distribute them to assist their own papers where they are in financial difficulties.

In 1916 the Pressens Opinionsnämnd or Fair Practices Commission was founded. Lacking judicial status, its role is like that of the U.K. Press Council, with greater powers to protect the reputation of the Press and to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to apply to courts of law. As the Opinionsnämnd, unlike the ordinary courts, permits evidence as to the truth or falsehood of accusations of libel, it is frequently preferred by libelled persons. It treats economic and editorial disputes, examines accusations of inaccuracy, etc. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or trade unions. Many party organs depend on substantial subsidies from their parties who since the Press Subsidies Bill have more funds at their disposal.

The trade unions give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Unions Confederation to some 24 Socialist dailies of which they own approximately four-fifths. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 25 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren* (358,000).

There are no important chains of newspapers. Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is Bonniergroup which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Ahlen & Åkerlunds Förlags

AB whose magazines enjoy 50 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Four other companies account for a further 40 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own. News coverage is tending to broaden, particularly of international news. Sensational subjects are not dramatized; divorce and suicide are hardly ever mentioned in detail.

The major dailies in order of circulation are: *Expressen* (weekdays 632,410), *Aftonbladet* (weekdays 500,544), *Dagens Nyheter* (weekdays 436,896), *Göteborgs-Posten* (weekdays 292,950), *Svenska Dagbladet* (162,440), *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* (114,538). Among the most highly respected for the serious treatment of news are *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning*. The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Aret Runt* (506,866) and the *Lesisfers ICA-kunnen*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editor GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON; circ. 500,544.

Dagens Nyheter: Box 138; f. 1864; morning; Liberal; Chief Editors Dr. OLOF LAGERCRANTZ, SVEN-ERIK LARSSON; circ. 436,896.

Expressen: Gjörvellsgatan 30, 105 16 Stockholm; f. 1944; evening; Liberal; Editor PER WRIGSTAD; circ. 632,410.

Svenska Dagbladet: Rålambsvägen 7, S-105 17 Stockholm; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor SVEN GERENTZ; circ. 162,440.

GOTHENBURG

Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning: Köpmansgatan 10, Box 452; f. 1832; morning; Liberal by tradition and keeping its independent attitude under the present Editor BJÖRN AHLANDER; circ. 48,189.

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Chief Editor LARS HJÖRNE; circ. 292,950.

Göteborgs-Tidningen: f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Chief Editor TORE WINGVIST; circ. 86,704.

MALMÖ

Arbetet: f. 1887; morning; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor FRANS NILSSON; circ. 102,614.

Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1948; evening; Independent Liberal; Editor OLA GUMMESSON; circ. 105,870.

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11; f. 1888; morning; organ of the Centre Party; Chief Editor GÖSTA HÅKANSSON; circ. 35,268.

Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19; f. 1848; morning; independent liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 114,538 (weekdays), 153,722 (Sundays).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12; f. 1905; afternoon; Social-Democratic; Editor TORSTEN NILSSON; circ. 19,373.

Norrköpings Tidningar-Östergötlands Dagblad: Hospitalsg. 6-8; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor BENGT LUNDGREN; circ. 51,406.

OTHER TOWNS

Arbetsbladet: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor YNGVE MÖLLER; circ. 31,057.

Barometern: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative; Editor TAGE FORSBERG; circ. 49,354.

Bergslagsposten: Fack 50, 711 00 Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor GUNNAR SVENSSON; circ. 17,000.

Blekinge Läns Tidning: Karlskrona; f. 1869; Liberal; Editor GÖSTA DANINGE; circ. 25,239.

Bohuslänningen med Dals Dagblad: Uddevalla; f. 1878; Liberal; Editor ERIC JONSSON; circ. 36,000.

Borås Tidning: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor and Dir. TORE G. WÄRENSTAM; circ. 56,188.

Dala-Democraten: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor GÖSTA SÖDERLUND; circ. 25,000.

Falu-Kuriren: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor RUDOLF BENGTTSSON; circ. 31,019.

Folket: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning and afternoon; Social Democrat; Editor OLLE SVENSSON; circ. 30,206.

Gefle Dagblad: Gävle; morning; Liberal; Editor PER HILDING; circ. 32,000.

Hallandsposten: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 32,500.

Helsingborgs Dagblad: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; Conservative; Editor O. SOMMELIUS; circ. 37,754. Sunday 46,501.

Jönköpings-Posten: Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Liberal; Editor STIG FREDRIKSSON; circ. 37,000.

Karlskoga Tidning: Skolgatan 4, Karlskoga; f. 1883; morning; non-political; Editor RUNE GUSTAFSON; circ. 11,400.

Mellersta Skåno: Kristianstad; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK ÖFVERBÄCK; circ. 6,200.

Nerikes Allehanda Nerikes-Tidningen: Örebro, Norra Strandgatan 5; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS CLASON; circ. 62,295.

Norrbottens-Kuriren: Luleå; f. 1861; morning; Conservative; Editor ULF LIDHAMMAR; circ. 24,515.

Norrländska Socialdemokraten: Boden; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LARS FAGERSTROM; circ. 40,456.

Norra Västerbotten: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor KARL-HENRIK WIKSTRÖM; circ. 27,000.

Norrskensflaman: Box 62, 951 01 Luleå; daily; Editor ALF LÖVENBERG.

Nya Norrland: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Editor AXEL ANDERSSON; circ. 18,015.

Nya Wermlands-Tidningen: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor GUSTAF ANDER; circ. 75,851.

Örnsköldsviks Allehanda: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIK HALLIN; circ. 18,300.

Östersunds-Posten: Östersund; f. 1877; evening; Independent; Editor SVEN WALLIN; circ. 34,000.

Östgöta Correspondenten: Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE ANDHÉ; circ. 63,662.

Skaraborgs Läns Tidning: Box 207, 541 01 Skövde; f. 1858; morning; published six times weekly; Conservative; Editor PER ERIK BORG; circ. 19,752.

Smålandsposten: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor T. ZETTERBERG; circ. 38,000.

Smålands-Tidningen: Eksjö; liberal; morning; circ. 35,000.

Södra Sveriges Tidningar: Box 114, 291 01 Kristianstad 1; daily; Editor CHRISTER OLOFSON; circ. 28,921.

Sundsvalls Tidning: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; circ. 31,945, Sunday 35,693.

Uppsala Nya Tidning: Danmarksgatan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 52,182.

Värmlands Folkblad: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor RAGNAR FURBO; circ. 24,000.

Västerbottens-Kuriren: Rådhusplanaden 10, Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor MATTS BALGÅRD; circ. 39,600.

Västerviks-Tidningen: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 11,752.

Vestmanlands Läns Tidning: Västerås; f. 1831; Liberal; Editor ANDERS YNGVE PERS; circ. 55,464.

Ystad Allehanda: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor ORVAR NILSSON; circ. 25,000.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Allers Familje-Journal: 251 85 Hålsingborg; f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor ALLAN BEER; circ. 300,000.

Allt i Hemmet: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1956; monthly; interior decoration; Editor MARIANNE FREDRIKSSON; circ. 142,800.

Året Runt: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor KARIN COYET; circ. 506,866.

Damernas Värld: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor ANITA CHRISTENSON; circ. 261,553.

Femina: 251 85 Hålsingborg; f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editor SVEN GUNNAR SÄRMAN; circ. 255,798.

FIB-Aktuellt: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor KARL-ERIK HILLGREN; circ. 232,986.

Husmodern: Fack, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor GUNNY WIDELL; circ. 296,300.

Min Värld: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor BIRGIT HEDENSKOGH; circ. 246,922.

Se: Box 3263; 103 65 Stockholm 3; f. 1938; weekly; for men; Editor LARS BRINGERT; circ. 208,228.

Svenska Journalen: 105 27 Stockholm; f. 1924; weekly; circ. 152,612; Chief Editor W. RIGMARK.

Veckojournalen: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1910; weekly illustrated; Chief Editor BOERGE BENGTTSSON; circ. 74,124.

Vecko-Revyn: Box 3263, 103 65 Stockholm 3; weekly; social; Editor GÖRAN ENGSTRÖM; circ. 266,149.

Vi: Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; cultural and political; weekly; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 536,720.

SWEDEN—(THE PRESS)

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(Selection)

- Accent-Unga Tankar:** Box 251, 501 05 Borås 1; f. 1965; formerly *Reformatorn*, *Ariel* and *Unga Tankar*; fortnightly; adult education, youth and international problems; Editor HÅKAN OLSSON; circ. 70,824.
- Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica:** Sabbatsbergs Sjukhus, Dr. B. Frics, Stockholm; f. 1919 (formerly called *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*); Editor Prof. O. HULTÉN; circ. 2,400.
- Acta Radiologica:** Box 2052, Stockholm 2; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,800.
- Affärsvärlden-Finanstidningen:** Box 1760, S-111 87 Stockholm; f. 1966; trade journal; Editor ARNE NILSSON; circ. 5,400.
- Bonniers Litterära Magasin:** Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1932; literary.
- Fackföreningsrörelsen:** Barnhusgatan 18, S-105 53 Stockholm C; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor RUNE BLOMKVIST; circ. 21,000.
- Grönköpings Veckoblad:** Box 2052, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1918; monthly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor ERIK BRANDT.
- Industria:** Fack, 104 25 Stockholm 22; f. 1905; monthly; Editor-in-Chief ULF HASSELBERG; circ. 24,000.
- Metallarbetaren:** Torsgatan 10, Stockholm C; f. 1888; weekly; Editor KUNO BECKHOLMEN; circ. 358,000.
- Ny Teknik:** S-103 42 Stockholm 40; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief ERIK TRILKOTT; circ. 60,000.
- Ord & Bild:** Saltsjöutfarten 9; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors L. BÄCKSTRÖM, L. BJURMAN; circ. 8,000.
- Svensk Export:** Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1895; organ of the General Export Association of Sweden; 10 numbers a year; Chief Editor Å. LANTZ; circ. 3,200.
- Svensk Handelstidning Justitia:** Drottninggatan 6; f. 1890; economic journal; circ. 17,700.
- Svensk Papperstidning:** Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ for Swedish forest products industries; Man. Dir. and Editor EWERT LANDBERG; circ. 3,000.
- Svensk Snickeritidskrift:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 3,400.
- Svensk Tidskrift:** Drottninggatan 102; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor ERIK ANNERS.
- Svensk Trävaru- och Pappersmassetidning:** Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1885; timber and woodpulp and paper trade journal; twice a month; Man. T. LYRHOLM; Editor SVEN LYRHOLM; text in Swedish and English; circ. 3,000.
- Sweden Now:** Box 40058, S-103 42 Stockholm 40; f. 1967; 6 times a year; English; 2 editions a year in German *Schweden Heute*; Editor-in-Chief TELL G. DAHLÖF, Editor HÉLÈNE TÜRK-MODIN.
- Teknikens Värld:** Rådmansgatan 49, 113 57 Stockholm; f. 1922; fortnightly; technical; Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 100,600.
- Teknisk Tidskrift:** Box 40058, 103 42 Stockholm 1; f. 1870;

technical fortnightly; publ. by Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief BERTIL HÅÅRD; circ. 18,879.

Tiden: Sveavägen 68, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1908; politics (Social-Democratic); Labour; Editors LEIF ANDERSSON, V. BERGSTRÖM, A. LINDGREN, O. SVENNING; circ. 6,000.

Trävaruindustrien: Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm C; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; twice a month; Man. Dir. T. LYRHOLM; Editor L. JOHANSSON; circ. 2,500.

NEWS AGENCY

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (*The Newspapers' Telegraph Agency*): Svcavägen 17, Stockholm (T.T.); f. 1921; Chair. TAGE FORSBERG; Gen. Man. JAN-OTTO MODIG; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuter, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, DPA and other Telegraph Agencies.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Stockholm

ANSA: Slippgatan 1; Bureau Chief GIACOMO OREGLIA.

AP: Vattugatan 12; Bureau Chief ROLF ULVESTAM.

Finnish News Agency (STT/FNB): Floragatan 7; Rep. OLAVI TOMMILA.

Novosti: Birger Jarlsgratan 110.

UPI: Master Samuelsgatan 44; Man. IAN WESTERGREN

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Kyodo News Service, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Centerns Pressförening (former *Bondeförbundets Press, förening*) (*Centre Party's Press Organisation*): V. Tullgatan 18, Hudiksvall; f. 1929; Pres. T. ANDERSSON-BORÅS; Sec. O. TROLIN.

Publicistklubben (*Press Club*): Strömgatan 24, 111 52 Stockholm; f. 1874; representative body of cultural activities in the Swedish Press; 2,106 mems.; Sec. ERLING LARSSON.

Svenska Högerepressens Förening (*The Swedish Conservative Press Assn.*): Schönvöldtsgränd 2, Box 1245, 111 82 Stockholm C; f. 1909; Pres. SVEN SEDVALLSON; Sec. and Man. Dir. KARL H. ASP.

Svenska Journalistförbundet (*Swedish Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Vegagatan 4, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1901; 6,500 mems.; Secs. C. H. HERNLUND, BERTIL PALM, BENGT MATSSON; publ. *Journalisten* (monthly).

Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen (*Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. IVAR HALLVIG; 242 mems.; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (monthly), *Tidning's Teknik*, etc.

Sveriges Vänsterpressförening (*The Liberal Party Press Assn.*): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 12, Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 125 mems.; Pres. ANDERS Y. PERS; Sec. LENNART LINDBLOM.

Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening (*Newspaper Employers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. JAN-OTTO MODIG, Stockholm; Vice-Pres. GUSTAF ANDER, Karlstad; Man. Dir. ROLF ÖSTERBERG; 114 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Ahlén & Akerlunds Förlags Aktiebolag: Torsgatan 21; 105 44 Stockholm; Man. Dir. LUKAS BONNIER; weeklies, monthlies.

AB Akademiförlaget-Gumperts: Betzeliigatan 19, Fack, Göteborg 5; Man. Dir. GUNNAR JEDENIUS.

Bokförlaget Aldus AB: Sveavägen 56, 103 62 Stockholm 3, P.O.B. 3143; f. 1960; paperbacks; Man. Dir. Dr. DANIEL HJORTH.

Allhem A.B.: N. Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1932; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN; weeklies and books.

Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeriaktiebolag: Västra Agatan 16, Uppsala; f. 1888; schoolbooks, textbooks, science, encyclopaedias, fiction, calendars; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM.

Almqvist & Wiksell Förlag A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm; f. 1878; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; school books, fiction, general scientific, technical, medical, scholarly books; distributors of *Acta universitatis stockholmiensis*, *Acta universitatis gothoburgensis*, etc.

Beckman Bokförlag A.B., J.: Box 9076, 10271 Stockholm; f. 1837; Propr. K. Beckman; business and economics, humanities, psychology.

A.B. Magn. Bergvall: Drottninggatan 108, Stockholm Va.; f. 1918; educational books; Man. Bo PEDERBY.

Birkagårdens Förlag, Aktiebolaget: Karlbergsvägen 86b, Stockholm; f. 1923; Man. Dir. ERIK HOLMFRID HOLMBLAD; religious.

Bonnier, Albert: Sveavägen 56, Stockholm; f. 1837; Chair. ALBERT BONNIER; Man. Dir. OLLE MÅBERG; Dep. Man. Dir. GEORG SVENSSON; fiction, science, art, childrens books, general literature; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*.

Eklund, Oskar, Ltd.: Vasagatan 9, Stockholm; f. 1897; Man. Dir. ÅKE HEDIN; scientific, educational, juvenile, fiction.

Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, Kungl. Hovmusikhandel: Sveavägen 45, 111 34 Stockholm; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.

Esselte-Herzogs A.B.: Ryssviksvägen 2, Nacka 1; f. 1862; Man. Dir. OSSI NIKULA; bibles and hymnals, book-binding.

Esselte Map Service: Vasagatan 16, 105 31 Stockholm; f. 1833; Chief Cartographer OLOF HEDBOM; Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalt and Kartografiska Institutet; publ. *Globen* (quarterly).

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Förlag: Tegnérsgatan 34, S-113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; Dir. A. HOFGREN; religious.

Focus International Book Production: Birger Jarlsgratan 9, Stockholm C; f. 1958; Man. Dir. HANS MOLANDER; Editorial Man. LENNART OLDENBURG.

Folkot i Bilds Förlag: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm C.

Förlags A.B. Västra Sverige: Box 7045, Gothenburg 7; f. 1912; Man. PER ELANDER; history, science.

Bokförlaget Forum A.B.: Kaptenstgatan 13, Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. KJELL PETERSON.

Fritzes Bokförlags A.B., C.E.: Kungsgatan 8, 111 43 Stockholm C; f. 1837; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; Man. TAGE WIVNER; school books.

A.B. C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court and Art Galleries): Fredsgatan 2, 103 27 Stockholm 16; f. 1837; Man. Dir. E. HERNGREN; Scandinavian and foreign books.

Gehrmans Musikförlag, Carl: Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, S-101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres. LARS LIDÉN; Man. Dir. LENNART BAGGER-SJÖBÄCK; music.

Gleerup, C. W. K.: Box 1205, 221 05, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. WALTER EKSTRAND; learned, scientific, medical, educational, theological and religious, bibles, hymnals.

Gleerupska Universitetsbokhandeln: Stortorget 2, Lund; f. 1826; Man. Dir. SVEN RICHARDSON.

Gummessons Bokförlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1949; religious; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM.

Hirschs, Abr., Förlag (Carl Gehrmans Musikförlag): Vasagatan 46, Postbox 505, S-101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music.

Lars Hökerbergs Bokförlag: Fleminggatan 21, Stockholm 18; f. 1882; Propr. ROLF HÖKERBERG; fiction, history, technical.

Jan Förlag: Lutzengatan 6, Stockholm; f. 1942; Dirs. JAN PROCHAZKA, CURT WAGNER; publishes foreign and Swedish books.

AB. Läromedelsförlagen: P.A. Norstedt & Söner-Albert Bonnier, Pipersgatan 27, Fack, 10420 Stockholm 8; f. 1968; Man. Dir. BIRGER BECKMAN; university and school textbooks.

J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB: Warfvingesväg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1893; Man. Dir. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, juvenile, textbooks, etc.

Ljus Förlag: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1898; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; fiction, general.

L.T.s Förlag: Vasagatan 12, 105 33 Stockholm; f. 1934; general fiction, biography, fiction, science, quality paperbacks; Propr. Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund; Man. UNO LARSSON.

Lundquist, Abr.: Kat. Bangata 17, 116 25 Stockholm; f. 1838; Man. Dir. H. ROUNQUIST; music.

Gustaf Melins A.B.: Grafiska vägen, Gothenburg S; f. 1886; Man. Dir. N. JONAS FORSSMAN; bibles, prayer and hymn books.

Natur och Kultur: Torsgatan 31, Stockholm; f. 1922; Man. Dir. CARIN ÖSTERBERG; fiction, travel, politics, economics, textbooks, psychology, philosophy, popular science.

A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln: Odengatan 69, Fack, S-101 10 Stockholm 1; f. 1851; Man. Dir. OTTO HIRSCH; fiction, medical, technical.

Norstedt & Söner, P.A.: Tryckerigatan 2, Stockholm; f. 1823; Man. Dir. BENGT LASSEN; legal and scientific; directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club.

Nya Bokförlags Aktiebolaget: Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, S-102 41 Stockholm 5; f. 1873; Man. KARL ERIK HELLBERG; religious.

Bokförlaget Prisma AB: Alströmergatan 20, Stockholm 49. **A.B. Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag:** Tegnérsgatan 28, Box 45022, 104 30 Stockholm 45; f. 1942; Man. Dir. PER A. SJÖGREN.

Saxon & Lindströms Förlags A.B.: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm Va.; f. 1904; Man. Dir. I. LINDSTRÖM; Tech. Dir. H. LINDSTRÖM; Editor H. D. LINDSTRÖM; weeklies and handbooks.

Skoglund's Bokförlag, AB: Gamla Brogatan 26, Stockholm C; f. 1855; Man. Dirs. GÖRAN Z. HAEGGSTRÖM, HANS MOLANDER; Swedish culture, fiction, biographies, etc.

Svenska Missionsförbundets Förlag: Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1895; Dir. JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM; religious.

SWEDEN—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Esselte: Vasagatan 16, Stockholm 1; f. 1913; operates in the paper and graphic industries through its publishing houses, its wholesale and retail traders and through consultative activities.

Tiden, Bokförlagsaktiebolaget: Sveavägen 68, Stockholm; f. 1912; Man. BENGT CHRISTELL; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science; publ. *Tiden* (monthly).

Tomas Förlag A.B.: Mälarlunden 4, Strängnäs; f. 1952; Dir. A. HUMMEL-GUMÆLIUS; general.

Tryckeribolaget Ivar Haeggström A.B.: Lindhagensgatan 80, 112 43 Stockholm; f. 1813; Man. Dir. GÖRAN Z. HÆGGSTROM; Gen. Man. G. HALLSTRÖM.

Utbildningsförlaget (Swedish Educational Products Ltd.): 104 22 Stockholm; educational systems, textbooks; Man. Dir. L. ÖSTER.

Verbum-Kyrkliga Centralförlaget: Birger Jarlsgatan 31, Stockholm 7; f. 1911; Man. Dir. Bo S. R. RUNMARK;

religious; publishers to the Church of Sweden; bibles, hymn-books, theology, novels, children's books, education, music.

Wahlström & Widstrand: Banérgatan 37, Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. Dir. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.

B. Wahlströms Bokförlag A.B.: Warfvinges väg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1911; Propr. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.

Ernst Westerbergs Förlags A.B. (Baptist Publication Society): Norrtullsgatan 10, S-113 27 Stockholm; f. 1897; SVEN W. SVENSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (Association of Swedish Publishers): Kungsholmstorg. 13A, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1843; 76 mems.; Sec. and Treas. CHRISTIAN EBERSTEIN; Editor PETER WILHELM; publ. *Svensk Bookhandel* (weedy).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Sveriges Radio A.B. (The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation): Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1925; non-commercial, broadcasting under licence from the State; approx. 16,000 hours yearly on Home Services; 2,800 employees; Pres. of the Board PER ECKERBERG; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKJÖLD.

Number of radio receivers (1971): 2,910,893.

HOME SERVICES

1st Programme broadcast on Long, Medium and Short Wave and VHF.

2nd Programme broadcast on Medium Wave and VHF.

3rd Programme broadcast on VHF.

There are 60 Medium and Long-wave, 2 Short-Wave and 144 VHF. transmitters and 84 relay units.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Transmitters at Hörby of 100 kW., broadcasting in seven languages; 8,030 hours yearly. Programmes are beamed to America, Central America, the Near East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: Box 821, 101 31 Stockholm 1; Pres. Dr. LEVI PETHRUS; a non-commercial private Christian company, broadcasting in Europe and other parts of the world.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio, Televisionen: (see "Radio"); Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; two channels; colour now in operation, PAL system; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKJÖLD.

Number of transmitters: 256.

Number of television and radio licences (combined) (Oct. 1971): 2,608,005.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million; kr.=kronor)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden): Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, one of whom—the chairman—is appointed by the King, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 50m. kr.; instalment loan fund 125m. kr. (1966); notes in circulation, Dec. 1970, 11,319m. kr.; Chair. KJELL-OLOF FELDT; Gov. PER ÅSRINK; Deputy Gov. SVEN JOGE; Mans. GUNNAR ÅKERMALM, KURT EKLÖF, ÅKE GUSTAFSSON.

Fulcrum Aktiebolag: Sturegatan 34, IV, S-114 36 Stockholm; f. 1935 as C. Bert Lilja & Co., A.B., re-established 1955; cap. 9m. kr.; Man. Dir. BIRGER STRID.

Göteborgs Bank: Head Office: Västra Hamngatan 1, Faek, S-403 10, Gothenburg 2; Stockholm Main Office: Sveavägen 14, Box 40106, S-103 43 Stockholm 40; f. 1848; cap. and res. 185m. kr.; dep. 3,645m. kr.; Chair. SVEN RAAB; Man. Dir. GÖSTA OLSON; publ. *Swedish Monthly Economic Survey*.

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 6m. kr.; dep. 157m. kr.; Pres. SVEN O. PERSSON; Man. NILS F. UDDEGÅRD.

Östergötlands Enskilda Bank: Linköping; f. 1837; cap. subs. and p.u. 27m. kr.; dep. 853m. kr.; Man. Dir. JOHN NYLÉN.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken: 106 40 Stockholm; f. 1972 by merger of *Skandinaviska Banken* and *Stockholms Enskilda Bank*; cap. 1,005m.; dep. 13,573m.

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, S-211 34 Malmö; f. 1896; Imrly. Aktiebolaget Sydsvenska Banken; cap. and res. 66m. kr.; dep. 1,541m. kr.; other funds 51m. kr.; Pres. CARL-S. ROOS.

Skaraborgsbanken: Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 20m. kr.; dep. 954m. kr.; total assets and liabilities 1,084m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. KARLSSON.

Smålands Bank: Östra Storgatan 6, P.O.B. 605, S-551 02 Jönköping; f. 1837; cap. p.u. 17.5m. kr.; dep. 702m. kr.; 55 brs.; Man. Dir. RUTGER BARNEKOW.

Sparbankernas Bank Aktiebolag: P.O.B. 4049, Stockholm 4; f. 1942; cap. 45m. kr.; dep. 2,530m. kr.; Man. Dir. BIRGER LÖNNQVIST.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35.5m. kr.; dep. 1,402m. kr.; Man. Dir. HARALD WESTLING.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Arsenalsgatan 11, Box 16341, 103 26 Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. 502m. kr.; dep. 15,409m. kr. total assets 17,742m. kr. (1970); Chair. TORE BROWALDH; Chief Gen. Man. RUNE HÖGLUND; publs. in Swedish, English and German: *Index* (monthly) *Sweden's Economy* (annual), *Annual Report*; 520 brs.

Svenska Intecknings Garanti Aktiebolaget: Sturegatan 38, Stockholm; f. 1869; mortgage bank; cap. p.u. 51m. kr.; Chair. E. GRAFSTRÖM; Man. Dir. H. E. WILHBORG.

Sveriges Jordbruksskafforbund: Box 916, 101 33 Stockholm; co-operative organization for credit, mainly to the agricultural sector; owns a commercial bank *Jordbrukets Bank* (Postfack, 101 10 Stockholm 1).

Sveriges Kreditbank: Norrmalmstorg 2, S-111 46 Stockholm; f. 1923 as A.B. Jordbrukarbanken, name changed 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 267.7m. kr.; dep. 6,625m. kr.; total resources 7,229.4m. kr.; Man. Dir. C. H. NORDLANDER; Gen. Man. (International) LARS STRÖM.

AB Bankfirman Sydow & Co: Kungsgatan 8, 252 21 Helsingborg; f. 1962 as Fastighets AB D. Carnegie & Co., re-established 1970; share cap. 1.5m. kr.; Man. Dir. JAN SYDOW.

Uplandsbanken: Stora Torget 7, Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 30m. kr.; dep. 1,037m. kr.; Man. Dir. G. REUTERSKIÖLD.

Wermlandsbanken: Tingvallagatan 13, Karlstad; f. 1832; cap. p.u. 32.1m. kr.; dep. 1,386.7m. kr.; Man. Dir. SVEN LÖNNQVIST.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Svenska Bankföreningen (Swedish Bankers Assn.): Arsenalsgatan 2, Box 16143, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1880; 14 mems.; Pres. L.-E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. J. NORDENSON; publ. *Ekonomisk Revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Meddelanden* (weekly).

Kungl. Bank inspektionen (The Bank Inspection Board): Box 40024, 103 41 Stockholm; f. 1907 (1868); for the supervision of the Post Bank commercial and savings banks, mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. S. WALBERG, S.-G. VERNERSON, S. Å. ÅKERBLUM, T. STERN, K. W. STRÖM, B. ÅSELL; Official Advisers E. A. SJÖBERG, L. LINDBERGER; publ. yearly banking and stock exchange statistics.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, Stockholm C; f. 1862 under Government Constitution; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by Stockholm Town Council, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Exchange; securities dealt in: shares

and bonds of first-class Swedish companies, Government, municipal, and industrial loans and a few first-class foreign loans; mems. 18; Chair. N. E. ÅGVIK; Pres. S. ALGOTT.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Kungl. Försäkringsinspektionen (The Swedish Private Insurance Supervisory Service): Nybrogatan 57A, Box 5053, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief S. M. OREDSSON; publs. *Private Insurance Companies* (annual), *Friendly Societies* (annual).

Kungl. Försäkringsrådet (National Industrial Injuries Insurance Court): Box 5087, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1917; Chief YNGVE SAMUELSSON.

Riksförsäkringsverket (The National Social Insurance Board): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, Fack, 103 60 Stockholm 3; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. L.-Å. ÅSTRÖM; Dir.-in-Chief L. HULTSTRÖM.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, Stockholm; f. 1855; share cap. 75m. kr.; underwriting reserves of the group 5,800m. kr.; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; non-life, fire, marine and accident insurance; parent body of Skandia Group.

Sjöförsäkringsaktiebolaget Ägir: Regeringsgatan 19-21, Stockholm; Man. Dir. ERNST BERGLUND; marine insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Livförsäkringsaktiebolaget Thule: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm; Man. Dir. PEHR GYLLENHAMMAR; life insurance; mem. of the Skandia Group.

Sjukförsäkringsaktiebolaget Eir: Sveavägen 20, Stockholm 40; f. 1911; Man. C. G. DILLNER; sickness insurance.

Framtiden Livförsäkringsaktiebolag (formerly Förenade-Framtiden): Birger Jarlsgat. 52, Stockholm 3; formed by Livförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget De Förenade, Livförsäkringsbolaget Framtiden-ömsesidigt and Livförsäkrings-Aktiebolaget Victoria in 1949; Chair. W. ODHNOFF; Man. Dir. L. DAHLGREN; life, annuities, group, sickness and accident insurance; publ. *Liv-Framtiden* (monthly).

Hansa ömsesidig Sakförsäkring: Birger Jarlsgatan 16, Stockholm 7; Chair. E. TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. O. KARLEBY; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire, loss of profits, machinery, marine, plate glass, sickness, water damage; member of the Trygg-Hansa Group.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4; Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. Y. SÖDERLUND; Stockholm real estate insurance.

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan: Nybrogatan 11, Box 7052, 103 82 Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. E. BENDZ; mutual, staff pension insurance.

Trygg ömsesidig Livförsäkring: Norrmalmstorg 16, Stockholm; mutual; Chair. of the Board E. TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. O. KARLEBY; life and disease insurance; member of the Trygg-Hansa Group.

Trygg General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1881; cap. 1m. kr.; all classes of insurance; Man. Dir. LARS DAHLGREN.

Trygg Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1899; Man. Dir. E. BERGKVIST; life, group life, sickness and accident.

ORGANIZATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (Swedish Insurance Assn.): Mälartorget 15, Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. TAGE LARSSON; Sec. B. ENGSTRÖM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Gotlands Handelskammare: P.O.B. 86, Visby; f. 1908; Pres. ARENDT DE JOUNGE.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Slottsgatan 19, Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. SVERRE R. SOHLMAN; Sec. H.-G. GREFBERG.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 450 mems.; Pres. GÖSTA VIRDING; Man. Dir. C. MANNERFELT; Sec. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg: Parkgatan 25, S-411 38 Gothenburg; f. 1906; about 900 mems.; Man. Dir. RAGNAR UDDENBERG; Man. ÅKE SEGGE; publ. *Gothenburg—The Gateway of Sweden for World Trade*.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, Karlstad; f. 1912; about 300 mems.; Pres. SVEN LÖNNQUIST; Sec. PER-OLOF ESPING; publ. *Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad* (quarterly).

Norrbottnens och Västerbottens läns handelskammare: Stationsgat. 38, Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. F. BURSTRÖM; Sec. ÅKE TÄHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Saltängsgatan 9, 602 22 Norrköping; f. 1911; Pres. OLLE WAHLBECK; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDEN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, 211 33 Malmö C; f. 1905; 1,500 mems.; Pres. SVEN HAMMARSKJÖLD; Sec. LARS C. G. SANZELIUS.

Smålands och Blekinge handelskammare: V. Storgatan 8, Jönköping; f. 1906; 475 mems.; Pres. BO EHRNER; Sec. BENGT H. SKANTZE.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Stockholm 16; f. 1902; Pres. LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM; Dir. SVEN SWARTING, LL.B.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns handelskammare: Trädgårdsgatan 23, Sundsvall; f. 1913; 240 mems.; Pres. ERIK MOSSBERG; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

Västergötlands och norra Hallands handelskammare: Osterlånggatan 33, 501 02 Borås; f. 1912; Pres. STEN W. CEDERWALL; Sec. ERIK GRENFORSS.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (*Federation of Swedish Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. AXEL IVEROTH; Vice-Dirs. DAG HELMERS, ERIK THYREEN, ELIS GRÖTH; publs. *The Swedish Industrial Directory* and *Industriförbundets Tidsskrift* (10 times yearly).

The federation consists of 23 trade associations. Its 4,100 member companies employ about 725,000 people.

Industrins Utredningsinstitut (*Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research*): Storgatan 15-21, Box 5037, S-102 41 Stockholm.

Järnverksföreningen (*Swedish Ironworks Commercial Assn.*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 55 mems.; Pres. TURE ÖMBERG; Sec. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Jernkontoret (*Swedish Ironmasters' Association*): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Box 1721, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1747; Pres. WILHELM EKMAN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR SUNDÉN; publ. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (10 per year).

Kooperativa Förbundet (KF) (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, S-104 65 Stockholm 15; 239 affiliated co-operative societies with about 1,605,000 members; 2,780 shops and aggregate sales of about £653m. (1970).

Kvarnindustriföreningen (*The Flourmilling Industry Association*): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1956; 2 member groups; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN, Uppsala; Man. Dir. V. HALL.

Svensk Industriförening (*Association of Swedish Industries*): Torsgatan 2, Box 1133, 111 81 Stockholm.

Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen (*Association of Swedish Cotton Textile Manufacturers*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1880; 13 mems.; Pres. CHRISTER HÖGLUND; Dir. GUNNAR GIBSON.

Svenska Cellulosa- och Pappersbruksföreningen (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Association*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; Pres. W. HAGLUND; Vice-Pres. S. KASTRUP, E. LANDBERG; Man. Dir. L. SJUNNESSON; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning*.

Svenska Företagares Riksförbund (*National Swedish Association for Private Enterprise*): Wivalliusgatan 12, 112 60 Stockholm; Man. Dir. STEN ÅKESTAM; Sec.-Gen. LENNART JENSEN-URSTAD.

Svenska Kraftverksföreningen (*Swedish Power Assn.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 41A, 111 45 Stockholm; f. 1909; 493 mems.; Pres. SUNE WETTERLUNDH; Dir. BENGT G. STERNE; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer* (monthly).

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (*The Swedish Flourmilling Assn.*): Skeppsbron 44, Stockholm 2; f. 1935; 17 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN, Uppsala; Man. Dir. V. HALL.

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (*Swedish Coal-Importers' Assn.*): Kungsgatan 33, Stockholm C; f. 1902; 122 mems.; Chair. L. REGNELL; Sec. ALF S. NILSSON.

Svenska Teknologföreningen (*The Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects*): Malmkillnadsgatan 48A, Box 40 116, 103 43 Stockholm; f. 1861; 18,000 mems.; Pres. HENRIK SÖRENSSON; Sec.-Gen. BERTIL SJÖGREN; publ. *Teknisk Tidsskrift* (fortnightly), *Ny Teknik* (weekly).

Svenska Trävaruexportföreningen (*Swedish Wood Exporters' Assn.*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm Ö; f. 1875; 150 mems.; Pres. AX ENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. L. STRÄNGH; Asst. Dir. STEN STRIBECK; Sec. RICHARD MALMROS.

Sveriges Allmänna Exportförening (*General Export Association of Sweden*): Storgatan 19 P.O.B. 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1887; 1,200 mems.; Pres. K.-A. BELFRAGE; Man. Dir. STIG RAMEL; publ. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Svensk Export* (10 numbers a year).

Sveriges Elektroindustriförening (*Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association*): Storgatan 19, 11485 Stockholm; f. 1918; 64 mems.; Chair. ÅKE T. VRETHEM; Pres. LENNART ELFSTRÖM.

Försäljnings AB Gat- och Kantsten (*Export Association of the Swedish Granite Setts and Kerb Industry*): Kungssportsavnyen 1, S-411 36 Gothenburg; f. 1933; Pres. BO ESTBERGER; Man. Dir. TORSTEN SPRINGER.

Sveriges Grossistförbund (*The Fed. of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers*): Storgatan 19, Box 5512, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1922; 1,050 member firms; Pres. HANS

MÖLLER; Man. A. SUNDQUIST; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. H. NYSTRÖM; publ. *Svensk Handel* (Swedish Trade; every three weeks).

Sveriges Handelsagenters Förbund (*Federation of Commercial Agents of Sweden*): Narvavägen 27, S-114 60 Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Pres. ROLAND LUNDBERG; Man. Dir. G. JOSEPHSSON; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market; 4 a year).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Industriorganisation—SHIO (*Swedish Federation of Crafts and Small Industries*): Nytorngatan 17, 116 22 Stockholm; f. 1905; publ. *Hantverk och Industri*.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (*Association of Swedish Chemical Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm Ö; f. 1917; 200 mems.; Pres. BENGT LYBERG; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Kungsgatan 19, 105 61 Stockholm; f. 1918; 27,000 mems.; Chair. K. W. RUNDKVIST; Man. Dir. K. E. GILLBERG; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbund (*Swedish Association of Metal-working Industries*): Storgatan 19, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1911; 1,050 mems.; Pres. ULF STYREN; Man. Dir. NILS LUNDQVIST.

Textilrådet (*Textile Council*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1939; Man. Dir. V. STRANDBERG.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen ("SAF") (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16120, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1902; is an organization of which the members are principally privately owned industrial and service enterprises and the main aim of which is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 43 different employer associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as part-owners are at the same time members of these associations; in May 1971 there were 23,380 members employing 1,270,000 employees, of whom about 829,000 were manual workers; Pres. TRYGGVE HOLM; Man. Dir. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE, DIRS. GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM, BERTIL BROBERG, KARL-OLOF FAXÉN, FOLKE HALDÉN, SVEN JUNGHOLM, GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM, GUSTAF NORDENSKJÖLD, STIG SANDELL, BJÖRJE STRENDER, LARS-GUNNAR ALBÅGE, STURE ESKILSSON, NILS MASRELIEZ; publ. *Arbetsgivaren* (weekly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri- och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Swedish Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Asscn.*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. JOHN JAHN; Man. Dir. GÖSTA EJERMARK.

Biltrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Road Transport Employers' Asscn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. C. A. SETH; Man. Dir. ARNE THORELL.

Bryggeriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Employers' Asscn. of the Swedish Breweries*): Sköldungagatan 4, S-114 27 Stockholm; f. 1908; 59 mems.; Chair. BERTIL BERGSTROM; Man. Dir. OVE HAMBERG; Dir. BJORN ENGSTROM.

Byggnadsamnesförbundet (*Employers' Asscn. of Swedish Building Material Manufacturers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. ELAM TUNHAMMAR; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Swedish Electrical Employers' Asscn.*): Box 1723, 111 87 Stockholm; Chair. JOHAN BOTTHEIM; Man. Dir. PERCY BRATT.

Glasmästeribranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Asscn. of Swedish Glazing Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; f. 1938; Pres. BERTIL PETTERSON; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS.

Grafiska Arbetsgivare-och Industriorganisationerna (*Swedish Graphic Arts Employers' and Branch Organizations*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16383, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Man. Dir. TORDEL UNGE.

Grafiskabergskonscernens Gruvförbund (*Employers' Organization of the Grängesberg (Sweden) Mining Group*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. ERLAND WALDENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Järnbruksförbundet (*The Swedish Iron and Steel Works Asscn.*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1906; 54 mems. with 64,100 employees; Pres. A. ERIK NYGREN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Kraftverkens Personalförbund (*Power Personnel Union*): Västmannagatan 1, 4 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. KARL-HUGO CARLSSON; Sec. GÖSTA CANERSTAM; publ. *Statsanställd*.

Livsmedelsbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Asscn. of Swedish Food Producers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö; Chair. LANTBRUKARE G. SVENSSON; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.

Mellansvenska Gruvförbundet (*Asscn. of Mine Owners in Central Sweden*): Hovslagargatan 3, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1916; 18 mems. with 2,800 employees; Pres. S. TORELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Motorbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Automobile Servicing and Retailing Employers' Asscn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1932; 1,100 mems.; Chair. SVEN-OLOF TRÄFF; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.

Petroleumbanschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. HANS TUNGÅRDEN; Man. Dir. ULF BERGGREN.

Plåtslageriernas Riksförbund (*National Association of Platers*): Blasieholmshamnen 2, uppg. 3, 111 48 Stockholm, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; Chair. CARL SÖVIG; Man. Dir. GÖSTA ERIKSSON.

Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Association of Swedish Plumbing Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1918; Chair. C. A. ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. CHRISTER FLODÉN.

Sadelmakare- och Tapetserarebranschens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Saddlery and Upholstery Trades*): Brunkebergstorg 15, Stockholm C; Chair. TURE JIBRELL; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Sågverksförbundet (*The Swedish Sawmill Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, S-111 48 Stockholm; f. 1907; 310 mems. with 20,500 employees; Pres. KURT HELLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. LENNART HÖRN-LUND.

Skinnindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Leather Goods Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1952; 75 mems.; Chair. HOLGE OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Snidersverksstädernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Swedish Master Blacksmiths' Association*): Storgatan 3, Stockholm Ö; Chair. MARTIN ANDERSON; Man. Dir. STIG AHLIN.

Stenindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Stone Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. BERTIL CARLÉN; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

SWEDEN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1921; 699 mems.; Chair. OLOV HERNERYD; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Svenska Byggnadsindustriförbundet (*Federation of Swedish Building Employers*): Hovslagargatan 3, P.O.B. 16286, S-103 25 Stockholm; f. 1919; 1,500 member companies with 90,000 employees; Pres. JAN STEEN; Man. Dir. GUNNAR OLOFGÖRS; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (weekly).

Svenska Detaljisternas Sömnadsindustriförbund (*Employers' Association for the Workshops of Swedish Clothing Retailers*): Brunkebergs 15, Stockholm C; Chair. OLLE BROLIN; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.

Svenska Garveriiddkareföreningen (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; f. 1901; Chair. FRANS MÖLLER; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Svenska Glasbruksföreningen (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers' Association*): Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1912; Chair. ERIK HOVHAMMAR; Man. Dir. AXEL APPELBERG.

Svenska Skofabrikantföreningen (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Stockholm C; Chair. RAGNAR T. ÅGVIK; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

Svenska Väg- och Vattenbyggarnas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Federation of Swedish Civil Engineering Employers*): Hovslagargatan 5, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm 16; Chair. WILHELM KRUSE; Man. Dir. ANDERS WÄRNFELDT.

Sveriges Arbetsgivareförening för Hotell och Restauranger (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Kungsgatan 62, 111 22 Stockholm C; Chair. GUNNAR LINDSTRÖM; Man. Dir. PER ZETTERSTEDT.

Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Stampgatan 18, Göteborg C; Chair. KNUT LAURIN; Man. Dir. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM.

Sveriges Chokladindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Chocolate Industry*): Hovslagargatan 5, Stockholm C; Man. Dir. ÅKE ÖSTERLIND.

Sveriges Konfektionsindustriförbund (*The Swedish Ready-made Clothing Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16170, S-103 24 Stockholm; f. 1920; 230 mems. with 20,500 employees; Pres. GUNNAR HEDELIN; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Kvarnrykesförbund (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Strandvägen 7A, Stockholm Ö; f. 1909; 30 mems.; Chair. H. W. SÖDERMAN; Sec. PER H. OSVALD.

Sveriges Pappersindustriförbund (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Mill Employers' Federation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1907; 50 mems. with 47,000 employees; Pres. EJE MOSSBERG; Man. Dir. GUNNAR LARSSON.

Sveriges Stuvareförbund (*Swedish Master Stevedores' Association*): Tegnérsgatan 3, 111 40 Stockholm; Chair. NILS GRENANDER; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.

Sveriges Textilindustriförbund (*The Swedish Textile Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16170, S-103 24 Stockholm; f. 1907; 180 mems. with 27,000 employees; Pres. CHRISTER HÖGLUND; Man. Dir. KAJ ÅBERG.

Sveriges Träindustriförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, Stockholm Ö; Chair. GÖTE WÄSTLUND; Man. Dir. BJÖRN LINDELL.

Sveriges Verkstadsförening (*Swedish Engineering Employers' Association*): Box 5510, S-114 85 Stockholm; f. 1896; 1,700 mems. with 300,000 employees; Pres. ALDE NILSSON; Man. Dir. MATTS BERGOM LARSSON.

Torvindustriförbundet (*Employers' Federation of the Swedish Peat Industry*): Hovslagargatan 3, Stockholm C; Chair. GÖSTA BLUM; Man. Dir. THURE WIDEFELDT.

Trädgårdsarbetsgivarnas Riksförbund (*Employers' Association of Swedish Market-Garden Cultivators*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. BERTIL MUHR; Man. Dir. BENGT ODÉN.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Handelns Arbetsgivareorganisation—HAO (*Swedish Commercial Employers' Association*): Birger Jarlsgatan 53, 111 45 Stockholm.

Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareföreningen (*Federation of Swedish Forestal and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm.

Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation—SACO (*Central Organization of Swedish Professional Workers*): Valhallavägen 16, Box 5902, 114 89 Stockholm; f. 1947; 125,000 mems.; Chair. OSBORNE BARTLEY; publ. *SACO Journal* (10 times a year).

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Sverige (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 27 affiliated unions with a total membership of 1,659,729 (Dec. 1969); Pres. ARNE GEIJER; Vice-Pres. GUNNAR NILSSON; Sec. OLLE GUNNARSSON; publ. *Fachföreningsrörelsen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Fastighetsanställdas förbund (*Building Maintenance Employees' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, 3 tr., 111 24 Stockholm; f. 1936; 25,624 mems.; Chair. ROLAND LARSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.

Försäkringsanställdas förbund (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Barnhusgatan 16, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; 15,574 mems.; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. GÖRAN SUÅRD; publ. *Försäkringsanställd*.

Handelsanställdas Förbund (*Swedish Union of Commercial Employees*): Pilgården, 211 46 Malmö; f. 1906; 117,159 mems.; Pres. ERIK MAGNUSSON; publ. *Handelsnytt* (monthly).

Hotell- och Restauranganställdas Förbund (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 4 tr., 111 23 Stockholm; 26,165 mems.; Chair. SIGVARD NYSTRÖM; Sec. HARRY FURING; publ. *Svensk Hotell-Revy*.

Beklädnadsarbetarnas Förbund (*Clothing Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 111 23 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 62,555 mems.; Chair. IVAN LIND; Sec. KARL ERIK PERSSON; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.

Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Västmannagatan 4, 111 24 Stockholm; 4,649 mems.; Chair. HENRY GUSTAFZON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.

Svenska Bokbindareförbundet (*Swedish Bookbinders' Union*): Västmannagatan 6, 111 24 Stockholm C; f. 1893; 13,314 mems.; Chair. OLLE ÅSTRAND; Sec. EVERT KARLSSON; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.

Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet (*Building Workers' Union*): Box 190 13, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 177,353 mems.; Chair. BÖRJE JÖNSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (Building Worker).

Svenska Elektrikerförbundet (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Box 1123, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 26,014 mems.; Chair. STERNER SAMUELSSON; publ. (*Elektrikern*).

Svenska Fabriksarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1891; 90,195 mems.; Chair. ENAR ÅGREN; Sec. LENNART VALLSTRAND; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska Frisörarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 20, 111 23 Stockholm; 6,096 mems.; Chair. GÖSTA JOHANSSON; Sec. K. VIKLUND; publ. *Spegeln*.

Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Box 19, 772 01 Grängesberg 1; 12,068 mems.; Chair. JOHN NÄSLUND; publ. *Gruvarbetaren*.

Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19 039, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 231,247 mems.; Pres. GUNNAR HALLSTRÖM; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.

Svenska Lantarbetareförbundet (*Agricultural Workers' Union*): Barnhusgatan 14, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1918; 14,789 mems.; Pres. EWALD JANSSON; Sec. KARL E. ANDREASSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).

Svenska Litograförbundet (*Swedish Lithographers' Union*): Box 1101, 111 81 Stockholm; 6,766 mems.; Chair. GÖSTA ÅSTRAND; publ. *Grafia*.

Svenska Livsmedelsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 2 tr., 111 23 Stockholm; 57,674 mems.; Chair. ÅKE BERGGREN; Sec. ARNE NYBOM; publ. *Mål och Medel*.

Svenska Målarförbundet (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Barnhusgatan 16, 4 tr., 111 23 Stockholm C; f. 1887; 24,672 mems.; Chair. JOHN PETERSSON; Sec. SVEN SANDBERG; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren*.

Svenska Metallindustriarbetareförbundet (*Metal Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; 370,146 mems.; Chair. BERT LUNDIN; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).

Svenska Musikerförbundet (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Box 43, 101 20 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 10,583 mems.; Chair. SVEN BLOMMÉ; Sec. BERTIL WENDELBOEN; publ. *Musikern*.

Svenska Pappersindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Box 1127, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 44,534 mems.; Chair. ROINE CARLSSON; Sec. KJELL JUHLIN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (SIA).

Svenska Sjöfolkförbundet (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järntorget 1, 413 04 Göteborg; 14,025 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR KARLSSON; Sec. GUSTAF KLANG; publ. *Sjömannen*.

Svenska Skogsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Box 903, 801 32 Gävle 1; 27,117 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN ÅGEBRO; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (SIA).

Svenska Skorstenfejeriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Chimney Sweeps' Union*): Saltmatargatan 14, 113 59 Stockholm; 1,116 mems.; Chair. ERIK SJÖQVIST; publ. *Skorstensfejaren*.

Svenska Transportarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Box 158, 101 22 Stockholm 1; 46,382 mems.; Chair. HANS ERICSON; Sec. STURE JÖNSSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.

Svenska Träindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Upplandsgatan 4, 111 23 Stockholm; f. 1889; 73,417 mems.; Chair. ERIK LEHMAN; publ. *Skogsindustriarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska Typograförbundet (*Swedish Typographers' Union*): Box 840, 101 32 Stockholm 1; f. 1886; 17,550 mems.; Chair. ERIK ALDERIN; Sec. STEN CEDERQVIST; publ. *Grafisk Revy*.

Statsanställdas Förbund (*State Employees' Union*): Box 1105, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 163,351 mems.; Pres. GUSTAF KOLARE; publ. *Statsanställd*.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation—TCO (*Central Organization of Salaried Employees*): Linnégatan 12-14, 114 47 Stockholm; 670,000 mems.; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Pres. LENNART BODSTRÖM.

Svenska Tullmannaförbundet (*Swedish Customs Officials' Union*): Västerlånggatan 54, Stockholm C; f. 1899; 3,200 mems.; Chair. S. E. GREDSBY; Sec. K. E. ANDERSSON; publ. *Lanternan*.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Kooperativa förbundet (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; f. 1899; Man. Dir. JOHN SALLBORG; 232 co-operative retail societies; 1,600,000 mems.; publ. *Vi, Kooperatören, Vår tidning*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railways Central Administration: 105 50 Stockholm C; f. 1856; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON; at the end of 1971 there were 11,512 km. of railways. There were five ferry-boat lines with a total length of 706 km. and 23,500 km. of bus lines.

Statens Järnvägar: Stockholm; Swedish State Railways; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON.

ROADS

There are some 173,963 km. of roads in Sweden, of which 46 per cent are surfaced. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Motormännens Riksförbund (*The Swedish Automobile Association*): 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1922; 190,000 mems.; Man. HANS G. FALK; Assts. BENGT UDDENBERG, BERTIL BJÖRKMAN; publ. *Motor*, circ. 200,000.

Kungliga Automobil Klubben: Södra Blasieholmshamnen 6, Stockholm 16; Gen. Sec. BENGT PERSSON; Sec. BERTIL GRÖNBERG.

SHIPPING

ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Redareförening (*Swedish Shipowners' Association*): Kungssportsavenyen 1, Gothenburg; f. 1906; mems.: 144 shipping companies, with a total number of 460 ships; Pres. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW; Vice-Pres. STURE ÖDNER, FOLKE HILLERSTRÖM; Gen. Man. NILS GRENANDER; publ. *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning* (Swedish Shipping Gazette).

Sveriges Varvsindustrieförening (*The Swedish Shipbuilders' Association*): Gustaf Daléngsgatan 8, 402 70 Gothenburg 8; f. 1918; includes all important shipyards as members and takes care of their common interests; 15 mems.; Pres. N.-H. HALLENBERG; Vice-Pres. B. ENEROTH; Man. Dir. W. VOLLERT.

Sveriges Allmänna Sjöfartsförening (*Swedish General Shipping Assn.*): Norr Mälarstrand 78, S-112 35 Stockholm; f. 1902; 700 mems.; Pres. E. HAGBERG; Sec. U. BONTHELIUS.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

GOTHENBURG

Svenska Amerika Linien (*Swedish American Line*): Packhusplatsen 6, P.O.B. 2185 (passenger), P.O.B. 2157 (freight); f. 1914; *Passenger Traffic*: Gothenburg/Copenhagen-New York and world-wide cruises; *Freight Traffic*: Scandinavia/Continent-Canada/U.S.A. and Mexican ports; Man. LEIF JANSON.

Götha Line: Skandiahamnen; f. 1872; to the Netherlands, Belgium, France and South Coast of Great Britain and Ireland; Man. Dir. H. LAURIN.

The Swedish East Asia Company, Ltd.: Broströmia; P.O.B. 2524, 40317 Göteborg 2; f. 1907; services to and from Middle East, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Korea and Japan; Australia—S.E. Asia service; Australia—U.S. East Coast service; around the world service operated from U.S.A.; Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

The Swedish Lloyd Shipping Company Ltd.: Skeppsbron 5-6, Gothenburg; f. 1869; regular cargo lines to Great Britain, France, Algeria, Italy, Morocco, Portugal and Spain. Regular passenger service London to Gothenburg and Southampton to Bilbao; Man. Dir. TORGEIR CHRISTOFFERSEN.

Aktiebolaget Svenska Orient Linien: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line, Eastern Mediterranean (including Black Sea and North African ports)—European Continent, Scandinavia, Baltic ports; Man. Dir. FOLKE KRISTENSEN.

Aktiebolaget Atlanttrafik: Broströmia, Gothenburg; regular line: East Coast of Canada, U.S.A.—Australia; worldwide refrigerated cargo services; Man. Dir. THOMAS BELFRAGE.

The Tirling Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2521, 403 17 Gothenburg 2; f. 1890; shipowners; tramp business; Man. Dir. KRISTIAN VON SYDOW.

The Transatlantic S.S. Company Ltd.: Packhusplatsen 3, Pack, 403 10 Göteborg 2; f. 1904; to Canary Islands, South, West (SWAL) and East Africa, Australia (ScanAustral), New Zealand, East Coast of North America (Atlantic Container Line Ltd.) and from Australia to Pacific Coast (PAD-Line); Man. P. CARLSSON.

Tor Line A.B.: Skandiahamnen, Gothenburg; f. 1966; services between Sweden and U.K., Netherlands, Belgium and France.

STOCKHOLM

Rederiaktiebolaget Iris: Sveavägen 31; f. 1922; Baltic, London, Continent and Canada; Man. Dir. STIG ROSÉN.

Rederiaktiebolaget Rex: Västra Trädgårdsgatan 4; f. 1923; Baltic and North Sea; Pres. Mrs. GRETA KÄLLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. RAGNAR KÄLLSTRÖM.

Salénrederierna: Styrmansgatan 4; f. 1936; Pres. SVEN SALÉN; consists of the following companies which operate reefer, dry cargo and tank vessels in world-wide trading:

Rederi A.B. Jamaica: f. 1926.

Rederi A.B. Salénia: f. 1958.

Rederi A.B. Strim: f. 1939.

Rederi A.B. Westindia: f. 1929.

Salénrederierna A.B.: f. 1923; shipbrokers, chartering agents.

Johnson Line (**Rederi A.B. Nordstjernen**): services from Swedish, Baltic, North European and U.K. ports to the Caribbean, Central and South America and the West Coast of the U.S.A. and Canada; Far East to India, West Pakistan and Gulf areas.

The Svea Steamship Company Ltd. (Svea Line): Skeppsbron 28; f. 1871; North Sea and Baltic trade; service between the east coasts of North and South America; U.K.—Continent and South America; North America and Mediterranean; France-West Africa; Man. Dir. CURT HÖGBERG.

Gränges: Box 16329, S-163 29 Stockholm 16; formerly Grängesbergsbolaget; f. 1896; iron ore mines in Central Sweden; shipowners, railways, steelworks, steel constructions, non-ferrous metal works; Chair. ERLAND WALDENSTRÖM; Man. Dir. JOHAN ÅKERMAN.

SWEDEN—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

OTHER TOWNS

Aktiebolaget Transmarin: Kungsgatan 2, Helsingborg; f. 1916; Man. Dir. MATS OLSSON.

Malmros Rederi A.B.: P.O.B. 58, Trelleborg; Telex 32957; shipowners; f. 1870; Man. Dir. FRANS MALMROS; Tech. Dir. VIKTOR KLEMMING.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Arlanda, connected by bus service to Stockholm 42 km. away. There is another international airport at Torslanda, 15 km. from Gothenburg. There are regular flights between the main cities in Sweden.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): Head Office: Stockholm-Bromma 10.

On February 8th, 1951 an agreement was signed at Oslo merging the three Scandinavian national airlines—Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL and Sweden's ABA—into one company, the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). The agreement was retroactively

effective from October 1st, 1950. ABA holds three-sevenths of the capital, DDL and DNL have two-sevenths each.

The Board of the consortium consists of the Boards of the three holding partners, with six members from each country having voting rights. In the working committee of the Board there are two members from each of the companies and the chairmanship alternates between the three partners. Pres. KNUT HAGRUP; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Technical and Operational) BJÖRN G. TÖRNBLOM; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance) C. E. LINDH; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) ERIK PALSGAARD; publ. *Scanorama* (twice a month). Fleet: 2 Boeing 747B; 15 DC-8, 21 DC-9-41, 9 Convair Metropolitan, 13 Caravelle, 10 DC-9-21.

A.B. Aerotransport Ulvsundavägen 193, 161 10 Bromma 10; Chair. PER ÅSBRINK; Man. Dir. STURE BLOMBERG; Swedish subsidiary of SAS.

30 International airlines also serve Stockholm Airport.

TOURISM

Svenska Turisttrafikförbundet (Swedish Tourist Traffic Assn.): Hamngatan 27, P.O. Box 7306, 103 85 Stockholm 7.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Denmark: Sveriges Turistbureau, V. Farimagsgade 1, Copenhagen V.

Finland: Ruotsin Matkailutoimisto (Sveriges Turistbyrå), Aleksanterinkatu 40, Helsinki, 10.

France: Office National du Tourisme Suédois, 125 Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris 8e.

German Federal Republic: Schwedisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Gräfstrasse 39, Parterre, 6 Frankfurt/Main 90.

Italy: Ufficio Scandinavo Informazioni Turistiche, Via Vittorio Veneto 116, 00187 Rome.

Netherlands: Zweeds Informatiebureau, 5-7 bij de Dam, Amsterdam.

Norway: Sveriges Turistbyrå, Fr. Nansens plass 8, Oslo 1.

Switzerland: Skandinavisches Verkehrsbüro, Munsterhof 14, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: Swedish National Travel Association, 52-53 Conduit Street, London W.1.

Svenska Turistföreningen (Swedish Touring Club): Stureplan 2, Stockholm; f. 1885; 202,000 mems.; owns and operates mountain hotels, tourist stations, about 200 youth hostels and guest ports; Pres. S. PETRÉN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEHLIN; publs. *STF:s Årsskrift* (yearly), *Turist* (six copies a year), hotel guide books.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kungliga Dramatiska teatern: Nybroplan, Stockholm; Dir. ERLAND JOSEPHSON.

Malmö Stadsteater: Fersens Väg, Malmö C.

Drottningholmsteatern (Drottningholm Court Theatre): Box 27050, 102 51 Stockholm 27; f. 1766; still uses the original stage machinery and settings; opera and ballet performances May-Sept.; library on the history of the stage in Stockholm; managed by the Drottningholm Theatre Museum Foundation.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Konsertföreningen (Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra): Konserthuset, Hötorget 8, 111 57 Stockholm C; f. 1902; Pres. NILS L. WALLIN; Chief Conductor ANTAL DORATI.

Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Radiohuset, Oxenskiöldsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1943; Conductor STIG WESTERBERG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Delegationen för atomenergifrågor (*The Swedish Atomic Energy Board*): Box 43058, 100 72 Stockholm 2; Chair. YNGVE SAMUELSSON.

The Board is the body entrusted with control and inspection of atomic installations and atomic fuel.

Statens råd för atomforskning (*The Swedish Atomic Research Council*): Box 23136, 104 35 Stockholm 23; f. 1945; Chair. MATS LEMNE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GÖSTA W. FUNKE.

The Council, under the Ministry of Education, allocates the funds provided by the Government for fundamental research in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, radiation physics and radiation biology.

The Council also acts as an advisory body to the Swedish Government and to Swedish authorities within the field of atomic research.

The Council represents Sweden in CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) and in NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics).

AB Atomenergi (*The Swedish Atomic Energy Company*): Studsvik, Fack, 611 01 Nyköping.

The company, formed in 1947, is state owned. It is a nuclear development corporation, a national laboratory and is the central institution for Swedish applied atomic research work. The staff of the company is about 1,100.

Since the autumn of 1970 AB Atomenergi's head office is located at the company's research establishment Studsvik on the Baltic coast, 100 km. south-west of Stockholm.

By 1971 two power reactors were in operation, the Ägest Heat and Power Station (since 1964, 80 MWth) and Oskarshamn I (1971, 440 MWe). At Ranstad AB Atomenergi operates a uranium mill on an experimental basis.

Statens Vattenfallsverk (*State Power Board*): Fack Vällingby I; is a partner in the Marviken station and is building two light-water power reactors of 760 MWe and 810 MWe. They become operational in 1973 and 1974.

Forskningsinstitutet för Atomfysik (*Research Institute for Nuclear Physics*): Stockholm 50.

The Gustaf Werner Institute, University of Uppsala (*Institute for High Energy Physics and Radiation Biology*): Box 531, 751 21 Uppsala 1.

Co-OPERATION

Sweden is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Centre Européen de Recherches Nucléaires and NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics). Agreements were concluded with the U.S.A. in 1956 and with the United Kingdom in 1957 and 1964.

UNIVERSITIES

Göteborgs Universitet (*Gothenburg University*): Göteborg C; 600 teachers, 8,000 students.

Linköpings Högskola (*University of Linköping*): Linköping; f. 1970; 40 professors, 2,507 students.

Lunds Universitet (*University of Lund*): Lund; 795 teachers, 21,000 students.

Stockholms Universitet (*University of Stockholm*): Stockholm; 995 teachers, 30,000 students.

Kungliga Universitetet i Umeå (*Royal University of Umeå*): Umeå; 350 teachers, 8,000 students.

Universitet i Uppsala (*University of Uppsala*): Uppsala; 600 teachers, 25,500 students.

Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (*Chalmers University of Technology*): Gothenburg; 280 teachers, 4,335 students.

Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan (*Royal Institute of Technology*): Stockholm; 1,300 teachers, 5,700 students.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Switzerland is a mountainous state in central Europe bounded to the north by Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy, and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, although wide and sudden variations in weather frequently occur due to differences of altitude, aspect and gradient. The snow line varies from about 2,500 to 3,200 metres. There are four official languages—German, French, Italian and Romansh, spoken by 74, 20, 4 and 1 per cent of the population respectively. About 54 per cent are Protestants and 42 per cent Roman Catholic. The flag consists of a white cross on a red background. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

Although Switzerland has long been the headquarters of many international organizations she has not yet joined the UN for fear of compromising her neutrality, which was guaranteed in 1815. However she maintains a Permanent Observer at the UN and has joined several of the UN specialized non-political agencies. Switzerland was a founder member of EFTA in 1960 and joined the Council of Europe in 1963. Discussions for a special arrangement with the EEC have been held regularly since 1961. In December 1971 the Federal Council recommended to Parliament that Switzerland should apply to join the UN.

Because of the federal system there is no "cabinet" as such in Switzerland, the main federal body is the Federal Council. It has become traditional to organize this on a collegial system, dividing the posts between the Social Democrats, the Radical Democrats, the Conservatives and the People's Party. These parties lost seats in the general election in October 1971 but they still have a very large majority. Women have slowly been gaining the right to vote in various cantons and in February 1971 a Government instigated national referendum gave women the vote in national elections.

Government

The Swiss Confederation, composed of 25 cantons and half-cantons, has a republican federal constitution. Parliament consists of two chambers of equal status—the Council of States and the National Council. All women now have the vote in Federal elections and there is female suffrage in most of the cantonal elections. Although national policy is the prerogative of the Federal Government, considerable power is vested in the 22 cantons and 3 half-cantons, and decentralization is a vital factor in Swiss government. The Swiss citizen may be seen to share three distinct allegiances—communal (local), cantonal, and national. Direct participation is very important in communal government, and all members may take part in the communal assemblies which decide upon local affairs. Each canton has its own written constitution, government and assembly. The referendum, which can be on a cantonal or national scale, further ensures the possibility of direct public participation in decision taking.

Defence

Switzerland maintains no standing army except for a small permanent personnel of commissioned and non-commissioned officers primarily concerned with training. There are 2,500 regulars in the Army and 3,000 in the Air Force. In effect, however, every male citizen between the ages of 20 and 50, almost without exception, is a trained militiaman, and keeps his weapons and uniform in his own home. After 4 months initial training the standard is maintained by refresher courses, the duration of which declines according to the age of the soldier. The Confederation belongs to no foreign defence organizations, and the strategy of the army and small airforce is geared to defending the mountain passes and border areas. The total strength of the armed forces when mobilized is about 600,000. The allocation for defence in the 1971 budget was 1,909 million Swiss francs.

Economic Affairs

In spite of the country's mountainous terrain agriculture is an important part of the Swiss economy. Three quarters of the land surface is agricultural or forest land and nearly 10 per cent of the total labour force is employed in farming. However, cheese is the only product sold in quantity abroad. Switzerland's main natural resource is the water power which has been used in the production of hydro-electric power. Some of this has been exported but recently reserves of power have been running low and Switzerland is turning towards nuclear power. The lack of natural resources has meant that industry has been developed over a wide base. The Swiss aptitude for precision engineering, especially in clocks and watches, has long been famous, but other important industries cover heavy engineering, textiles, footwear, chemicals, wood-working and printing. Other important sources of foreign revenue are the numerous international banks and the tourist industry which attracts visitors to Switzerland all the year round.

Since the war the Swiss economy has been expanding well and the population enjoys a very high standard of living. Recently however the inflation has jumped alarmingly from below 2 per cent each year to a post-war record of 6.5 per cent in 1971. In May 1971 the Government was forced to revalue the Swiss franc by 7 per cent. One of the main problems is the acute labour shortage. In August 1971 there were only 51 unemployed and 3,843 vacancies. The number of foreign workers has risen to a quarter of the total labour force and, for social reasons, the Government has had to curb further immigration thus making industrial expansion difficult.

Switzerland was a founder member of EFTA and one fifth of her trade is with the other member countries. However, nearly half her total trade is with the EEC and if the community is enlarged it will take over 60 per cent of Swiss trade. Consequently negotiations started in December 1970 with a view to working out some form of associate membership for Switzerland.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (2,839 km.) are wholly

SWITZERLAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

electrified and amongst the most efficient in the world. The many small private railways cover chiefly short mountain routes. There are more than 17,850 km. of main roads and a comprehensive programme of motorway construction is scheduled to be completed by 1980. A small ocean-going merchant fleet is based on the Rhine port of Basle. Swissair is the national airline and Zürich and Geneva are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

All Swiss citizens are entitled to insurance against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory. Unemployment insurance is subsidized by the Confederation, but varies in different cantons. There is a compulsory system of old age, widows', widowers' and invalids' pensions.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control with the result that there are twenty-five different systems in operation. Education has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 since 1874, and in most cantons a further two years of compulsory education are required. After this primary education some 10 per cent of the pupils enter a "non-vocational continuation school" for a period of one to four years. The greater proportion, however, enter either a "lower secondary school" or a "higher secondary school" (*Gymnasium, Collège*). A school-leaving certificate from the latter qualifies the pupil for admission to one of the seven universities or the one technical university. There are numerous private schools and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland.

Tourism

Switzerland is the classic land of tourism and the number of visitors continues to grow. In 1970 almost seven million foreigners visited the country. The principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism totalled \$643 million in 1969, and expenditure was \$275 million.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Switzerland: Australia, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey, all Western European countries and all American countries.

Sport

Skiing, skating, mountaineering and orienteering, and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3 (Easter Monday), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 1 (Swiss National Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1, 2 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the Swiss Franc (fr.), which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 10.05 francs = £1 sterling
3.85 francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION
	1970 census
41,288 sq. kilometres	6,269,783

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)
(December 1970)

Berne (capital)	162.4	Winterthur	92.7	Fribourg	39.7
Zürich	422.6	St. Gallen	80.9	Neuchâtel	38.8
Basle	212.9	Lucerne	69.9	Schaffhausen	37.0
Geneva	173.6	Biel	64.3		
Lausanne	137.4	La Chaux-de-Fonds	42.3		

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 . .	17.7	7.5	9.1
1968 . .	17.1	7.4	9.3
1969 . .	16.5	7.5	9.3
1970 . .	15.8	7.4	9.1

EMPLOYMENT (economic census of 1965)

SECTOR	No. OF EMPLOYEES
Industry	1,142,670
Mining, Quarrying.	9,373
Construction.	321,476
Gas, Water, Electricity Services	19,332
Commerce	318,840
Transport, Post, Telegraph, Radio	149,480
Other Services	407,093
TOTAL	2,368,264

In August 1970 659,000 foreigners were employed, of whom 53 per cent were Italian, 19 per cent Spanish, 8 per cent German, 7.5 per cent French and 4 per cent Yugoslav.

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (sq. km.)

CROPS AND VINEYARDS	PASTURE	FORESTS	ROUGH GRAZING	UNPRODUCTIVE AND BUILT ON AREA
2,593	10,796	9,806	8,016	9,734

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)					PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)					YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes
1960 . .	105	14	25	14	49	3,628	465	757	438	12,381	28.8	30.8	33.9	30.9	245
1961 . .	111	11	26	15	48	2,963	381	919	474	12,393	26.9	31.1	31.4	31.3	243
1962 . .	104	16	29	14	47	4,081	602	1,246	492	11,270	37.9	39.8	35.3	34.2	230
1963 . .	101	17	35	12	45	2,872	727	950	350	12,455	28.4	30.4	29.7	28.7	265
1964 . .	102	18	32	11	43	3,705	660	1,050	377	12,060	36.5	37.0	35.0	33.5	268
1965 . .	104	15	30	10	37	3,359	498	946	302	9,056	33.3	32.4	30.8	29.2	231
1966 . .	102	13	31	9	37	3,277	466	1,068	330	10,491	32.2	34.2	33.3	32.7	269
1967 . .	99	16	31	8	36	4,007	630	1,169	319	11,248	40.3	40.8	37.6	35.4	296
1968 . .	101	15	30	8	35	3,887	583	1,116	295	10,980	39.2	39.1	40.8	35.7	300
1969 . .	99	11	37	10	32	3,456	434	1,323	365	9,791	34.8	38.6	38.5	36.0	301

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS
1967 . .	1,835	62	1,620
1968 . .	1,855	59	1,849
1969 . .	1,869	56	1,799
1970 . .	1,907	53	1,753
1971 . .	1,823	50	1,872

ANIMAL PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . .	3,274	3,322	3,214	3,204
Butter . .	40.8	37.8	32.1	29.3
Cheese . .	86.3	86.0	84.6	86.1
Meat . .	291	338	347	403
Eggs (millions) .	645	645	665	n.a.

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

FACTORIES AND WORKERS

INDUSTRY	1968		1969		1970	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
Woodworking	1,572	43,646	1,470	42,636	1,439	42,530
Machinery	2,432	263,020	2,296	264,867	2,195	267,445
Clocks, Watches	1,225	73,521	1,195	72,920	1,177	72,810
Metallurgical Industries	1,775	120,151	1,726	121,103	1,692	120,873
Clothing	1,318	67,774	1,259	66,213	1,225	62,809
Cotton	761	64,172	738	63,322	727	59,990
Silk and Artsilk						
Embroidery						
Chemical Industry	432	54,761	428	61,507	433	64,701
Food, Drink and Tobacco	839	63,874	813	63,522	808	62,338

PRODUCTION

	1968	1969	1970
Watches (number)	46,397,000	48,844,000	52,607,000
Precious Metal Assays (")	6,051	5,233	5,350
Refined Sugar ('000 tons)	62	57	54
Cement (" ")	4,321	4,534	4,797
Chalk (" ")	147	150	145
Cigars (million)	758	746	757
Cigarettes (" ")	20,510	24,177	29,229
Electric Power (million kWh)	30,765	29,411	34,886
Aluminium ('000 metric tons)	77	77	91
Shoes ('000 prs.)	14,392	15,067	13,150

FINANCE

1 Swiss franc=100 centimes.

10.05 Swiss francs=£1 sterling; 3.85 Swiss francs=U.S. \$1.

100 Swiss francs=£9.13 sterling=U.S. \$25.97.

BUDGET, 1971 (million Swiss francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	1,989	Defence	2,088
Turnover Tax	2,602	Federal Loans	2,284
Customs and Excise	2,508	Public Works	956
Other Taxation	967	Local Grants	495
Other Receipts	448	Social Welfare	1,046
		Investments	251
		Other Expenditure	1,451
TOTAL	8,514	TOTAL	8,571

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million francs)

	1967	1968	1969
NET NATIONAL INCOME	57,500	61,850	66,130
Indirect tax <i>less</i> subsidies	4,205	4,470	5,100
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	61,705	66,320	72,230
Depreciations	7,120	7,900	8,700
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	68,825	74,220	80,930
Income from abroad	1,165	1,500	1,725
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	67,660	72,720	79,205
<i>of which:</i>			
Compensation of employees	36,525	38,766	42,030
Income from unincorporated enterprises	14,910	15,985	17,355
Savings of corporations	4,230	5,025	5,525
General government income <i>less</i> interest on public debt	1,950	2,080	2,275
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	— 960	— 2,045	— 2,580
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	66,700	70,755	77,340
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	40,525	42,990	46,505
General government consumption expenditure	8,385	8,330	8,970
Gross fixed capital formation	17,935	19,040	21,415

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million francs)

	1969	1970
Gross National Product	80,700.0	89,820.0
Currency in Circulation	12,518.5	13,106.0
Short-term Accounts	6,403.0	7,958.0
Monetary Reserves:		
Gold	11,434.5	11,821.3
Foreign exchange	5,792.9	8,441.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million francs)

	1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
External trade:	22,140	27,870	— 5,730
Tourism	3,900	1,840	2,060
Freight and other transport	240	—	240
Insurance (State and Private)	340	10	330
Investment income	2,690	760	1,930
Income of foreign workers	100	1,030	— 930
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	170	220	— 50
Electricity	350	120	230
Other services	3,440	400	3,040
Total services	34,990	34,690	300

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million Swiss francs)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports . . .	15,929	17,005	17,786	19,425	22,734	27,870
Total Exports . . .	12,861	14,204	15,165	17,849	20,009	22,140

COMMODITIES

(million Swiss francs)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	90.7	72.8	112.8	101.3
Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits	272.7	274.4	303.8	307.9
Coal and Coke	94.2	90.0	83.0	117.0
Oil (for heating)	370.2	472.6	461.5	569.3
Iron and Steel	725.6	740.3	1,088.0	1,820.3
Machines	2,673.6	2,972.6	3,547.2	4,751.8
Motor Vehicles	1,048.9	1,207.9	1,408.0	1,760.2
Raw Cotton	146.4	141.1	144.0	142.1
Raw Wool	111.0	94.0	90.7	89.0
Chemical Industry	755.1	855.9	1,068.7	1,292.7
Other Commodities	11,497.6	12,503.2	14,426.6	16,818.4
TOTAL	17,786.0	19,424.8	22,734.3	27,870.0

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Silk Goods	486.6	503.4	597.8	733.9
Cotton Goods	239.7	245.0	307.2	305.6
Embroidered Goods	143.1	156.3	180.1	170.8
Machinery and Parts	4,270.2	4,896.3	5,774.0	6,568.2
Instruments and Appliances	694.8	777.4	906.8	1,064.5
Watches and Parts	2,171.1	2,316.7	2,478.7	2,629.0
Pharmaceutical Products	650.7	763.9	858.1	907.2
Chemical Dyes	646.7	736.0	830.7	942.4
Other Chemical Products	1,604.6	1,837.1	2,372.4	2,614.1
Cheese	240.4	268.3	285.9	317.2
Chocolate	86.1	77.7	82.9	89.4
Other Commodities	3,930.8	3,771.3	5,334.4	5,797.7
TOTAL	15,164.8	17,349.4	20,009.0	22,140.7

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES: (million Swiss francs)

IMPORTS FROM	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	86.4	113.3	119.2
Austria	731.6	956.5	1,250.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	667.1	792.7	987.2
Canada	150.7	182.1	195.1
Czechoslovakia	123.0	127.1	142.2
Denmark	249.1	296.2	356.2
Egypt	27.4	25.5	21.8
France	2,521.4	2,753.4	3,362.0
German Federal Republic	5,737.0	6,643.0	8,349.2
Great Britain	1,422.1	1,833.4	2,166.8
Hungary	73.5	104.9	138.4
Italy	1,936.9	2,200.6	2,622.8
Japan	304.3	403.2	615.0
Netherlands	691.6	818.5	964.1
Nigeria	60.7	55.1	74.7
Romania	25.3	32.0	37.7
Spain	169.6	211.9	243.7
Sweden	548.4	689.7	870.8
United States of America	1,736.7	1,922.4	2,371.9

EXPORTS TO	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	162.7	184.1	209.4
Austria	731.6	1,004.8	1,151.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	667.1	468.6	507.6
Brazil	249.2	247.8	239.2
Canada	256.4	304.0	303.7
China	343.7	75.9	89.4
Denmark	366.9	427.3	416.7
Egypt	26.6	62.4	87.9
France	1,496.2	1,717.8	1,806.5
German Federal Republic	2,463.3	3,034.8	3,288.6
Great Britain	1,291.2	1,382.7	1,584.8
Hungary	83.0	83.4	104.3
Italy	1,512.7	1,753.3	2,073.7
Japan	460.4	588.1	698.5
Netherlands	444.9	512.7	593.3
Portugal	183.4	218.0	257.2
Spain	407.9	474.7	494.7
Sweden	595.9	641.1	742.3
United States of America	1,779.8	1,883.9	1,962.8

TOURISM

TOURIST NIGHTS (Visitors from abroad only) ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total	18,825	18,937	18,985	19,314	20,963

SWITZERLAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN (Number of visitors staying in hotels—1970)

German Federal Republic	1,557,879
France	894,953
Great Britain	628,410
U.S.A.	1,176,927
Italy	667,480
Others	1,914,220
Total	6,839,859

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passengers . . . ('000)	331,954	318,793	320,224	323,689
Passenger-kilometres . . (million)	9,027	8,794	8,991	9,238
Tonnage Carried . . ('000 tons)	50,668	51,662	52,710	56,214
Ton-kilometres . . (million)	5,784	5,974	6,113	6,557

ROADS VEHICLES REGISTERED

	CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRACTORS	MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL
1967	979,267	4,483	213,931	2,170	547,574	1,747,425
1968	1,180,474	4,628	235,435	2,234	584,592	1,887,057
1969	1,282,889	4,921	261,425	2,504	624,353	2,039,236
1970	1,383,204	5,542	276,459	2,721	668,056	2,192,692

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1966	1967	1968	1969
International Traffic, Laden . . ('000 tons)	394.9	342.4	320.0	309.3
International Traffic, Unladen: . . (" ")	8,012.3	7,569.6	7,488.8	7,707.2
Total Tonnage Carried (" ")	8,407.2	7,912.0	7,808.6	8,016.6

CIVIL AVIATION SWISS AIRLINES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown ('000)	54,045	59,923	67,728	75,421
Passenger-kilometres (")	2,994,491	3,323,537	3,825,834	4,420,320
Freight (tons)	55,501	71,603	76,165	108,469
Ton-kilometres ('000)	353,610	411,709	513,926	579,614

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Telephones in Use.	2,533,684	2,685,800	2,846,535	3,025,779
Radio Licences	1,725,341	1,751,869	1,800,341	1,851,612
Television Sets	867,951	1,011,165	1,144,154	1,273,893
Books Published (No. of Titles) .	5,270	5,213	6,028	6,436

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary (1961-62)	n.a.	17,714	577,055
Secondary (1961-62)	n.a.	6,583	142,987
Technical (1970-71)	20	412	7,511
Higher (1970-71)	10	3,900	42,178

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, 3003 Berne, Hallwylstrasse 15.

THE CONSTITUTION

Much of what is now Switzerland once formed part of the Holy Roman Empire, but it was primarily against the oppression of local overlords, among whom were the powerful Hapsburg family, that in 1291 the communities of Uri, Schwyz, and Lower Unterwalden joined in an "everlasting league" of defence. In 1353 the confederation comprised eight cantons, and by 1513 thirteen. Throughout this period an increasing number of these cantons obtained charters which made them virtually free communities, directly responsible to the Emperor, and they finally achieved formal independence from the Empire at the close of the Thirty Years war, as the result of French influence.

French revolutionary ideas began to spread to Switzerland in 1789; by 1798 the French had intervened, revolutionized the country, and occupied the Swiss territory. So far there had been only a loose defensive alliance of cantons, but the French unified the country under the title of the Helvetic Republic, and imposed a written constitution. The new régime was bitterly resented, and the country was disunited. Later, when it was in France's interests to have a settled and friendly Switzerland, Napoleon withdrew the occupation forces, and by the 1803 Act of Mediation granted a new Constitution with the approval of most Swiss.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna recognized the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and three new cantons were admitted into the Confederation, bringing the total number to twenty-two. Since then the boundaries have remained almost unchanged.

After the Act of Mediation followed an unsettled period of adjustment to their newly-achieved unity, culminating in the Federal Constitution of 1848—the first Constitution to be formulated entirely without foreign influence. This was succeeded by the Constitution of 1874 which, with modifications, is in force today, and completes the development of Switzerland from a group of cantons linked by a simple defensive alliance, to a unified Federal State.

The twenty-two federated Cantons (often referred to as the twenty-five States, because three of the Cantons are sub-divided), have sovereign authority over their own life save where the detailed constitutional pact has expressly limited them, and all undelegated powers are theirs. Cantonal feeling still makes for marked disapproval of any increase in Federal authority, which has been greatly extended since 1874 in the economic and social spheres of legislation.

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for legislation on civil, penal and commercial law, marriage, residence and settlement, export and import duties, defence, railroads and important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the Cantons, partly in the mixed management of Federal authorities and Cantons, and some is entirely in the hands of the Confederal authority. The Cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue mainly from indirect taxation. The setting up of permanent Federal direct taxation was for many years a very controversial subject, but at present the Federal authority derives a large part of its income from direct taxation.

FOUR MAIN INSTITUTIONS

The life of the Federal authority revolves round four institutions: a Bicameral Legislature, the *Federal Assembly*; the Executive, the *Federal Council*; the *Federal Court* and the *Federal Insurance Court*; and the *Direct Popular Vote of the People*.

The Assembly is composed of a *Council of States* representing the Cantons, each of which has, equally, its two representatives elected for varying periods at the discretion of each Canton and the *National Council*, the Lower House, composed of 200 paid members elected by proportional representation by all citizens of twenty and over, for a four-year period. On February 7th, 1971, a referendum amended the Constitution so as to give women the

SWITZERLAND—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

right to vote in Federal matters and to allow them to be eligible for election to the Federal Parliament.

The Councils are co-equal in authority; by simple machinery both agree, as constitutionally required, on legislation prepared for their consideration by a Committee system. In Joint Session (as the Federal Assembly) these Councils elect, after each general election, the Federal Council of seven, the directive and executive authority of the Confederation. Of this the members are customarily re-elected so long as they will serve, and one is each year designated by the Assembly as Chairman or President and another as Vice-President, who customarily becomes next year's President. The President is rather the servant than the master of the Council, which is responsible for every action to the legislature. A Civil Service, recruited upon proven merit, which includes the employees of the State Railways, serves the Federal authority. The Chancellor, appointed by the Assembly every four years, is the Federal stenographic and publication agent.

REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE

A Referendum is obligatory for constitutional amendments passed by the Assembly and for their ratification a majority of the voters and the Cantons must assent. Since 1874 a number of amendments have been thus accepted. There may be an initiative petition for constitutional amendments offered by at least 50,000 voters; here again acceptance is dependent upon a majority of voters and Cantons. Of sixty-seven offered between 1874 and 1958, seven were accepted. Lastly, there is the Optional or Facultative Referendum for federal legislation—and since 1921 for International Treaties included for a period exceeding 15 years—at the request of 30,000 voters or eight Cantons. Between 1874 and the end of 1958, of 708 laws

passed by the Assembly, sixty-three were submitted, of which thirty-eight were rejected. Between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of the electorate participates in the referendum poll, though in the poll defeating the so-called Capital Levy initiative in 1922, 86 per cent voted.

THE CANTONS

There are twenty-two cantons, three being subdivided into half-cantons; each canton and half-canton has a body elected by universal suffrage—*der Grosse Rat* or *Kantonsrat*—which exercises the functions of a parliament. Membership of the cantonal government varies from five to eleven, and the terms of office from one to five years. The Referendum is used in all but three of the cantonal governments; all laws and concordats or agreements with the other cantons, important financial matters, and revisions of the Constitution, must be submitted to the popular vote. In Appenzell, Glarus and Unterwalden assemblies of all male citizens, known as *Landsgemeinden*, exercise their powers direct. The majority of the cantons have now given women the right to vote and to be elected at cantonal and municipal levels. The cantons are: Zürich, Bern (Berne), Luzern (Lucerne), Uri, Schwyz, Upper and Lower Unterwalden, Glarus (*Glaris*), Zug (*Zoug*), Fribourg (*Freiburg*), Solothurn (Soleure), Basel (Bâle—town and country), Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse), Appenzell (Outer and Inner Rhoden), St. Gallen (Saint-Gall), Graubünden (Grisons), Aargau (Argovie), Thurgau (Thurgovie), Ticino (Tessin), Vaud (Waadt), Valais (Wallis), Neuchâtel (Neuenburg), Genève (Genf).

(The name of the canton is given in French, German or Italian, according to the language spoken there—alternative names are in brackets.)

THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(March 1972)

President and Head of Finance Department: DR. NELLO CELIO (Radical Democrat).

Vice-President and Head of Transport, Communications and Power Department: ROGER BONVIN (Christian Democrat).

Head of Foreign Affairs: PIERRE GRABER (Social Democrat).

Head of Home Department: HANS PETER TSCHUDI (Social Democrat).

Head of Public Economy: ERNST BRUGGER (Radical Democrat).

Head of Defence Department: RUDOLF GNÄGI (People's Party).

Head of Justice and Police: KURT FURLER (Christian Democrat).

Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation: KARL HUBER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Ückesdorf-Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Albania: Rome, Italy.

Algeria: Elfenstrasse 4; *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHIM SETTOUTI.

Argentina: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* MAXIMO ETCHECOPAR.

Australia: Alpenstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* LAURENCE CORKERY.

Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* ERICH BIELKA-KARLTREU.

Belgium: Weststrasse 6; *Ambassador:* LOUIS COLOT.

Bolivia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* BOULITREAU FRAGOSO.

Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 4; *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR ANGUELOV.

Burma: Kirchenfeldstrasse 68; *Ambassador:* WIN PE.

Burundi: Paris 16e, France.

Cameroon: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* JAMES A. ROBERTS (also accredited to Algeria).

Central African Republic: Rome, Italy.

Ceylon: Paris 8e, France.

Chad: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Chile: Münstergasse 34; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL RIOSECO ESPINOZA.

China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* CHEN CHE FANG

Colombia: Thunstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* ELISEO ARANGO.

Congo (Brazzaville): Brussels, Belgium.

Cuba: Kramgasse 74; *Ambassador:* AMÉRICO CRUZ.

Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* MILAN LAJČIAK.

Dahomey: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* M. G. I. MELCHIOR.

Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL ANDRADE OCHOA.

Egypt: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* H. Z. SABRY.

El Salvador: Madrid, Spain.

Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland: Weltpoststrasse 4; *Ambassador:* MARTTI SALOMIES (also accredited to Portugal).

France: Schosshaldenstrasse 46; *Ambassador:* JACQUES ROUX.

Gabon: Paris 16e, France.

Federal Republic of Germany: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* JOSEF LÖNS.

Ghana: 11 Belpstrasse; *Ambassador:* KWAKU BAPRUI ASANTE (also accredited to Austria).

Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* JEAN GEORGIU.

Guatemala: Paris 8e, France.

Guinea: Rome, Italy.

Haiti: Elfenauweg 16; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.

Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* ISTVÁN BECK.

Iceland: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

India: Kalcheggweg 20; *Ambassador:* ARJAN SINGH (also accredited to the Vatican).

Indonesia: Elfenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: Kirchenfeldstrasse 30; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ESFANDIARY.

Iraq: Paris 8e, France.

Ireland: Dufourstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* FRANK BIGGAR (also accredited to Austria).

Israel: Marienstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* ARYE LEVAVI.

Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* ADALBERTO FIGAROLO DI GROPELLO.

Ivory Coast: Thormannstrasse 51; *Ambassador:* THÉODORE DE MEL.

Jamaica: Thunstrasse 59; *Ambassador:* KENNETH BRIAN SCOTT.

Japan: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* AKIRA NISHIYAMA.

Jordan: Rome, Italy.

Khmer Republic: Paris, France.

Korea, Republic of: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* MOON BONG KANG (also accredited to the Vatican).

Laos: Paris 16e, France.

Lebanon: Eigerstrasse 62; *Ambassador:* MICHEL FARAH.

Lesotho: London, England.

Liberia: Effingerstrasse 4A; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH DUDLEY LAWRENCE.

Libya: Hôtel Bellevue-Palace; *Ambassador:* ALI MOHAMED INMISH.

Liechtenstein: Gerechtigkeitsgasse 40; *Ambassador:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.

Luxembourg: Kramgasse 45; *Ambassador:* MARCEL FISCHBACH (also accredited to Italy).

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malaysia: Paris 16e, France.

Mali: Paris 6e, France.

Malta: Rome, Italy.

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France.

Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO A. MARISCAL.

Monaco: 97 Jubiläumsstrasse; *Minister:* le Comte d'AILLIÈRES (also accredited to the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg).

SWITZERLAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Mongolia: Boulogne-sur-Seine, France.

Morocco: Marienstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* NACER EL FASSI.

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* Baron JAN ARENT DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK.

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.

Niger: Paris 16e, France.

Nigeria: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Austria).

Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* JULIUS CHR. A. FLEISCHER.

Pakistan: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* K. N. HOSSAIN (also accred. to Albania and the Vatican).

Panama: Rome, Italy.

Paraguay: London, S.W.7, England.

Peru: Spitalackerstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SOTO DE LA JARA.

Philippines: 7 Kornhausplatz; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Austria).

Poland: Elfenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PIET-KIEWICZ.

Portugal: Helvetiastrasse 50A; *Ambassador:* E. M. F. BUGALHO.

Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* ION GEORGESCU.

Rwanda: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* Sheikh JAWAD ZIKRI.

Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

South Africa: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* K. E. G. J. PAKENDORF.

Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ F. DE ALCOVER Y SUREDA.

Sudan: Paris 16e, France.

Sweden: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* KLAS BÖÖK.

Syria: Paris 16e, France.

Thailand: Eigerstrasse 60; *Ambassador:* Brigadier-Gen. CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN (also accred. to Yugoslavia).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, S.W.1, England.

Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* ABDELMELEK BERGAOUI.

Turkey: Lombachweg 33; *Ambassador:* CEMIL VAFI.

U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* ANATOLI S. TCHISTIAKOV.

United Kingdom: 50 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* ERIC ATKINSON MIDGLEY.

U.S.A.: Jubiläumsstrasse 93-95; *Ambassador:* SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS.

Upper Volta: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Uruguay: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. MASANÉS.

Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* AMBROGIO MARCHIONI.

Venezuela: Aegertenstrasse 55; *Ambassador:* WALTER BRANDT.

Viet Nam, Republic of: 71 Eigerstrasse; *Chargé d'Affaires:* BUI VAN ANH.

Yugoslavia: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* VASILJE MILANOVIĆ.

Zaire: 23 Jubiläumsstrasse; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NZABI.

PARLIAMENT

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: WILLIAM VONTOBEL.

STATE OF THE PARTIES (General Election, October 31, 1971)

	SEATS
Socialist Party	46
Radical-Democrats	49
Christian Democrats	44
People's Party	23
Independents	13
Liberals	6
Evangelicals	3
Workers' Party	5
Republican Movement	7
National Action	4

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: FERRUCCIO BOLLA.

STATE OF THE PARTIES
(Members are elected by canton; method of election differs from canton to canton.)

	1961	1970	1971-72
Radical-Democratic Party	14	15	15
Christian Democratic Party	18	18	17
Socialist Party	2	2	4
Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party	4	3	—
Democratic Party and Evangelicals	1	2	—
People's Party	—	—	5
Liberal Democratic Party	3	3	2
Workers' Party	2	—	—
Independents	—	1	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Radikal-Demokratische Partei—Freisinnig-demokratische Partei (*Radical-Democratic Party*): led the movement which gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitution of 1848, and soon became the dominant group in the Federal Assembly. It stands for the principle of a strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Cantons and all the minorities; Liberal in tendency.

President: HENRI SCHMITT (Geneva); *Secretary*: H. R. LEUENBERGER, Bundesplatz 2, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: ALFRED WEBER (Aldorf).

Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz (*Christian-Democratic People's Party*): Postfach 1759, CH-3001 Berne; formed 1912 by those parties which had, since 1848, opposed centralization plans, and the Kulturkampf of the Radical Majority Party. The bases of its policy are a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and Christian social reform by means of professional associations. It is, as its name shows, a non-sectarian party; Catholics and Protestants adhere to it. It is composed of peasants, Christian workers and middle-class professional people.

President: Dr. F. J. KURMAN, National Councillor; *Secretary*: URS. C. REINHARDT, Gutenbergstrasse 21, 3000 Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: Dr. KURT FUGLER, National Councillor (Saint-Gall).

Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (*Socialist Party*): f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919.

Chairman: ARTHUR SCHMID (Aarau); *Secretaries*: JEAN-PIERRE GHELFI, ARNOLD BERTSCHINGER, CHRISTINE GAFNER, Eigerplatz 5, Berne (from July: Pavillonweg 3, Berne); *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: ANTON MUHEIM, National Councillor (Lucerne).

Schweizerische Volkspartei (*Swiss People's Party*): f. 1971 as a merger of the Democratic Party and the Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party, which had seceded from the Radical Party in 1919. It is chiefly distin-

guishable from it by more strongly marked agrarian and liberal social tendencies.

President: HANS CONZETT; *Secretary*: PETER SCHMID, Optingenstrasse 1, Berne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: Dr. ERWIN AKERET (Winterthur).

Union libérale-démocratique suisse—Liberal-demokratische Union der Schweiz (*Liberal-Democratic Party*): is recruited from those elements in the Protestant cantons which supported the governments overthrown by the Revolution of 1847. Its evolution has been more rapid than that of the Conservative Party, since it has not been hampered by religious questions. It maintains an almost constant opposition to centralizing and étatist tendencies.

President: RENÉ HELG (Geneva), National Councillor (Basle); *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: RAYMOND DEONNA (Geneva); *Secretary*: J.-S. EGGLY, Box 60, 3018 Berne.

Landesring der Unabhängigen (*Independent Party*): f. 1936; oppositional movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics.

President: RUDOLF SUTER, Nationalrat, Forchstrasse 436, Zollikon; *Secretary*: ERWIN MÜLLER, Grossrat, Museggstr. 20, Lucerne; *Office*: Hertensteinstr. 40, Lucerne; *Leader of Parliamentary Group*: Dr. WALTER KÖNIG, Nationalrat, Küssnacht.

Partei der Arbeit (*Workers' Party*): f. in 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists. It aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganize Switzerland on a Socialist basis.

Secretary: JEAN VINCENT, rue Etienne-Dumont 1, 1203 Geneva.

Republican Movement: f. 1971 to maintain the Swiss way of life and oppose entry to EEC; *Leader*: Dr. JAMES SCHWARZENBACH.

Nationale Aktion gegen Überfremdung von Volk und Heimat (*National Campaign against Foreign Domination of People and Homeland*): f. 1970; *Chair*: RUDOLF WEBER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. Apart from military courts, there are only two Federal judicial authorities, the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Tribunal of Insurance. The following describes the Penal and Civil Procedure in the Canton of Zürich.

CIVIL LAW

(a) District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*).

Presidents or Vice-Presidents, who generally have a university degree in law, are competent as sole judges (*Einzelrichter*) if the value of the case is between 100 and 1,000 frs. (values below 100 frs. are decided without appeal by judges of the peace, who need not be lawyers—normally there is one for each commune). The Presidents or Vice-Presidents also deal with specified claims in bankruptcy proceedings without any limitation of the importance of the case; they are also competent to deal in summary and *ex-parte* proceedings.

The District Courts consist of three or five members. They settle civil matters between 1,000 frs. and 2,000 frs. value, and decide most other civil matters in the first instance if the plaintiff or both parties do not ask for an exception (see below for commercial matters and cases of over frs. 4,000 value).

(b) Appeal Court (*Obergericht*).

Each Canton has an Appeal Court, which in Zürich consists of different specialized benches (*Kammern*) of three or five members.

The Appeal Court decides cases of more than 2,000 frs. value. If both parties agree, cases of more than 4,000 frs. value may be brought directly before the Appeal Court to avoid District Courts.

A sub-branch of the Appeal Court is the Commercial Court. It consists of two members of the Appeal Court and three or five qualified merchants chosen by the President for each case from a list of fifty names. They decide cases of more than 4,000 frs. value if of a commercial character, when either both parties or the defendant are registered merchants. Further, this Court decides some special matters like patents and trade marks.

(c) Cassation Court

This is a special Cantonal Court principally deciding questions of procedure, or reviewing opinions clearly contrary to law and remanding such cases to the Appeal Court.

(d) Federal Tribunal

In matters of Federal Law the Federal Tribunal in Lausanne may give final decisions in cases of more than 8,000 frs. value, or upon request of both parties it sits as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in cases of more than 20,000 frs. value.

PENAL LAW

Matters of Penal Law are decided partly by the same courts as matters of Civil Law.

In the Canton of Zürich, the more important cases are tried by the Jury Court (*Schwurgericht*) when the accused pleads "not guilty", by the Appeal Court when the plea is

"guilty". The Jury Court consists of three judges, of whom at least the President is a member of the Appeal Court, and a jury of nine members. The judges and jury decide the case together in secret session. Eight affirming votes are required for a defendant to be found guilty. Contrary to the previous practice, an explanation of the verdict is now given.

Less important cases are tried by the District Courts, or their Presidents, in the first instance, and by the Appeal Court in the second instance. In certain minor cases, no appeal is possible.

The Public Attorney has the right to support the written accusation before any court. He is bound to assist only in important cases when the accused pleads "not guilty".

Witnesses and experts are examined by the Public Attorney and sign written statements, which are joined to the written accusation of the Public Attorney. The defence is allowed to question them; they are seldom called again. As a rule, they appear in person only before Jury Courts and make their deposition a second time.

The Federal Tribunal only acts as instance of cassation in matters of Federal Law which do not include the proceeding or the appreciation of facts or proofs. It does also sit as a court of exclusive jurisdiction in certain important cases (see below).

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

1000 Lausanne 14.

President: PAUL SCHWARTZ.

Vice-President: HANS TSCHOPP.

The Federal Tribunal (*Bundesgericht, Tribunale Federale* or *Tribunal fédéral*), consisting, in all, of 30 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 12-15 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years.

The Tribunal exercises final jurisdiction in suits between the Confederation and Cantons, corporations and individuals (see above), and between Cantons. It is the Court of Appeal against decisions of certain federal authorities, or Cantonal authorities applying federal law. It also tries individuals for offences against the Confederation, and decides complaints concerning violation of the Constitution. The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*Cour de Droit Public et de Droit Administratif*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Cours Civiles*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*Chambre des Poursuites et des Faillites*).
- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*Cour de Cassation Pénale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*Chambre d'Accusation*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*Chambre Criminelle*).
- (g) Federal Penal Court (*Cour Pénale Fédérale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: RENÉ FRANK VAUCHER.

Vice-President: MONA PIETRO.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of seven members. It sits at Lucerne. Since 1969 it has been considered as the Court of Social Insurance (*Cour des assurances sociales*) of the Federal Tribunal.

RELIGION

According to the 1950 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 563, Roman Catholic 416, Old Catholic 6, Jewish 4, other denominations (or without religion) 11.

PROTESTANT

Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland (*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédération des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse*): Sulgenauweg 26, CH-3007 Berne; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in this Federation of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Pastor W. SIGRIST (Berne); Vice-Pres. Pastor CH. BAUER (Le Locle); Members of the Council: Pastor M. FLURY (Seewis), P. SCHÄRER (Thun), E. RYSER (Zürich), Pastor CH. PITTET (Assens), Dr. M. UHLMANN (Zürich); Secs. Pastor A. MOBBS (Céligny GE), W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, La Diaspora (Lucerne, Schwyz, Tessin), the Evangelical Free Church of Geneva, and the United Methodist Church, form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

CATHOLIC

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Sion, Mgr. FRANÇOIS NESTOR ADAM; Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, Mgr. FRANCISCUS CHARRIÈRE, rue de Lausanne 86, Fribourg; Bishop of Basle, Mgr. ANTONIO HÄNGGI; Bishop of Chur, Mgr. JOHANNES VONDERACH; Bishop of St. Gallen, Mgr. JOSEPHUS HASLER; Apostolic Administrator of Ticino in Lugano, Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARTINOLI.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop, Rt. Rev. U. KÜRY, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the Press in Switzerland is guaranteed by Article 55 of the amended 1874 Constitution, and the only formal restrictions on the press are the legal restraints concerned with abuses of this freedom. The most contentious issue relating to press freedom in recent years has been the right of journalists to refuse to reveal their sources of information, and the issue has only recently been resolved by the enactment, in October 1968, of a federal law designed to protect this right, except in cases where the security of the state is involved.

Press freedom in Switzerland is among the greatest in the world. The political system, based on cantonal and communal autonomy, the cultural diversity, emphasized by the existence of four languages, and the low illiteracy rate of under 2 per cent have facilitated the existence of nearly 350 newspapers among a population of only just over 6 million. With a total daily circulation of a little under 5 million, individual circulation figures are low by international standards, and over half the newspapers sell less than 5,000 copies. Although all the papers are owned by companies, co-operative printing concerns or individuals, and despite the recent trend away from politically committed journals, more than half the press still supports a particular political party. Another feature of most Swiss papers, resulting from the strength and importance of local politics, is the attention given to local news, even by a paper of international importance like the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne, dating from 1762, is the oldest Swiss paper, and *Blick* has easily the largest circulation (around 210,000), but the two most respected dailies are *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, founded in 1780, and the French-language *Journal de Genève*, established nearly fifty years later. Both papers, tabloid in format with few illustrations, carry an exceptionally high proportion of foreign news, and have an influential readership abroad.

DAILIES

Aargauer Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 39-43, Aarau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 28,000.

Aargauer Volksblatt: Rütistr. 3, 5400 Baden; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 10,715.

Appenzeller Zeitung: Herisau; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,400; Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co.

Badener Tagblatt: Bruggerstrasse 35, Baden; Independent; circ. 24,288; Publishers WANNER A.G.

Basellandschaftliche Zeitung: Liestal; f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,076; Publishers LUDIN A.G.

Basler Nachrichten: Dufourstrasse 40, 4000 Basle; f. 1845; Conservative; morning and evening; circ. 23,305; Gen. Man. WALTER BEYELER; Chief Editor PETER DÜRRENMATT.

Basler Volksblatt: Petersgasse 34, Basle; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 11,248; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.

Berner Oberländer: Spiez; independent; circ. 13,337; Publishers G. MAURER A.G.

Berner Tagblatt: Nordring, Berne; f. 1888; independent; mid-day; circ. 55,678; Dir. O. HAUSAMMANN; Editor Dr. R. TH. WEISS.

Bielener Tagblatt: Freistrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 26,196; Publishers W. GASSMAN.

Blick: Staffenstr. 8, Zürich; circ. 210,177; Editor MARTIN SPEICH.

Der Bund: Effingerstr. 1-3, Berne; f. 1850; independent Radical-Democratic; Chief Editor Dr. P. SHAFFROTH; circ. 50,157.

Corriere del Ticino: Corso Elvezia 33, Lugano; independent; circ. 20,000.

SWITZERLAND—(THE PRESS)

Lo Courrier: 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, Geneva; f. 1868; Catholic daily; Administrator JEAN-PIERRE CHALIER; Editor-in-Chief ROGER VILLARD DE THOIRE; circ. 16,208.

Le Démocrate: Rue des Moulins 21, 2800 Delémont; Radical; circ. 10,836; Editor C. R. BEUCHAT.

Il Dovere: Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 12,184.

Emmenthaler-Blatt: CH-3550 Langnau; f. 1844; independent; circ. 40,444.

Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne: 33 av. de la Gare, Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; circ. 85,417; Editor PIERRE CORDEY.

Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel et L'Express: 4 rue St.-Maurice, Neuchâtel; independent; circ. 35,000.

Gazette de Lausanne: 3 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; circ. 19,000; Chief Editor FRANCOIS LANDGRAF.

Giornale del Popolo: Via S. Gottardo 54, Lugano; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 17,719.

Glärner Nachrichten: Glarus; f. 1875; liberal; circ. 10,253; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. A.G.

L'Impartial: La Chaux-de-Fonds; independent; circ. 30,841.

Journal de Genève: 5-7 rue du General-Dufour, Geneva; f. 1826; national, political and literary journal; Liberal-Democratic; Editor BERNARD BÉGUIN; circ. 15,700.

Journal du Jura: Freiestrasse 11/13, Biel/Bienne; independent; circ. 12,372; Publisher W. GASSMAN.

Der Landbote: Garnmarkt, Winterthur; f. 1836; Democratic; morning; circ. 28,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ARTHUR BAUR.

La Liberté: 40 avenue de Pérolles, Fribourg; f. 1871; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 23,050; Editor ROGER POCHON.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; circ. 54,793; Editor Dr. ANKLIN.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Lucerne; f. 1852; independent Liberal; circ. 23,049; Editor BRUNO LAUBE.

National-Zeitung: St. Albananlage 14, Basle; f. 1842; morning and evening; circ. 74,585; Editor HEINRICH KUHN.

Neue Berner Zeitung: Laupenstrasse 7a, Berne; f. 1918; Conservative; middle class, representing farmers and small business; morning; circ. 10,638.

Neue Bunder Zeitung: Chur; Democratic; circ. 18,342; Publishers GASSER, EGGERLING & Co.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Holbeinstrasse 22, 8021 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; daily; circ. 20,000.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Falkenstrasse 11, Zürich; f. 1780; Independent-Liberal; circ. 92,116; Chief Editor Dr. F. LÜCHSINGER.

Nouvelle Revue de Lausanne: Av. Louis-Ruchonnet 15, Lausanne; Radical-Democratic; circ. 13,493.

Nouvelliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: Sion; Independent-Catholic; circ. 29,017; Publishers IMPRIMERIE MODERNE S.A.

Die Ostschweiz: P.O.B. 202, 9470 Buchs; Catholic-Conservative; f. 1873; circ. 11,530.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, St. Gall; f. 1839; circ. 36,000; Editor-in-Chief H. ZOLLIKOFEN.

Schaffhauser Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8204 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,000; Publisher Dr. CARL OCHSLIN.

Solothurner Nachrichten: Untere Werkhofstrasse 5, 4500 Solothurn; Conservative-Catholic; circ. 12,119.

Solothurner Zeitung: 35 Dornacherstr., Solothurn; Democratic; circ. 32,176.

La Suisse: rue des Savoises 9-17, Geneva; f. 1898; independent; morning; circ. 65,098; Editor RENÉ BAUME.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Wertstr. 21, Zürich; f. 1893; independent; circ. 205,000; Chief Editor Dr. W. STUTZER.

Tages-Nachrichten: 3110 Münsingen; circ. 36,568; Editor HERBERT FISCHER.

Tagwacht: Giessereiweg 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1892; Social-Democratic; circ. 18,189; mid-day.

Die Tat: Limmatplatz 6, Zürich; f. as weekly 1936, as daily 1939; independent; circ. 33,911; Editor-in-Chief Dr. WALTER BIEL.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; circ. 12,000.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; Radical-Democratic; circ. 19,113; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.

Tribune de Lausanne—Le Matin: 33 avenue de la Gare, Lausanne; f. as *Estafette* 1862; non-party; morning; circ. 60,182; published by S.A. Tribune de Lausanne.

La Tribune de Genève: 42 rue du Stand, Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; circ. 62,917; Editor G.-H. MARTIN.

Vaterland: Maihofstr. 76, Lucerne; f. 1833 as *Luzerner Zeitung*, 1871 as *Vaterland*; Conservative-Catholic and Christian-Social; morning; circ. 50,187; Editor-in-Chief Dr. F. K. ZUST.

Voix Ouvrière: Rue du Pré-Jérôme 6, Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Walliser Bote/Briger Anzeiger: Furkastr. 17, 3900 Brig; circ. 11,706; Editor A. CHASTONAY.

Zofinger Tagblatt: Hintere Hauptstrasse, 4800 Zofingen; circ. 12,519; Editor OSKAR HEDINGER.

Zürcher AZ: Stauffacherstr. 5, 8021 Zürich; socialist; circ. 15,469; Editor HELMUT HUBACHER.

Zürcher Oberländer: 8620 Wetzikon; f. 1852; Radical-Democratic; circ. 17,000.

Zürichbieter, Der: Bassersdorf (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; circ. 10,269; Publishers HERMANN AKERETS ERBEN, A.G.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: 8712 Stäfa; Radical-Democratic; circ. 23,381; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT, Jnr.

PERIODICALS

L'Abeille: Lucerne, Zürichstrasse 3; weekly; circ. 31,788.

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1854; monthly; Editors Col. SCHAUFELBERGER, Brig. SCHULER; circ. 7,000.

Die Alpen: Zug 6300; quarterly; circ. 48,389.

Die Alpen Bulletin: monthly; published by Club Alpin Suisse; circ. 54,000.

Annabelle: Talacker 41, 8021 Zürich; fortnightly for women; circ. 104,694; Editor WALTER BOSCH.

Auto: Berne, Laupenstr. 2; editions in French and German; circ. 50,104; Editor JEAN-PIERRE JOST.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, Berne 3000; f. 1906; weekly published in German and French (*Revue Automobile*); Editor ROBERT BRAUNSCHEWIG; circ. 73,098.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Räfelfstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; German Swiss and French Swiss editions; circ. 201,000.

Blatt für Alle: Zofingen; circ. 129,645.

Camera: C. J. Bucher Ltd., 6002 Lucerne; f. 1922; German, French, and English editions; monthly; circ. 34,778.

Courrier du Vignoble: 2013 Colombier; weekly; circ. 10,533; Editor RENÉ GESSLER.

Du: Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich 8021; f. 1941; monthly cultural review; circ. 25,000; Editor MANUEL GASSER.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,311.

L'Eco dello Sport: Via Mercoli 8, Lugano; circ. 11,433; Editor ARMANDO LIBOTTE.

Elle: Gotthardstr. 61, Zürich; weekly; circ. 75,874 (German edition), 27,550 (French edition).

Ethnologische Zeitschrift Zürich: Münzgraben 2, Berne; f. 1970; twice yearly; Chief Editor Dr. W. RAUNIG; circ. 1,000.

La Femmo d'Aujourd'hui: Geneva; weekly; circ. 40,000.

Femina: Morgartenstr. 29, Zürich; fortnightly; German edition (circ. 80,000); French edition (circ. 45,000).

Fouillo Fédérale Suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie Fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Finanz und Wirtschaft: Werdtstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; finance and economics; circ. 15,166.

Die Frau: Alfred Escher Str. 10, Zürich; f. 1948; women's magazine; circ. 74,445.

Gazette Littéraire: 2 rue de la Vigie, Lausanne; f. 1949; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*; weekly, Saturdays; circ. 20,000; Editor-in-Chief FRANCK JOTTERAND.

Graphis: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press.

"Illustré": Zofingen; circ. 155,870; Chief Editor PETER BALSIGER.

Images du Monde: 10 Rue du Valentin, Lausanne; circ. 35,000.

Industrial Organization (Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Betriebswissenschaft/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; scientific organization, industrial management; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technische Hochschule (Industrial Management Institute of the Swiss Federal School of Technology); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Mosaik: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; weekly; circ. 100,000.

Moto-Touring: Berne, Maulbeerstr. 10; f. 1949; monthly; Editor Dr. J. P. MARQUART; circ. 15,000.

Museum Helveticum: Schwab & Co., 4010 Basle; f. 1944; Swiss journal for classical philology; four issues per year; Editors Prof. F. HEINIMANN, Prof. O. GIGON, Prof. F. WEHRLI.

Moyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, Zürich; circ. 156,115.

Nebelspalter: CH 9400 Rorschach, Signalstr.; f. 1875; German-Swiss dialect; satirical weekly; circ. 61,983; Editor FRANZ MÄCHLER.

Orbis Scientiarum: Münzgraben 2, Berne; f. 1970; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, Postfach, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork; circ. 93,509.

Plan: Kürbergstrasse 19, CH-8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning, water supply, refuse disposal, sewage and air purification; bi-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau: Bundesplatz 2, Berne (editorial); Freiestrasse 11, Bienne (publishers); f. 1921; monthly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics, critical reviews (Liberal); Editor WILLY GASSMAN; Publisher The Swiss Liberal-Radical Party; circ. 2,000.

Pro: Jupiterstrasse 4, 8032 Zürich; monthly; circ. 1,547,271.

Quadrat-Bücher: Hochwacht 15, St. Gall; f. 1959; Swiss and international poetry, prose and drama; 6-8 issues yearly; Editor HANS RUDOLF HILTY; Publisher H. TSCHUDY.

Rad & Motorsport: Postfach, 8023 Zürich; weekly; circ. 45,000.

Radio & Fernsehen: 10 Wildhainweg, Bern; weekly; circ. 164,366.

Radio TV Je Vois Tout: Lausanne; weekly; circ. 93,076.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: P.O.B. 4711, 1211 Geneva 16; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. JÜRGEN HEINBACH; publications in English, French, German; book reviews and advertisements.

Revue Economique et Sociale: Place de la Cathédrale 5, 1005 Lausanne; f. 1943; quarterly; Editors PIERRE GOETSCHIN and ALAIN JENNY; circ. 1,300.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Inter Annonces S.A., 2 Ave Bellefontaine, Lausanne 1003; f. 1880; monthly.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 4 Place Pépinct, Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Dir. Major E. M. G. MONTFORT; circ. 2,446.

Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie: 7 Chem. des Cèdres, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1868; bi-monthly; Editors P. BONNARD, F. BRUNNER, E. MAURIS, J.-C. PIGUET, G. WIDMER.

Revue Suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. V. AELLEN.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: Zofingen; circ. 331,054.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie): Dietzingerstrasse 3, Zürich 8003; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Art Institut Orell Füssli A.G.

Der Schweizerische Beobachter: Lautengartenstr. 23, Basle; f. 1927; twice monthly; circ. 458,000.

Schweizer Familio: Zürich; weekly; circ. 103,605.

Schweizer Heim: 8036 Zürich; f. 1903; weekly; circ. 104,112; Editor M. PFISTER, Gen. Man. H. HASLEMANN.

Schweizer Illustrierte: Zofingen; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 213,746.

Schweizer-Jugend: Solothurn; weekly; circ. 58,302.

Schweizer Monatshefte: Gotthardstr. 6, 8002 Zürich; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors DANIEL FREI, ANTON KRÄTTLI.

Schweizer Rundschau: Zürich; f. 1900; literary; monthly; published by Union Druck & Verlag A.-G.; circ. 2,500.

Schweizer Spiegel: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich 8023; f. 1925; circ. 22,046; monthly.

Schweizerische Allgemeine Volkszeitung: Zofingen; circ. 152,716.

Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung: Schwarztorstrasse 26, Berne; f. 1893; weekly; official organ of the "Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers"; Editor Dr. W. ROHNER.

Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt (Feuille officielle suisse du Commerce): Effingerstr. 3, Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editorial Dépt. Fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne; circ. 17,000.

Schweizerische Handelszeitung: Bleicherweg 20, 8039 Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; edited by Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A.G.; Exec. Dir. Dr. P. EISENRING; circ. 18,404.

Schweizerische Hochschulzeitung (Revue universitaire suisse): Arbenzstrasse 20, Postfach, Zürich 34; f. 1926; Swiss university and cultural review; 5-7 numbers yearly; Editor Dr. EDUARD FUETER; Publisher Verlag Leeman.

SWITZERLAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift: Schwabe & Co., Basle 10; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. CHR. HEDINGER, Prof. G. RIVA, Dr. A. UEHLINGER; circ. 6,400.

Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein", "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband", Schweiz. Gesellschaft der Urheber und Verleger (Suisa), and the "Mechanizenz"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor RUDOLF KELTSERBORN; circ. 5,500.

Schweizerische Versicherungszeitschrift (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Münzgraben 2, Berne; f. 1933; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. H. SUTER; circ. 1,900.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquée*): Länggassstr. 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. MEILI.

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik (*Revue suisse d'économie politique et de statistique*): P.O.B. 761, Basle 4001; f. 1865; review of economics, statistics and sociology; quarterly; Editors Prof. H. G. BIERI, Prof. P. STOCKER.

Sélection du Reader's Digest: Râffelstrasse 11, Zürich 8021; circ. 53,000.

Sie und Er: Spitalgasse 5, Zürich; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ROBERT NAEF; circ. 126,354.

Ski: Habegger Verlag, 4552 Derendingen; f. 1968; nine times a year in German, French and Italian; Editor KARL ERB; circ. 65,635.

Sport: Jean Frey A.G., Staffelstrasse 12, Zürich; f. 1920; three times a week; Chief Editor WALTER LUTZ; circ. 105,000.

Swiss Review of World Affairs: Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung, P.O.B. 660, Zürich 8021; circ. 3,600.

Swiss Technics (*Technique Suisse*): Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1921; 3 numbers yearly, published by the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade; in French, English and German.

TCS-Revue: Pfäffikon-Zürich; official organ of the Zürich Touring Club; monthly; circ. 140,000.

Tele: 4800 Zofingen; radio and television weekly; circ. 115,014; Editor JACK STARK.

Textiles Suisses: Bellefontaine 18, Lausanne; f. 1929; professional export review for the Swiss textile industry; 6 issues yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade; in French, English, German and Spanish.

Touring: Berne, Maulbeerstr. 10; f. 1935; weekly; Editor Dr. J. P. MARQUART; German, French and Italian editions; circ. 693,500.

Trente Jours: 19 Ave. de Beaulieu, 1004 Lausanne; circ. 398,529; Editor ALFRED LOERTSCHER.

Vox Romanica: Rämistrasse 71, 8006 Zürich; f. 1936; review of Roman linguistics and medieval literature; half-yearly.

Weltwoche: Talacker 41, Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; circ. 115,629; Editor Dr. PIERRE VON SCHUMACHER.

Werk: P.O.B. 210, 8401 Winterthur; f. 1913; monthly; architecture and art; circ. 7,500.

Werkzeitung der Schweizer Industrie: 9001 St. Gall; f. 1932; monthly; circ. 209,888; publishers Zollikofer & Co. A.G.

Die Woche: 4600 Olten; weekly; circ. 75,370.

Zürcher Woche: Gotthardstrasse 61, CH Zürich 8027; f. 1949; independent; weekly; Editor-in-Chief WERNER SCHOLLENBERGER; circ. 31,238.

NEWS AGENCY

Schweizerische Depeschagentur A.G. (*Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss Telegraph Agency*): Schanzenstrasse 5, 3001 Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Gen. Man. GEORGES DUPLAIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Geneva

Agence France Presse (*France*): 39 rue Rotschild; Dir. PAUL LOBY.

ANSA (*Italy*): 11 rue de Cornevin; Bureau Chief MICHELLE PETROSILLO.

AP (*U.S.A.*): Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief HANNS NEUERBOURG.

Cosmopress (*CPR*): 6 rue Constantin; f. 1934; Mans. Dr. R. H. HASSBERGER, A. CH. HASSBERGER.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): 42-44 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva; Bureau Chief Y. LEBEDEV.

Reuters (*U.K.*): Room 32, Palais des Nations; Dir. G. V. BERGER.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): Room 22, Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Suisse des Editeurs de Journaux (*Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Asscn.*): Werdmühleplatz 1, P.O.B. 3294, 8023 Zürich; f. 1899; 320 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEPH CONDRAU; Sec. Dr. A. KUHN.

Verein der Schweizer Presse (*Association de la Presse suisse*): Postfach 2471, 3001 Berne; Pres. ROBERT ZINGG (Luzern); Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFFER.

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Victor Attinger S.A.: 7 Place Piaget, Neuchâtel; f. 1830; mountaineering, travel, fiction; Dir. JEAN-VICTOR ATTINGER.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: 4 rue de l'Hôpital, Neuchâtel; f. 1861; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy, educational materials, medicine, law, Scout movement and juveniles; Dirs. AGNES DELACHAUX, ADOLPHE NIESTLÉ.

Editions d'Art Albert Skira: 4 Place du Molard, Geneva; fine arts.

Editions Edita S.A.: 1000 Lausanne, 3 rue de la Vigie; the arts; Dir. AMI GUICHARD.

Editions Générales S.A.: 3 rue Gustave-Moynier, Geneva; Dir. BENJAMIN LAEDERER; travel, biography, economics.

Editions du Griffon: Neuchâtel; f. 1941; science, arts; Dir. Dr. MARCEL JORAY.

Foetisch Frères S.A.: Lausanne-Vevy; Head Office: Grand-pont 2 bis, Lausanne; f. 1804; music; Dir. MARIO ZAVADINI.

H. Hauser, Editions de la Baconnière: Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. H. HAUSER.

Imprimerie La Concorde: Terreaux 29, Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL FERRIN.

Imprimerie et Librairies Saint-Paul: Fribourg; f. 1873; Catholic books and journals; *La Liberté*; Pres. MADELEINE SCHOFFIT; Dir. Dr. HUGO BAERISWYL.

Librairie et Editions J. H. Jeheber S.A.: 3 Chemin du Vallon, 1224 Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Librairie Kercoff (anc. Roth): Beau Séjour 1, Lausanne; f. 1934; law, fine arts, literature; Dir. Mrs. I. KERCOFF.

Librairie Payot S.A.: 1 rue de Bourg, Lausanne; f. 1835; brs. in Geneva, Neuchâtel, Zürich, Berne, Basle, Vevey and Montreux; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications; agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PAYOT.

Trois Collines: 1 rue de la Cité, Geneva; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

A.B.C. Edition: Stauffacherquai 40, Zürich; series in graphic design, psychology, medicine.

Archimedes Verlag: Marktweg 7, Kreuzlingen; technology, natural science; Buddhistischer Verlag, philosophy, religion.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juveniles and picture books, architecture; Dir. Dr. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Atlantis Verlag A.G.: Zeltweg 16, Zürich 1; f. 1930; classics, music, travel, art, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. MAX MITTLER.

Verlagsanstalt Benziger & Co., A.G.: Einsiedeln; f. 1792; books especially Catholic theology, science, belles-lettres, juveniles; Pres. Dr. KARL EBERLE; Dirs. Dr. OSCAR BETTSCHART, Dr. PETER KECKEIS.

Benteli A.G.: 3018 Bern, Bümplizstrasse 101; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, humour, children's books.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, 4000 Basle; scientific and technical books and periodicals, history, poetry, philosophy.

Conzett und Huber: Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; f. 1886; educational; Dirs. ERNST MEYER, CONRAD CONZETT, Dr. HANS CONZETT, Dr. RETO CONZETT, ROLF MEYER.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Sprecherstr. 8, 8032 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, graphic arts, children's books; Pres. DANIEL KEEL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

Verlag Ekkehard-Press: Geltenwilenstrasse 17, 9000 St. Gallen; f. 1906; fine art, geography, illustrated books, travel guides; Dirs. J. SCHEFFKNECHT, K. SCHEFFKNECHT.

Europa Verlag (Verlag Oprecht): Rämistrasse 5, Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

A. Francke A.G.: Hochfeldstrasse 113, Berne 26; f. 1831; juvenile, educational, history, philology and linguistics, psychology, philosophy; Dir. Dr. C. L. LANG.

Fretz & Wasmuth Verlag A.G.: Akazienstrasse 2, Zürich; f. 1927; art, history, fiction; Dir. ERNST KÖPFLI.

Hallwag Ltd.: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, biography, current affairs, politics, art, natural history, languages, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Dirs. O. E. WAGNER, Dr. PETER FUNK, WERNER MERKLI, U. P. THOENEN.

Helbing und Lichtenhahn: Freiestr. 40, Basle; f. 1822; law, history, education; Dirs. H. HELBING, Miss V. LICHTENHAHN.

Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press: Nüscherstrasse 45, Zürich 8001; f. 1944; *Graphis*, international bi-monthly for graphic and applied art, specialized books on visual art and designs, *Film and TV Graphics*, *Graphis Annual*, *Photographis* and *Packaging 2*; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.

Hans Huber: Marktgasse 9, Berne; f. 1927; medicine, psychology.

Huber Co. A.G.: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1809; belles-lettres, history, philology, fiction; Dir. MANFRED VISCHER.

S. Karger A.G.: Arnold-Boecklin-Strasse 25, 4000 Basle 11; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basle; international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. THOMAS KARGER.

Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.: Hallerstrasse 6-10, Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dirs. WALTER KÜMMERLY, MAX FREY.

Herbert Lang & Cie. Ltd.: Münzgraben 2, Berne; f. 1813; and re-formed 1921; history, philosophy, art, insurance; Booksellers: agents for libraries in the whole world; Pres. HERBERT LANG; Vice-Pres. Dr. CHRISTOPH LANG; Sec. PETER LANG.

Manesse Verlag: Conzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse-Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Morgarten-Verlag: Conzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, Zürich; f. 1940; fiction, translations, biography, geography, history, educational books, general; Dir. Dr. WALTHER MEIER.

Verlag Arthur Niggli: Teufen; art, architecture.

Orell Füssli Verlag: Nüscherstr. 22, Zürich; f. 1519; fiction, travel, juvenile, science text-books; Gen. Man. MAX HOFMANN.

Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag: Missionsstr. 36, Basle; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.: Wiesenstr. 48, CH-8703 Erlenbach-Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy, ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Dir. Dr. EUGEN RENTSCH.

Rhein-Verlag A.G.: Bleicherweg 21, 8002 Zürich; f. 1920; philosophy, psychology, mythology, yearbooks; Dir. ED. BUCHER.

R. Römer Speer Verlag: Hofstrasse 134, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; literature, fine arts, philosophy, children's books; Dir. R. RÖMER.

Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.: Frankengasse 6, Zürich 24; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TOGGENBURGER.

Sauerländer A.G.: Laurenzenvorstadt 89, CH-5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, text-books, law, history, chemistry; Dirs. HANS SAUERLÄNDER, HEINZ SAUERLÄNDER.

Scherz: 3000 Berne, Marktgasse 25; f. 1926; general; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

Schulthess & Co., A.G.: Zwingliplatz 2, Zürich 8022; f. 1791; publishers, printers, booksellers.

SWITZERLAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Schwabe & Co.: Steinentorstrasse 13, Basle; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy, psychology; owners Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ, Dr. JULIUS SCHWABE.

Schweizer Spiegel Verlag: Hirschengraben 20, Zürich I; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general, periodicals; Dir. Dr. DANIEL ROTH.

Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile; Dir. CARL MEYER.

Steinberg-Verlag: Schwendenhaustrasse 19, 8702 Zollikon-Zürich; f. 1935; fiction, general; Dir. Miss SELMA STEINBERG.

Thomas-Verlag: Rennweg 14, Zürich; belles-lettres, religion.

Tschudy Verlag: Am Burggraben 24, St. Gall; f. 1917; poetry, biography, fiction; Dir. HANS E. TSCHUDY.

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, Zürich; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, geography, jazz, cinema.

Wepf & Co.: Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basle; f. 1755; medicine, chemistry, technical books, natural history and periodicals.

Zollikofer & Co. Ltd.: Fürstenlandstr. 122, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1789; graphic arts, periodicals, newspapers; Dirs. HANS ZOLLIKOFER, Jnr., HERM. STREHLER, W. NUBER, J. BOLT, P. BISCHOF, J. JAHN.

Albert Züst Verlag: Hinwil, Zürich; f. 1937; biography, poetry, fiction; Dir. ALBERT ZÜST.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Schweizerischer Buchhändler-und Verleger-Verein: Bellevest. 3, Zürich 8; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers; 470 mem.; Pres. WALTER KÜMMERLY; Sec. PETER OPRECHT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (*Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; Pres. Dr. ETTORE TENCHIO; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL BEZENÇON (from July 1972: Dr. STELIO MOLO); Dir. Admin. Div. and Deputy Dir. Gen. DOMENIC CARL; Swiss T.V. Dir. EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Swiss Short Wave Services JOEL CHURCHOD; publs. *Radio & Fernsehen* (German), *Radio-T.V.-Je Vois Tout* (French), *Radiotivù* (Italian).

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation was granted a new licence for radio and television in November 1964, and comprises three regional broadcasting societies.

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande: Maison de la Radio, La Sallaz, 1010 Lausanne (services in French); Dirs. JEAN-PIERRE MÉROZ (Radio) Lausanne, RENÉ SCHENKER (TV) Genève.

Radio-und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätö-Romanischen Schweiz: Marignanostrasse 50, 4000 Basle; services in German; Dirs. Dr. FRITZ ERNST (Radio) Basle, Dr. GUIDO FREI (TV) Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana: Radio Lugano, 6903 Lugano-Besso (services in Italian); Dirs. Dr. STELIO MOLO (until June 1972) (Radio), FRANCO MARAZZI (TV).

Finance: Programme services for sound and television broadcasting are provided by the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation which receives 70 per cent of the licence fees, and, since February 1965, the proceeds from commercial television. There is no advertising in the radio services. Transmitters and technical studio equipment are erected by the Swiss P.T.T., which receives 30 per cent of the licence fees.

RADIO

In 1971 there were 172 transmitters. National transmitters are sited at Beromünster, Sottens, Monte Generi. There are two programmes for each of the three language groups. The Swiss short-wave service transmits in eight languages. Telediffusion (wire broadcasting) provides six programmes. The programme service is conceded to the Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision, an independent organization with six sound broadcasting studios run on a non-profit-making basis. The radio licence fee for private reception is 40 frs. per year. There is no advertising.

On 31st October 1971 the total number of radio licences was 1,894,824.

FRENCH

Radio Suisse Romande: Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1922; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE MÉROZ.

GERMAN

Radio der deutschen und der rätöromanischen Schweiz: Marignanostr. 50, Basel; f. 1926; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ERNST.

ITALIAN

Radio-Lugano: 6903 Lugano-Besso; f. 1930; Dir. Dr. STELIO MOLO.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Swiss Shortwave Service: Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 16; directionally beamed programmes in French, German, Italian, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Esperanto and Arabic to all parts of the world. Ten short-wave transmitters are situated at Schwarzenburg, Beromünster and Sottens.

TELEVISION

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation offers on the 1st channel (VHF) a complete TV programme for each region (German, French and Italian) and regular broadcasts in Romansch. On the 2nd and 3rd transmission channels the programmes of the other two areas are at present put out over existing transmitters. 35 per cent of all programmes are in colour. Limited direct advertising (18 minutes on weekdays) is now allowed.

Programme service in French: Télévision Suisse Romande, Place des Eaux-Vives 6, 1211 Geneva 8; Dir. RENÉ SCHENKER.

Programme service in German: Leutichenbachstr. 110, 8052 Zürich; Dir. Dr. GUIDO FREI.

Programme service in Italian: Televisione della Svizzera Italiana, c/o P.O.B. 6903, Lugano; Dir. FRANCO MARAZZI.

There were 378 transmitters and boosters in operation by the end of December 1971.

The licence fee for private reception is 84 frs., for public reception 168 frs. On 31st October 1971 there were 1,381,922 television receivers in Switzerland.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; all values are in Swiss francs)

Switzerland's importance as a financial centre stems from many historical and geographical factors. It is a small nation with scant natural resources situated in the centre of Europe. It has always been necessary for the Swiss to depend on their shrewdness and their relations with foreigners for their livelihood. This is facilitated by centuries of political neutrality, the tri-lingual composition of the population, and a willingness to learn other languages.

Banking was introduced to Switzerland in the seventeenth century by refugee French Protestants, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the Government of Zurich created a bank which invested capital abroad. It was not, however, until 1850 that the "Swiss Credit Bank", based on the French "Credit Mobilier", made its appearance as the first Swiss bank of any size.

The First World War and the political and economic upheavals which followed gave Switzerland the reputation of being a safe haven for foreign capital. *Bank Secrecy* has always been a fundamental principle and was made a legal obligation in 1934 after attempts by Gestapo agents to appropriate German-Jewish capital in Swiss accounts for the German State. At this time the concealment of funds outside Germany was a crime for which German courts could impose severe penalties, including the death sentence. The innovation of the *Numbered Account* does not mean that Swiss banks accept anonymous clients, the contrary is the case. The significance of the number is that even the existence of a client's account is kept secret from external enquiries. Swiss banks act in accordance with *Swiss Law* which demands the revelation of accounts only in certain cases; the requirements of foreign governments wishing to uncover facts about the accounts of their nationals are therefore ignored unless the client has committed a crime which is also recognized as such under Swiss Law. Of note in this respect is the Swiss taxation legislation which recognizes the banker's obligation to secrecy and cannot demand information for law suits regarding taxation or legal proceedings before a Court of Appeal. During 1970 the U.S.A. engaged Switzerland in talks, with a view to persuading Swiss banks to reveal details of U.S. citizens' accounts in cases where U.S. law had been transgressed.

At present Switzerland has a network of nearly 4,300 banks, the highest density in the world, with total assets of almost 100,000 million Swiss Francs, approximately twice the value of the National Income. Swiss banks can be classed in seven categories: *Cantonal Banks, Big Banks, Local Banks, Savings Banks, Loan Associations, Private Banks and Other Banks*. The five "Big Banks" own about thirty-five per cent of the admitted assets of Swiss banking and can be considered as banks of real international importance. These are the Swiss Credit Bank (Zürich), Union Bank of Switzerland (Zürich), Swiss Bank Corporation (Basle), People's Bank of Switzerland (Berne), and Bank Leu & Co. Ltd. (Zürich). The private banks known for their personal service and "family atmosphere" are not to be underestimated for their international importance however. Although no accounts are required to be published and the private banker is responsible to the extent of his personal fortune, much of the private bank's money comes from abroad and is re-invested outside Switzerland.

The *Swiss National Bank* was created in 1906 and obtained a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes in 1910. It has remained a private concern with 50 per cent of its shares held by other banks and 50 per cent by private shareholders. Since 1964 all banks are examined by the Swiss

National Bank and must fulfil rigid liquidity and capital requirements. A new law regulating mutual funds was passed in 1967 by which control was introduced to correct unsound developments which had taken place in this sector. Foreign mutual funds which sell their shares in Switzerland now require a Swiss representative bank and must conform to the demands of the new law.

Linked with banking is the *insurance sector*, which is an integral and vital element in the Swiss financial structure. It collects some 10,000 million Sw. francs annually in premiums and contributions, to which a considerable income from its substantial international activities must be added. *Financial and industrial holding companies* have quadrupled in the last 12 years and their capital now amounts to some 8,000 million Sw. francs. The *Zürich Stock Exchange* ranks as one of the most important in Europe in terms of value and total transactions. Foreign securities, particularly American, represent more than 25 per cent of the approximately 1,000 issues quoted, a proportion which is probably not exceeded by any other market.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Banque Nationale Suisse: Central Bank; f. 1906, in virtue of a Federal Law of October 6th, 1905, replaced by Federal Laws of April 7th, 1921, and December 23rd, 1953; commenced operations in 1907. Head Offices: Zürich and Berne; brs. at Aarau, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall; numerous agencies in Swiss towns. The object of the bank is to "regulate the circulation of currency and to facilitate the operations of payment". It further guarantees the service of the Federal Treasury. The General Management is composed of three depts., of which two, the first and the third (discount, foreign currency, advances on securities and control), are at Zürich. The second dept. (issue of notes, management of metal reserves, relations with Federal Administration and treasury) is at Berne. Cap. subs. 50,000,000 frs.; p.u. 25,000,000 frs. Pres. of Council Dr. B. GALLI; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. P. JÄGGI; General Management: Dr. E. STOPPER (Pres., Zürich), A. HAY (Vice-Pres., Berne), Dr. F. LEUTWILER (Zürich).

CANTONAL BANKS

There are 30 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

Aargauische Kantonalbank: Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 40m. frs.; dep. 813m. frs.; Dirs. W. ARPAGAU, Dr. H. BOLLIGER.

Banque Cantonale de Bâle (Basler Kantonalbank): Spiegelgasse 2, Basle; f. 1899; cap. 40m. frs.; dep. 1,455m. frs. (1970); Mans. Dr. ALBERT MATTER, RUDOLF AESCHBACHER.

Banque Cantonale de Berne: 8 Place Fédérale, Berne; f. 1834; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 2,299m. frs.; Mans. M. HAENI, H. DAHLER.

Banque Cantonale Lucernoise: Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 1,685m. frs. (1970); Mans. V. BÜCHLER, Dr. J. FELDER, Dr. ADOLF SCHWARZ.

Banque Cantonale de St. Gall: Schützengasse 1, St. Gall; f. 1868; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 964m. frs. (Dec. 1969); Mans. H. STUDER, Dr. M. KELLERBERGER.

Banque Cantonale de Soleure: 4 Amthausplatz, Solothurn; f. 1886; Man. Dir. Dr. WILHELM SCHWALM.

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise: 14 Place St. François, Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 1,932m. frs. (1970); Gen. Man. A. STUDER.

Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg: 1701 Fribourg; f. 1892; Man. RODOLPHE SIDLER.

Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank (*Banque Cantonale de Bâle-Campagne*): Rheinstrasse 7, Liestal; f. 1864; Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.

Graubündner Kantonalbank: Postplatz, 7002 Chur; f. 1870; cap. 80m. frs.; dep. 1,887m. frs. (1971); Mans. Dr. A. BRENN, J. L. DOLF.

Thurgauische Kantonalbank: Weinfeldcn; f. 1871; Mans. A. ALTHAUS, L. BÜHLER.

Zürcher Kantonalbank: 9 Bahnhofstrasse, Zürich; f. 1870; Mans. H. BÄNNINGER, H. HUBER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Selected List)

Banque Populaire Suisse: Bundesgasse 26, Berne; f. 1869; cap. 150m. frs.; dep. 4,975m. frs. (1969); Pres. Dr. VICTOR REHSTEINER; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. LIECHTI, R. MOERMATH, A. VOGELIN; Deputy Gen. Man. (Foreign Department) O. ZORZI.

Compagnie du Gestion et de Banque: 8 Place Université; Geneva; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; Chair. Baron DE WOUTERS; Vice-Chair. G. BARBEY; Man. R. L. DEKENS.

Crédit Foncier Vaudois: Lausanne; f. 1858; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 3,080m. frs.; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PRADERVAND; Man. H. CUGNY.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.: 3 Acschenplatz, Basle; f. 1927, present name from 1928; cap. and res. 121m. frs.; dep. 1,435m. frs. (1971); Mans. W. BLEILE, Dr. E. LEEMANN.

Bank Leu Ltd.: Bahnhofstrasse 32, Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 35m. frs.; dep. 870m. frs. (June 1969); activities: all banking operations; Chair. Dr. W. SCHWEGLER; Mans. H. MOESCHINGER, Dr. E. ROESLE, L. VOGELANG.

Schweizerischer Bankverein (*Swiss Bank Corporation*): 1 Acschenvorstadt, Basle; f. 1872; cap. and res. 1,145m. frs.; dep. 25,536m. frs.; Chair. Dr. SAMUEL SCHWEIZER; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. F. PALTZER, H. STRASSER, P. FEURER, Dr. H. GROB, Dr. F. SCHMITZ, L. MOTTET.

Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank: Hauptbahnhofstrasse 6, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1889; cap. 15,750m. frs.; res. 7,950m. (1970); Gen. Mans. ANTON FEHR, ERNST RÜESCH.

Schweizerische Kreditanstalt (*Swiss Credit Bank*): Paradeplatz, Zürich; f. 1856; cap. 712m. frs.; dep. 11,391m. frs.; Chair. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Vice-Chair. HANS SCHWARZENBACH; Chief Gen. Man. E. REINHARDT.

Union de Banques Suisses (*Union Bank of Switzerland*): Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zürich; f. 1862; cap. 1,000m. frs.; Chair. Dr. A. SCHAEFER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Association Suisse des Banquiers (*Swiss Bankers' Association*): Acschenvorstadt 4, Basle; f. 1912; 1,320 mems.; Pres. A. E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. A. MATTER, Dr. E. REINHARDT; Treas. Dr. E. F. PALTZER; Secs. R. DUNANT, Dr. M. OETTERLI, Dr. M. LUSSEK.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bourse de Berne (*Berner Börsenverein*): f. 1885; Sec. OSCAR HEER.

Bourse de Genève: 8 rue Petitot, Geneva; f. 1850; mems. 34; Pres. JACQUES DARRIER; Sec. PIERRE JEANMONOD; publ. *Côte officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.

Bourse de Lausanne: c/o Chollet, Roguin and Cic, place Saint-François 11, 1002 Lausanne.

Bourse de Valeurs: Baerengasse 10, Zürich 1; f. 1877; 27 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. VONTOBEL; Sec. Dr. A. ROSSI.

Bourse Suisse de Commerce: Zürich 23; f. 1917; brs. at Basle, Berne, Zürich, Lucerne, St. Gall; 1,100 mems.; Sec. K. MÜLLER; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: (insurance and re-insurance); Avenue Tissot 15, Lausanne; Head Office, Corso Italia 25, Milan; cap. 900,000,000 frs.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances: Basle; f. 1864; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness, transport and fire; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Inondie (*Baloise Fire Company Ltd.*): Elisabethenstrasse 46, Basle; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER; Board of Management Dr. J. PINÖSCH, Dr. E. ZWINGGI, H. GÖHNER, F. BÄUMLI.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Dufourstrasse 38, Basle; f. 1864; life, annuity; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances contre les Risques du Transport (*Bâloise Marine*): Aeschengraben 25, 4002 Basle; f. 1864; Pres. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN, Vice-Pres. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Fribourgeoise Générale d'Assurances S.A.: Rue St. Pierre 26, Fribourg; f. 1968; cap. frs. 10,000,000; Pres. PAUL TORCHE.

La Gonoivoise, Compagnie générale d'Assurances: Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 8,000,000.

La Gonoivoise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Place de Hollande 2, Geneva; cap. frs. 12,000,000.

L'Helvétia, Compagnie Suisse d'Assurances contre l'Incendie: St. Leonhardstrasse 25, St. Gall 9000; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident, liability, motor; Chair. CURT E. WILD, D. HON.; Man. Dir. W. GSELL, LL.D.; Gen. Mans. R. WILD, PAUL HALLER and C. WIDMER.

Helvétia Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva; Dirs. H. BERGER, F. BIERI; Asst. Dirs. H. WEBER, R. GRÜNDLING, Y. HEGEL.

Les Assurances Nationales, Compagnie Française d'Assurances sur la Vie: Av. du Théâtre 7, Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 60,000,000 frs.; Swiss Dir. G. CHERIX.

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zürich; f. 1857; specializes in international employee benefit and pension plans; brs. in Belgium, France, German Fed. Republic, Netherlands and U.K.; Chair. Dr. HENRI HOMBERGER; Gen. Man. Dr. E. REBER; Mans. Dr. H. AMMETER, Dr. M. KARRER, Dr. J. RUEDIN.

Société Suisse pour l'Assurance du Mobilier: Schwanengasse 14, Berne; f. 1826; cap. and r.f. 82,200,000 frs.; fire, burglary, theft, machinery, motor hull, plate-glass and water damage; re-insurance; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WALTER SENN.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 60, 8002 Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 100,000,000 frs.; assets 4,337m. frs.; Chair. Dr. MAX E. EISENBERG; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER, Dr. H. F. RUDOLF, H. B. VISCHER.

Schweizerische Unfallversicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Strasse 40, Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. P. THORIN.

Winterthur Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 20,000,000 frs.; Chair. Dr. BRAUNSCHEILER.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, liability, burglary, motor car, aviation hull, glass, fire, sickness, etc.; Pres. W. SCHWEIZER; Vice-Pres. F. W. SCHULTHESS; Man. Dir. Dr. A. JANN.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Association des Compagnies Suisses d'Assurances: Aeschentplatz 7, 4002 Basle; f. 1901; 52 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. PINÖSCH (Basle); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are 21 national Chambers of Commerce in the main towns.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations: Florastr. 44, 8034 Zürich; f. 1908; 56 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. E. HAEFELY; Dir. H. ALLENSPACH; Secs. Dr. E. SCHWAB, Dr. E. DUC, Dr. A. THOMMEN, Dr. K. SOVILLA.

Fédération Horlogère Suisse (*The Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers*): Bienne; Pres. GERARD BAUER.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (*Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry*): Börsenstrasse 26, Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. C. KOECHLIN; Vice-Pres. H. HÜRLIMANN-HOFMANN; Delegate Dr. H. HOMBERGER; First Sec. Dr. PETER AEBI; 134 sections; publ. *Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz* (annual; German and French).

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Swiss Breweries: Bäumlengasse 10, Basle; 39 mems.; Pres. B. W. FÜGLISTALLER; Sec. Dr. E. KÜRY.

Association of Textile Employers: Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; 250 mems.; Pres. G. SPÄLY-LEEMAN; Secs. Dr. H. RUDIN, Dr. J. MÜLLER.

Association Suisse des Electriciens (*Swiss Electrotechnical Institution*): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. RICHARD (Lausanne); Dir. E. DUENNER; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens*.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie (*Swiss Watch Chamber of Commerce*): 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Pres. BLAISE CLERC; Dir. Gen. CHARLES MAURICE WITTWER; 29 affiliated organizations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère*.

"Chocosuisse" (*Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers*): Münzgraben 6, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; 18 mems.; Pres. TH. GULLOTTI; Gen. Sec. D. KUSTER.

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (*Union Suisse des Paysans, Lega svizzera dei contadini, Swiss Farmers' Union*): Laurstrasse 10, 5200 Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; 615,000 mems.; Pres. J. WEBER; Dir. R. JURI; Asst. Dirs. Dr. W. NEUKOMM, R. HARTMANN, H. DICKENMANN; publs. *Bericht über den internat. Milch- u. Milchprodukten-markt* (quarterly), *Preise und Ernten, Milchstatistik, Ergebnisse von Buchhaltungserhebungen, Statistische Erhebungen und Schätzungen, Das Landwirtschaftsjahr-L'année agricole, Veröffentlichungen über agrarwirtschaftliche Probleme, Schweizerische Bauernzeitung-Paysan suisse, Schweizerische Landwirtschaftliche Marktzeitung-Revue des Marchés* (weekly).

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband (*Swiss Association of Building Trade Employers*): Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1896; 4,000 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; Sec. Gen. Dr. H. WEIERNÜLLER; publ. *Hoch und Tiefbau*.

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (*Swiss Society of Chemical Industries*): Nordstrasse 15, 8035 Zürich; f. 1882; 583 mems.; Pres. Y. DUNANT; Dir. Dr. J. EGLI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (*Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts*): Schwarztortstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1879; 299,738 mems.; Pres. K. HACKHOFER, Cons. Nat. (Zürich); publs. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly), *Gewerbliche Rundschau* (quarterly).

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller (*Employers' Association of the Swiss Engineering and Metal Industries*): Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; 513 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. WOLFER; Vice-Pres. Dr. R. ULRICH; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI; Vice-Dir. CH. A. DUBOIS.

Swiss Spinners', Doublers' and Weavers' Federation: Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1870; 81 mems.; Pres. J. BLUMER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Swiss Hotel Association: Monbijoustrasse 31, 3011 Berne; f. 1882; Hotel School: avenue de Cour, Lausanne; 3,500 mems.; Pres. E. SCHERZ (Gstaad); publs. *Guide to Swiss Hotels* (yearly), *Swiss Hotel Review* (weekly).

Swiss Silk Manufacturers' Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1905; 31 mems.; Pres. H. WEISBROD; Sec. Dr. P. STRASSER.

Union des Centrales Suisses d'électricité (*Association of Swiss Electricity Suppliers*): Bahnhofplatz 3, Zürich 1; f. 1895; 450 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. TRÜMPY; Sec. Dr. B. FRANK; publs. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens, Pages de l'U.C.S.* (26 numbers yearly).

Verband Schweizerischer Heizungs- und Lüftungsfirmer (*Association of Swiss Heating and Ventilation Firms*): Olgastrasse 6, Zürich; f. 1906; 166 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ KISTLER; Sec. Dr. ALB. OETTERLI; publs. *Schweiz. Blätter für Heizung und Lüftung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Vordrungs-Industrie (*Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association*): Mythenquai 28, 8027 Zürich; f. 1941; 29 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. F. HILTPOLD.

Verband Schweizerischer Garn- und Tricotveredler (*Swiss Yarn and Hosiery Dyers' Association*): Dufourstrasse 56, Zürich; f. 1934; 21 mems.; Pres. H. BOEGLI.

Verband Schweiz. Papier- und Papierstoff-Fabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Paper Manufacturers*): Bergstrasse 110, Zürich 8030; f. 1899; 15 mems.; Pres. A. ZIEGLER.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller (*Swiss Association of Footwear Manufacturers*): Stampfenbachstrasse 40, 8023 Zürich; f. 1887; 49 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. MARK; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers*): Obstgartenstr. 28, Zürich; f. 1870; 62 mems.; Pres. C. MUMENTHALER; Sec. Dr. E. HENSEL; publ. *Schweiz. Tonwarenindustrie*.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (*Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers*): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 430 mems.; Pres. RENÉ FREY; Dir. FÜRSPRECH H. STEFFEN; Secs. C. Inderbitzen, Dr. A. Sommer, M. U. Brunner, E. Horat.

CANTONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association Cantonale Bernoise des Fabricants d'Horlogerie (*Association of Watch Manufacturers of the Canton of Bern*): avenue de la Gare 7, Bienne; f. 1916; 200 mems.; Pres. LOUIS MARCHAND; Sec. VICTOR DUBOIS.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller (*Basle Union of the Chemical Industry*): Barfüsserplatz 6, Basle; f. 1926; 5 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. BUSS; Sec. Dr. R. HAAB.

Zürich Silk Association: Gotthardstrasse 61, Zürich; f. 1854; 106 mems.; Pres. Dr. F. HONEGGER.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions*): Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1880; the main organization of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 450,000; Pres. ERNST WÜTHRICH; Secs. FRITZ LEUTHY, GUIDO NOBEL, W. JUCKER, FERDINAND TROXLER, B. HARDMEIER; publs. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschaftskorrespondenz*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Schweizerischer Bau- und Holzarbeiterverband (*Swiss Federation of Building and Woodworkers*): Strassburgstrasse 5, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 80,000 mems.; Pres. E. CANONICA; publs. *Schweiz. Bau- und Holzarbeiter Zeitung*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnerverband (*Railwaymen*): Steinerstr. 35, 3006 Berne; f. 1919; 61,000 mems.; Pres. HANS DÜBY; publs. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verband (*Metal Workers and Watchmakers*): f. 1893; Monbijoustrasse 61, 3000 Berne; 133,000 mems.; Pres. E. WÜTHRICH; Vice-Pres. L. HUGUENIN, H. MISCHLER; publs. *Schweiz. Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Zeitung* (also in French).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (*Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union*): Luisenstrasse 29, 8005 Zürich 5; f. 1904; 16,000 mems.; Pres. ERNST BLASER; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund (*Swiss Federation of Typographers*): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3000 Berne; f. 1858; mems. 14,800; Pres. E. GERSTER; publ. *Helvetische Typographia* (also in French).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (*Public Services*): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 39,000 mems.; Pres. HERMANN MÜLLER; Gen. Sec. MAX ARNOLD; publs. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

PTT-Union, Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (*Union of Swiss Post, Telephone- and Telegraph-Functionaries*): Pavillonweg 3, 3012 Berne; f. 1891; 23,000 mems.; Pres. HENRI ANET; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittelarbeiter der Schweiz (*Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries*): Birmensdörferstrasse 67, Zürich; f. 1904; 40,000 mems.; Pres. E. CYGAX; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, Bern; f. 1907; 93,685 mems.; Pres. HANS RIEDO; Secs. Dr. B. GRUBER, Dr. G. CASETTI; publs. *Textilarbeiter*, *Metallarbeiter*, *Verkehrspersonal*, *Graphische Rundschau*, *Holz- und Bauarbeiter*, *Syndicalisme*, *Il Lavoro*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Rundstrasse 43, 8407 Winterthur; 27,623 mems.; Pres. FRANZ HEIM; Secs. H. HUEBER, MAX FÜGLISTER, G. BOSA.

Christlicher Holz- und Bauarbeitervorband der Schweiz (CHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, Zürich 8004; f. 1899; 29,423 mems.; Pres. JOSEF BALTISSBERGER; Secs. A. GROND, J. LINGGI, A. MATTER, A. PERRUCHOU, L. ZIHLMANN; publ. *Holz- und Bauarbeiter*, *Syndicalisme*, *Il Lavoro*.

Christlicher Textil- und Bekleidungsarbeiter-Verband der Schweiz (CTB) (*Association of Christian Textile and Clothing Workers of Switzerland*): Webergasse 15, St. Gall; 9,386 mems.; Pres. G. WIRTH; Sec. J. FISCHER.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (Salaried Employees): Talacker 34, Zürich; f. 1918; 123,364 mems.; Pres. A. BÖSIGER; Sec. Dr. M. HAUSER; publ. *V.S.A. Information Handbook*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, Zürich; f. 1919; 18,457 mems.; Pres. GOTTLIEB DENNLER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. EGLI; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeitnehmer: Hoehenring 29, Zürich 8052; f. 1920; 17,000 mems.; Pres. MAX GRAF; Gen. Sec. HEINRICH ISLER; publs. *Evangelisch-soziale Werte*, *Conquête* and *Sigrist*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses: Hochschulstrasse 6, and Mittelstrasse 43, Berne; f. 1901; 2,839 km. (1,800 miles); electrification of the last section was completed in June 1960; Pres. OTTO WICHSE; Gen. Sec. Dr. J. BRITT.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

There are altogether 174 small private companies controlling private railways: 1,333 miles (2,145 km.); rack railway 61 miles (98 km.); funicular 35 miles (57 km.); aerial cableways 217 miles (349 km.).

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, Berne 3001; f. 1906; 115 km.; Thoun-Spiez-Brigue, Thoun-Interlaken, Moutier-Longeau; boat services on the Lakes of Thoun and Brienz; Pres. H. HUBER.

Berne-Neuchâtel: Genfergasse 11, 3001 Berne; f. 1898; 43 km.; Berne-Chiètres-Neuchâtel; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ANLIKER.

Brigue-Viège-Zermatt: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1886; Brigue-Viège-Stalden-Zermatt; 44 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, Montreux; 76 km.; f. 1899; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk i/S; Dir. E. STYGER.

Fribourg Railways: Fribourg; 95 km.; Gen. Man. Dr. GEORGES DREYER.

Furka-Oberalp: Brigue; f. 1925; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Gornergrat: P.O. Box 254, Brigue; f. 1892; Zermatt-Riffelalp-Riffelberg-Gornergrat; 10 km.; Dir. Ing. BINZ.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, Chur; 394 km.; Dir. Dr. O. WIELAND.

Wengernalp-Jungfrauabahn: Interlaken; comprises: Wengernalp-Bahn, built 1893; Lauterbrunnen-Grindelwald-Kl. Scheidegg; and Jungfrau-Bahn, built 1896-1912; Kl. Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch (11,333 ft., highest railway station in Europe); Chair. W. SIEGENTHALER; Dir. W. von ARX.

ROADS

There are more than 17,850 km. of main (cantonal) roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to provide for a national network of approximately 1,600 km. of toll-free motorways. At the beginning of 1971 about one-third of this programme was completed, comprising 377 km. of motorways and a 6½ km. long road tunnel through the San Bernardino. Work on the remaining two-thirds of the network is in full progress and estimated to be completed by 1980 at a cost of 23,000 million frs. The road tunnel through the Saint Gotthard, 15 km. long and a European road link of paramount importance, is scheduled to be ready by 1978.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile-Club de Suisse (A.C.S.): Laupenstrasse 2, Berne; f. 1898; 80,000 mems.; 27 hrs.; publ. *Auto*.

Touring-Club Suisse: 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, 1211 Geneva 3; f. 1896; 712,000 mems.; publs. *Touring*, *Touring German*, *Touring Italian*, *Touring Edition Moto*, *Touring-Loisirs*, *Touring Moto-Ausgabe*, *Touring Freizeit*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbers about 440 vessels and annual tonnage carried is around 5 million tons.

SHIPPING

During the 1939-45 war Switzerland found it necessary to develop a merchant marine, and in 1971 Swiss shipping companies owned 43 ocean-going vessels with a gross tonnage of 472,882.

The principal shipping companies in Switzerland are:

Alpina Lino Ltd. (Basle): 20 Rittergasse, Basle; Agents: Alpina Transports & Affrètements, S.A., Alpina House, 2 Ankerrui, Antwerp; 2 ships.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; 12 ships; Chair. C. M. KELLER.

The following companies are also affiliated to the Keller Shipping Co. Ltd.:

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2; Chair. J. E. BONNA.

Transocéanique Suisse S.A., Cie. de Navigation: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basle 2.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 44, Chur; 4 ships.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 12 ships; world-wide tramping services; Pres. GEORGES-ALFRED ANDRÉ; Chief Superintendent Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; Man. WILLY FIERZ.

Swiss Shipping Co. Ltd.: Wiesendamm 4, 4019 Basle; Agents; river fleet of 110 Rhine tugs, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 155,455 tons cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. P. ZSCHOKKE; Man. Dir. Dr. A. SCHALLER.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): P.O.B., 8058 Zürich; f. 1931; offices in 151 cities of the world; Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management A. BALTE-SWEILER; Deputy Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dr. H. HAAS. Services to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises (Jan. 1972): two Boeing 747B, seven Convair 990A Coronados' twenty-two DC-9, eight DC-8.

Forty-seven international airlines operate scheduled flights to Switzerland.

TOURISM

Swiss National Tourist Office: Talacker 42, 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. Dr. W. KAEMPFEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerstr. 20, Vienna.
Belgium: Rue Royale 75, Brussels.
Denmark: Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen.
France: Rue Scribe 11 bis, Paris 9c; 11 av. Jean Médecin, Nice.
Germany (Federal Republic): Kaiserstr. 23, Frankfurt am Main and Graf-Adolf-Strasse 88, Düsseldorf.
Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 36, Rome; Piazza Cavour 4, Milan.
Netherlands: Koningsplein 11, Amsterdam-C.
Portugal: Avonida da Liberdade 220, Lisbon.
Spain: Av. José Antonio 84, 1º, Madrid 13.
Sweden: Kungsgatan 36, Stockholm.
United Kingdom: *Swiss Centre*, 1 New Coventry St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in Cairo, Tel Aviv, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco, Bogotá, Caracas, Johannesburg, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, 8001 Zürich; f. 1939 by the Federal Government, for promotion of cultural life in Switzerland, including exchanges between the linguistic regions of the country and cultural exchanges with foreign countries; maintains a press and information service; Pres. Dr. MICHAEL STETTLER; Dir. LUC BOISSONNAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Basler Theater: Theaterstr. 1, Basle; f. 1875; municipal theatre; Dir. WERNER DÜGGELIN.
Stadtheater Bern: Nägeligasse 20, Berne; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. WALTER OBERER.
Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir. Gen. HERBERT GRAF; Admin. Dir. EMILE JUCKER.
Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 boulevard des Philosophes, Geneva; f. 1909; drama.
Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne: av. du Théâtre 8, Lausanne; f. 1869; Dir. MANUEL ROTH.
Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, Zürich; f. 1890; belongs to Theater A.-G., Zürich (Zürich Theatre Company); opera; Dir. Prof. Dr. HERMANN JUCH; Vice Dir. OTTO HERBST; Chief Conductor Prof. FERDINAND LEITNER.
Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel A.-G., Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. HARRY BUCKWITZ.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: Promenade du Pin 3, Geneva; Dir. WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH.
Lucerne Festival Strings: international concert tours and appearances at all important Music Festivals; Dir. RUDOLF BAUMGARTNER.
Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; mems. 150; Gen. Man. SAMUEL HIRSCH.
Collegium Musicum Zürich: Steinwiesstr. 2, 8032 Zürich; Dir. PAUL SACHER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (*Swiss National Foundation for Scientific Research*): Wildhainweg 20, 3000 Berne; f. 1952; Pres. U. MEYER-BOLLER; Chair. Prof. O. REVERDIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PETER FRICKER.

Société Suisse de Physique (*Swiss Physical Society*): Dept. de Physique Théorique, 32 bd. d'Yvoy, 1211 Geneva 4; Sec. Prof. M. GUENIN.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (*Swiss*

Federal Institute for Reactor Research): Würenlingen; Dir. Dr. A. F. FRITZSCHE, Dr. W. ZÜNTI.

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963, and with the U.S.A. in 1966; Switzerland has also co-operated with France, Brazil and Canada.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Basel: Basle; 435 teachers, 4,376 students.

Universität Bern: Berne; 450 teachers, 5,539 students.

Université de Fribourg: Fribourg; 175 teachers, 3,107 students.

Université de Genève: Geneva; 695 teachers, 8,408 students.

Université de Lausanne: Lausanne; 340 teachers, 4,042 students.

Université de Neuchâtel: Neuchâtel; 140 teachers, 1,400 students.

Universität Zürich: Zürich; 751 teachers, 8,300 students.

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule: Zürich; 470 teachers, 6,797 students.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Turkey links Europe and Asia at the Straits of the Bosphorus between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts on Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The language is Turkish; Kurdish and Arabic being spoken along the frontiers of Iraq and Syria. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 98.2 per cent of the population. The flag consists of a white crescent and star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

In 1908 the Young Turks seized power from Sultan Abdul-Hamid II and attempted a series of liberal reforms. Internal dissension and wars culminating in the First World War led to the fall of the Young Turk leaders, and in 1919 a new government was formed subservient to the occupying allied powers. Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) convened the first Nationalist Congress later that year, and in 1922 a series of brilliant military successes led to the expulsion of the Sultan. The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923. Kemal Atatürk carried through far-reaching reforms including the formation of a democratic Parliament in 1924 and the secularization of the state in 1928. After his death in 1938 İsmet İnönü succeeded Atatürk as President, remaining in this post until 1950, when a Democratic Party government was formed by Adnan Menderes, and Celâl Bayar became President.

During the post-war years Turkey has aligned herself firmly with the West, joining the Council of Europe, NATO and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization). In 1960 the government was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and the administration taken over by a military junta. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance were found guilty of violating the Constitution and were executed. In 1961 a new constitution was adopted and the restoration of civil power began. In September 1963 Turkey concluded an Agreement of Pre-Association with the EEC which ended in 1969; negotiations have opened for full Association. Turkey also forms part of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) with Iran and Pakistan. Elections in 1965 and 1969 returned a Justice Party Government led by Süleyman Demirel. However, his ministry resigned in February 1970 owing to right-wing dissent within the party and a new cabinet was elected the following month. In March 1971, Mr. Demirel's Government resigned following a memorandum from military leaders criticizing his administration. A new Government was formed under Prof. Nihat Erim which was a coalition of the three main political parties and included ministers from outside parliament. This cabinet resigned in December 1971 because its reform efforts were being hindered, and was replaced by one with fewer non-parliamentarians.

Government

Turkey is a democratic republic, with elections by universal suffrage held normally every four years. The President, as Head of State, is elected by the Grand National Assembly for seven years. The President appoints the Prime Minister, giving full consideration to the Party with the majority. The Prime Minister appoints the Council of Ministers. The President has the power of veto but can be over-ruled by a majority decision of the Assembly.

Defence

Turkey joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952. Military service in the army lasts for twenty months. The total strength of the armed forces is 508,500, comprising an Army of 420,000, Navy of 38,500 and Air Force 50,000; there is a Gendarmerie numbering 75,000. Total mobilization could produce an estimated two million. Defence estimates for 1971-72 amounted to TL6,695 million.

Economic Affairs

Turkey is predominantly an agricultural country but much of the land is mountainous and barren. Grain is cultivated in nine-tenths of cultivated areas and wheat is the main crop. The Central Anatolian Plateau is the main wheat-producing area. Barley, rye, oats, maize and rice are also grown. Excellent tobacco is grown on the Aegean coast, in the Black Sea area and in the Marmara-Thrace region. Cotton is grown on the rich Cilician Plain (Çukurova). Coastal areas produce vines, figs, olives and nuts. Turkey is the world's second largest producer of sultana raisins. Sheep and cattle are raised on the Anatolian Plateau and Turkey is the world's second largest producer of mohair. State monopolies run the manufacture of tobacco, spirits, liqueurs, salt and tea. As a result of pressure from the United States, a decree was published in June 1971 banning all cultivation of the opium poppy and production of opium from mid-1972.

There are deposits of iron ore, chrome and copper. Oil wells in the south-east produced over 3.6 million tons of crude oil in 1970. There is a refining capacity of 4.8 million tons a year. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, sugar and cement. Several foreign car manufacturers have plants in Turkey. Hydro-electric power has been substantially developed under the five-year plan. The Keban Dam on the Euphrates when completed in 1972 will have a generating power of 1,240,000 kW. Turkey's second largest dam is planned for the River Yeşilirmak which, when in complete operation at the end of 1977, will have an annual capacity of 1,217 million kWh.

A five-year Development Plan, which called for an annual investment of 18 per cent of the Gross National Product, was formulated in 1963. The principal investments were made in modernizing agriculture, raising yields and teaching modern techniques. A further five-year plan to cover the years 1968-72, which was drafted in 1967, calls for an annual investment of 20.5 per cent of the Gross National Product and an increase in the gross national income of 7 per cent. In July 1969, the IMF granted

TURKEY—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Turkey a twelve months' stand-by credit of \$27 million, but this was followed by pressure to devalue the lira in order to improve the balance of payments situation by increasing exports and cutting the delay in currency transfers. A devaluation of 66.6 per cent was announced by the Government in August 1970, along with measures to safeguard the prices of staple exports (cotton, tobacco, dried fruit, etc.) and a review of interest rates and credit facilities. Results for 1970 reflected the need for such measures: the Gross National Product rose by only 5.6 per cent, compared with 6.3 per cent in 1969 and the target for 1970 of 7 per cent. Industrial and agricultural growth both fell short of their targets. The foreign trade deficit increased by U.S. \$95.2 million to \$359.5 million in 1970.

Turkey has an association agreement with the European Economic Community.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 8,100 km. A rail link with Iran, constructed with CENTO funds, was opened in September 1971. Roads are gradually being improved and new roads are under construction. The total length of all-weather roads is estimated at 102,500 km. (1970), of which 33,855 km. are main roads. In 1968 a ten-year programme to improve roads in Eastern Turkey was announced, and the 3,300-mile-long road link which is being built within the framework of the Regional Co-operation for Development Organization, between Ankara and Karachi, is expected to be completed in 1972. A transport agreement exists between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. regulating the transport of goods and passengers by reciprocal bus and lorry services. The Turkish Maritime Lines, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 66 ships of 314,000 tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to the Middle East and all the major cities in Europe.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Insurance Institution of the Ministry of Labour. In 1970, 1,313,500 workers and employees were covered by social insurance, including free medical care. It is planned to extend socialized health services to the whole population.

Education

Education has made big advances in Turkey since before the war. Although literacy is now estimated at 65 per cent in towns, it is still much lower in the villages. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12. All state education up to University or Higher Institute level is co-educational and free. The number of primary schools has risen to 38,227, compared with 12,511 in 1950, and in 1970-71, over 5 million children were attending primary schools. The six years of secondary education are divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years after which students may proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state examination must be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are nine universities. Budget expenditure for education was set at TL3,040 million for 1969-70.

Tourism

Turkey has shores on four seas: the Black Sea to the north, offering mild winters and cool summers; the Sea

of Marmara and the Aegean Sea in the north-western area with mild winters and warm summers; and the southern shores on the Mediterranean with warm winters and hot summers. The high central plateau of Central Anatolia, stretching eastwards to a high mountain region with peaks rising to 13,000 feet, has a climate of cold winters and hot summers.

Istanbul, a city built on seven hills and situated astride two continents—Europe and Asia—has a history dating back 3,000 years, through the Roman, Greek and Ottoman periods. The Topkapi Palace, now a museum housing the splendid treasures of the Ottoman Sultans, St. Sophia, built by the Emperor Justinian in 532 A.D. as a Byzantine Cathedral and now kept as a museum, the largest covered bazaar in the world, the Grand Bazaar, and the Sultanahmet Mosque, known as the Blue Mosque, are just a few of the historical places that Istanbul offers. Also of interest are Izmir, Ephesus—the last resting-place of the Virgin Mary, Troy (near Çanakkale) and the historic cities of Bursa and Konya (the home of the Whirling Dervishes).

Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and in 1963 much of the eastern part of the country was opened to tourists for the first time since the war. The industry is now experiencing a remarkable growth. Nearly 725,000 tourists visited Turkey in 1970.

Visas are not required, for stays up to three months, by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania (up to two months only), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, United States and Yugoslavia (up to two months only).

Sport

The most popular sport is football, and many teams have large followings. There is skiing in winter, and sailing, tennis and basketball are popular in summer. Wrestling has a great tradition in Turkey.

Public Holidays

1972: April 23 (National Sovereignty and Children's Day), May 1 (Spring Day), May 19 (Youth and Sports Day), May 27 (Freedom and Constitution Day), August 30 (Victory Day), October 29-30 (Republic Day), November 8-10 (approx.) (End of Ramadan).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17-20 (approx.) (Kurban Bayram).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Turkish Lira (TL), divided into 100 kuruş.

Notes: TL 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5.

Coins: TL 2.5, 1; Kuruş 50, 25, 10, 5, 1.

Exchange rate: TL 36.48 = £1 sterling
TL 14 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	POPULATION (1970 Census)	WORKERS ABROAD (1971 provisional)
780,576 sq. km.	23,721 sq. km.	756,855 sq. km.	35,666,549	: 700,000

CHIEF TOWNS POPULATION (1970 estimate)

Ankara (capital)	. . . 1,208,791	Samsun	134,272
Istanbul	2,247,630	Sivas	132,527
Izmir	520,686	Balıkeşir	85,032
Adana	351,655	Zonguldak	72,688
Bursa	275,917	Manisa	70,022
Konya	200,760	Kars	53,473
Erzurum	134,655		

EMPLOYMENT* (1969)

	PERSONS EMPLOYED		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	68,040	30,180	98,220
Mining and Quarrying	12,000	420	12,420
Manufacturing	504,120	62,100	566,220
Construction	99,300	660	99,960
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	7,800	720	8,520
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	351,840	34,200	386,040
Transport, Storage and Communication	154,560	9,180	163,740
Services	399,180	95,220	494,400
Activities not Adequately Described, Unknown and Persons without Occupations	52,260	2,640	54,900
TOTAL	1,649,100	235,320	1,884,420

*Data covers only cities with over 50,000 population; total agricultural employment in 1965 was estimated at 9,764,000. Unemployed people are included under their prior occupation.

WORKERS ABROAD (1970)

German Federal Republic	373,000
Belgium	8,500
Netherlands	27,200
Austria	13,682
Switzerland	6,502

Remittances sent back to Turkey by workers abroad:

1966 U.S. \$115,334,000	1969 U.S. \$140,636,057
1967 U.S. \$93,000,000	1970 U.S. \$273,020,778
1968 U.S. \$107,318,349	

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
UTILIZATION OF LAND

	AREA ('000 hectares)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Area under cultivation	23,556	23,982	23,836	24,092	24,731
Meadows and grazing lands	28,232	28,013	26,135	n.a.	n.a.
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	2,305	2,384	2,414	2,976	3,012
Forests	10,584	10,584	12,578	18,273	18,273
Unproductive area	13,096	13,095	13,095	n.a.	n.a.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967	1968	1969	1968	1969	1970
Cereals:						
Wheat	8,000	8,250	8,660	9,520	10,500	10,000
Rye	735	690	655	820	817	630
Barley	2,725	2,730	2,687	3,560	3,740	3,250
Oats	390	365	351	450	468	415
Maize	675	655	659	1,000	1,000	1,040
Millet and sorghum	42	40	39	53	56	56
Vegetables:						
Dry beans	106	107	110	135	138	138
Broad beans	35	33	35	43	45	39
Chick peas	85	90	90	102	111	109
Lentils	100	99	103	96	107	92
Potatoes	150	148	157	1,805	1,936	1,915
Industrial and other crops:						
Cotton:						
Lint	718	713	639	435	400	400
Seed				696	640	640
Tobacco	297	273	273	161	127	147
Sugar beet	150	127	n.a.	4,716	3,356	4,254
Hemp:						
Seed	9	10	8	4	3	3
Fibre				9	8	8
Sesame seed	60	80	67	50	41	36
Sunflower seed	215	240	286	230	310	375
Flax: Fibre	18	16	17	4	4	1
Seed				12	12	7
Olives*	67,450	72,280	n.a.	822	308	681
Olive oil				159	54	118
Opium: Gum	21	13	n.a.	0.125	0.127	0.06
Seed				8	11	8

* Number of trees.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pears tons	165,000	180,000	160,000	180,000
Apples "	640,000	700,000	620,000	748,000
Figs, Fresh "	232,000	215,000	215,000	214,000
Grapes "	3,500,000	3,725,000	3,635,000	3,850,000
Walnuts "	88,000	96,000	84,000	103,000
Lemons "	90,000	130,000	121,494	126,000
Oranges "	380,000	476,000	414,100	445,000

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1967	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969
Horses	1,183	1,151	1,110	Sheep	35,878	36,587	36,351
Asses	1,965	1,986	1,938	Goats	20,659	20,637	20,267
Mules	259	273	291	Buffaloes . . .	1,248	1,257	1,178
Cattle	14,165	13,761	13,189	Camels	43	42	39
Hens	30,387	32,020	32,313				

MINING

('000 tons)

MINERAL	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Copper, Blister and Refined	26.6	25.4	26.6	19.3	27.1
Chrome Ore	707.0	632.2	606.9	662.3	695.8
Iron Ore	1,660.9	1,553.2	2,223.4	2,502.4	2,951.0
Coal	7,382	7,469	7,506	7,743.3	7,598.3
Lignite	6,571.2	6,650	8,078.7	8,538.3	8,712.7
Manganese	23.8	41.9	25.3	13.7	13.9
Petroleum	2,041	2,751.7	3,104.5	3,623.2	3,459.9

* Provisional figures.

INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970†
Steel	'000 tons	581.2	842.1	996	1,109.4	1,169.7	1,311.9
Crude Iron	" "	499.7	736.1	846.7	909.8	948.3	1,033.6
Coke	" "	1,186.5	1,447.2	1,360.8	1,430	1,592	1,531.0
Sulphuric Acid . . .	" "	16.7	20.0	23	21.6	23.2	22.1
Superphosphates . .	" "	221.3	222.1	205	187	150.8	194.5
Cement	" "	3,238	3,853.6	4,236.4	4,732.8	5,795	6,374.0
Paper and Cardboard . .	" "	97.9	106.2	108.6	115.8	116.2	118.4
Glass*	" "	7.3	6.0	7.4	8	10.7	10.8
Cotton Yarn*	" "	32	33.2	34.3	37	37.1	46.8
Cotton Fabric* . . .	million metres	180.7	187.4	188.7	208.9	200.8	219.7
Woollen Fabric* . . .	" "	4.4	4.5	5.2	6	5.3	4.7
Woollen Yarn*	'000 tons	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1
Sugar (refined) . . .	" "	599.7	600.6	663.2	717.6	587.2	518.0
Beer	million litres	34.3	38	34.1	38.2	41.5	44.4
Wines	" "	47.3	44.4	43.4	38.2	21.5	21.5
Raki	" "	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.3
Tobacco*	'000 tons	35.6	39.3	36.5	41.5	40.2	39.8
Electric Energy . . .	million kWh.	4,952.7	5,549.3	6,216.8	6,885.6	7,830.0	8,617.0

* Public sector only.

† Provisional figures.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Lira=100 kuruş.

TL36.48=£1 sterling; TL14=U.S. \$1.

TL100=£2.78 sterling=U.S. \$7.14.

BUDGET

(TL million)

REVENUE	1969-70	1970-71	EXPENDITURE (Main Items)	1968-69	1969-70
Direct Taxes	6,798	8,640	Justice	387	419
Income Tax	5,168	6,573	Defence	4,278	4,270
Indirect Taxes	12,343	14,351	Police and Security	780	840
Production Tax	6,460	7,947	Interior	242	263
Customs Duties	1,137	1,438	Finance and Debt Repayments	8,067	10,959
Profits and Taxes on Monopolies	2,148	2,276	Education	3,144	3,040
TOTAL TAXES	19,141	22,982	Public Works	1,035	1,534
Other Normal Revenues	1,561	4,028	Health	785	845
Special Revenues and Funds	1,890	4,336	Agriculture	732	779
TOTAL REVENUES	22,592	31,356	Other Expenditure	1,628	1,931
			Total Expenditure	21,078	24,880

1971-72 Budget: Revenue and Expenditure:
TL 38,300 million.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(TL million—at 1965 prices)

SECTOR	1968-72	
	Investment over 5 Years	Percentage of Total
Agriculture	16,900	15.2
Mining	4,100	3.7
Manufacturing Industry	25,000	22.4
Energy	8,900	8.0
Transportation and Communications	18,000	16.1
Housing	20,000	17.9
Education	7,500	6.7
Health	2,000	1.8
Tourism	2,600	2.3
Other Services	6,100	5.5
Development Fund	400	0.4
TOTAL	111,500	100.0

DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

(Percentage growth per annum)

SECTOR	1963-67 PLAN		1968-72 PLAN
	PLANNED	ACHIEVED	PLANNED
Agriculture	4.2	3.3	4.1
Industry	12.3	9.7	12.0
Building and Public Works	10.7	8.2	7.2
Transport	10.5	7.7	7.2
Services	6.2	8.1	6.0
National Product	7.0	6.7	7.0

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(TL million, at current prices)

	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost) .	96,742	107,567	121,685
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	32,992	34,972	37,840
Manufacturing (Industry)	17,670	20,497	22,896
Construction	7,302	8,266	9,341
Commerce	7,907	8,950	10,768
Transport and Communications	7,358	8,403	9,705
Finance	3,678	4,289	4,932
Private professions and services	5,267	5,962	6,874
Ownership and dwellings	4,724	5,381	6,323
Public administration and defence	9,843	10,847	13,007
Income from abroad	303	495	2,285
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (National Income)			
(at factor cost)	97,045	108,062	123,971
Indirect taxes	12,324	13,918	16,751
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices) .	109,369	121,981	140,722
Depreciation allowances	5,384	6,008	6,795
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	114,752	127,989	147,517
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost) .	102,429	114,070	130,765

* Preliminary estimates.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TL million, at year end)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	1,109	1,109	1,112	1,834
Currency in Circulation	10,214	10,221	11,264	14,235

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Ankara—1958=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food	182.2	187.9	201.7	215.0
Clothing	146.2	139.7	146.3	163.3
Household Expenditure	137.9	132.9	136.0	144.9
Miscellaneous Expenditures	191.8	196.8	209.1	221.6
ALL ITEMS	165.7	166.4	175.9	188.4

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports (c.i.f.)	-685	-764	-801	-948
Exports (f.o.b.)	523	496	537	588
Trade Balance	-162	-268	-264	-360
Invisible Items (net)	42	44	43	189
CURRENT BALANCE	-106	-224	-221	-171
Capital Receipts	274	307	374	571
Capital Expenditure	-98	-72	-115	-158
CAPITAL BALANCE	176	235	259	413
Change in Monetary Reserve (—=increase)	-21	6	-133	-236
Net Errors and Omissions	-49	-17	85	-24
TOTAL BALANCE	70	11	38	242
Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	18

EXTERNAL TRADE
(TL million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	6,217	6,934	7,275	9,598
Exports	4,701	4,467	4,832	6,408

* Preliminary estimates.

COMMODITIES
(TL '000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Live Animals and Animal Products	8,282	10,830	17,819
Vegetable Products	26,686	182,246	621,193
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	28,635	18,698	52,119
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	12,966	13,127	11,743
Mineral Products	660,614	629,898	782,573
Chemicals	1,259,671	1,362,956	1,554,994
Plastic and Rubber	347,312	287,313	383,966
Hides and Skins	25,777	20,287	19,626
Wood	14,638	11,697	36,032
Paper-making Material	218,329	232,053	197,321
Textiles	383,374	339,378	408,258
Glassware, Ceramics	71,151	79,313	95,286
Base Metals	627,706	742,153	1,342,655
Machinery	2,304,800	1,983,442	2,858,283
Vehicles	770,531	713,018	1,010,585
Measuring Instruments	152,968	135,225	182,338

* Preliminary estimates.

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Livestock	95,993	102,923	197,196
Fish	38,702	52,880	67,530
Fruit and nuts	1,112,854	1,432,639	1,502,302
Cereals	14,622	2,948	6,882
Oilseeds	43,711	65,417	115,312
Tannin materials, gums	5,349	6,963	7,355
Cattlecake and foodstuff residues	182,373	159,088	227,288
Tobacco	853,462	733,124	783,006
Iron, chrome, manganese and other ores	124,868	152,910	232,910
Hides and skins	50,562	60,568	64,963
Mohair, wool	90,864	66,263	56,660
Cotton	1,287,565	1,126,505	2,015,056
Copper and products	124,042	61,322	74,005
All other products	442,804	807,952	1,058,889
TOTAL	4,467,771	4,831,502	6,408,454

* Preliminary estimates.

COUNTRIES (TL '000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
U.S.A.	1,313,252	1,152,964	1,851,965	652,838	538,962	587,951
German Federal Republic	1,413,382	1,258,527	1,775,440	777,670	1,011,957	1,323,530
United Kingdom	893,989	829,201	945,758	305,478	272,578	361,315
Italy	609,283	667,930	761,153	217,741	386,075	430,762
France	245,147	228,168	348,273	196,278	249,071	431,253
U.S.S.R.	274,117	301,869	412,330	268,815	269,713	306,308
Netherlands	169,651	164,231	251,051	137,869	147,292	230,669
Switzerland	208,550	314,952	490,165	240,913	250,187	487,481
German Democratic Republic	119,482	107,479	117,036	104,944	96,346	98,758
Czechoslovakia	111,935	112,168	130,427	123,712	124,579	117,710
Belgium	122,110	134,851	191,261	148,168	139,313	239,062
Poland	77,622	93,323	295,304	70,076	75,945	79,951
Japan	106,665	79,563	206,333	148,571	113,452	208,830

* The 1970 figures are affected by the devaluation of the lira in August. Imports have been calculated at the rate TL 9.08=U.S. \$1 (Jan. 1st-Aug. 9th) and TL 15.15=\$1 (Aug. 10th-Dec. 31st); exports at TL 9=\$1 (Jan. 1st-Aug. 9th) and both TL 12=\$1 and TL 14.85=\$1 (Aug. 10th-Dec. 31st).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS millions

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger kilometres	4,539	4,603	5,561
Net ton-kilometres	5,682	5,775	6,080

ROADS (January—'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars	125.4	137.3	147.0
Trucks	62.6	69.5	74.7
Buses	32.9	36.1	37.6
Motor Cycles	47.1	53.0	62.5

TURKEY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Merchant Fleet*	('000 gross reg. tons)	773	753	746	n.a.
Vessels Entered	('000 net reg. tons)	6,727	7,900	6,851	7,310
Vessels Cleared	(" " " ")	5,055	5,471	4,647	5,086
Goods Loaded	('000 metric tons)	2,756	2,437	2,641	2,870
Goods Unloaded	(" " " ")	6,042	7,146	7,087	7,672

* Includes vessels of 18 gross tonnage and over.

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines.
('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown . . .	10,663	13,069	12,444	13,464
Passenger-kilometres . . .	331,168	418,070	494,112	640,128
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	29,532	36,212	41,784	56,856
Mail ton-kilos	853	1,087	n.a.	n.a.

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Foreign Visitors to Turkey . . .	574,055	602,996	694,229	724,784
Income from Tourism (\$'000) . . .	13,220	24,083	36,573	51,597

*Provisional figures.

Tourist Accommodation (1970): 292 classified hotels, 3 holiday villages.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	273,380	282,000	331,000
Radio Licences	2,720,959	2,885,120	3,072,000
Letters Sent ('000)	379,441	422,631	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	38,421	133,812	5,037,500
Secondary	2,579	36,199	1,108,010
Technical and Vocational	930	15,285	245,304
Universities	8	6,033*	69,382*
Other Higher Education	98†	2,375†	77,365†

* Data for three faculties not available.

† Data for seven institutions not available.

Source: Ministry of Education, Ankara.

Source: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, Ankara.

THE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Having enjoyed freedom, and fought for her rights and liberties throughout her history, and having achieved the Revolution of May 27th, 1960, by exercising her right to resist the oppression of a political power which had deteriorated into a state of illegitimacy through behaviour and actions contrary to the rule of law and the Constitution, the Turkish Nation, prompted and inspired by the spirit of Turkish nationalism, which unites all individuals, be it in fate, pride or distress, in a common bond as an indivisible whole around national consciousness and aspirations, and which has as its aim always to exalt our nation in a spirit of national unity as a respected member of the community of the world of nations enjoying equal rights and privileges;

With full dedication to the principle of peace at home, peace in the world and with full dedication to the spirit of national independence and sovereignty and to the reforms of Atatürk;

Guided by the desire to establish a democratic rule of law based on juridical and social foundations, which will ensure and guarantee human rights and liberties, national solidarity, social justice, and the welfare and prosperity of the individual and society;

Now, therefore, the Turkish Nation hereby enacts and proclaims this Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly of the Turkish Republic, and entrusts it to the vigilance of her sons and daughters who are devoted to the concept of freedom, justice and integrity, with the conviction that its basic guarantee lies in the hearts and minds of her citizens.

PART ONE

Articles 1-9

The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law, based on human rights.

The Turkish State is an indivisible whole comprising the territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Sovereignty is vested in the nation without reservation and condition. Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

This power shall not be delegated.

The executive function shall be carried out by the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers within the framework of law.

Judicial power shall be exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish Nation.

Laws shall not be in conflict with the Constitution.

The provision of the Constitution establishing the form of the State as a republic shall not be amended.

PART TWO

Articles 10-62

Every individual is entitled, in virtue of his existence as a human being, to fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished.

All individuals are equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, or religion or religious sect.

Status of aliens, personal immunities, freedom of communication, travel, residence, thought, belief, press and publications.

Right to controvert and rebut, to congregate, demonstrate and form associations.

Protection of individual rights.

PART THREE

Articles 63-66. Grand National Assembly

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic.

The two bodies meet in joint session in such instances as are provided in the Constitution.

The Grand National Assembly is empowered to enact, amend and repeal laws, to debate and adopt the bills on the State budget and final accounts, to pass resolutions in regard to minting currency, proclaiming pardons and amnesties, and to the carrying out of definitive death sentences passed by courts.

Articles 67-69. National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of 450 deputies elected by direct general ballot. Election qualifications: elections shall be held every four years. The Assembly may hold new elections before the end of the four-year period.

Articles 70-73. The Senate

The Senate of the Republic is composed of 150 members elected by general ballot and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. Election qualifications: term of office is six years, one-third of members shall be re-elected every two years.

Articles 74-94. Elections, Members, Debates, Laws, Expenditure

Articles 95-101. The President of the Republic

The President of the Turkish Republic shall be elected for a term of seven years from among those members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received higher education; election shall be by secret ballot, and by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session. In case this majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority shall suffice.

The President is not eligible for re-election.

The President elect shall dissociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly shall be terminated.

The President of the Republic is the head of the State. In this capacity he shall represent the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish Nation.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers whenever he deems it necessary, shall dispatch the representatives of the Turkish State to foreign states, shall receive the representatives of foreign states, shall ratify and promulgate international conventions and treaties and may commute or pardon on grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age the sentences of convicted individuals.

The President of the Republic shall not be accountable for his actions connected with his duties.

All decrees emanating from the President of the Republic shall be signed by the Prime Minister, and the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned shall be responsible for the enforcement of these decrees.

The President of the Republic may be impeached for high treason upon the proposal of one-third of the plenary session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and conviction of high treason shall require the vote of at least a two-thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

TURKEY—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Articles 102-109. The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

The Prime Minister shall be designated by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The Ministers shall be nominated by the Prime Minister, and appointed by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, or from among those qualified for election as deputies.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister promotes co-operation among the Ministries, and supervises the implementation of the Government's general policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are jointly and equally responsible for the manner in which this policy is implemented.

Each Minister shall be further responsible for the operations in his field of authority and for the acts and activities of his subordinates. The Ministers are subject to the same immunities and liabilities as the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

Articles 110-111. National Defence

The office of the Commander-in-Chief is integrated in spirit in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers shall be responsible to the Turkish Grand National Assembly for ensuring national security and preparing the armed forces for war.

The Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the armed forces.

The Chief of the General Staff shall be appointed by the President of the Republic upon his nomination by the Council of Ministers, and his duties and powers shall be regulated by law. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers.

The National Security Council shall consist of the Ministers as provided by law, the Chief of the General Staff, and representatives of the armed forces.

The President of the Republic shall preside over the National Security Council, and in his absence this function shall be discharged by the Prime Minister.

Articles 112-125. Administration

Articles 126-131. Economic and Fiscal Provisions

The budget, accounts, development projects, natural resources.

Articles 132-136. The Judiciary

Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions.

No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

Article 137. The Public Prosecutor

Article 138. Military Trial

Article 139. Court of Cassation

The Court of Cassation is the court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law.

Article 140. Council of State

The Council of State is an administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general.

The Council of State shall hear and settle administrative disputes and suits, shall express opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers, shall examine draft regulations, specifications and contracts of concessions, and shall discharge such other duties as prescribed by law.

Article 141. Military Court of Cassation

The Military Court of Cassation is a court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts. Furthermore, it shall try specific cases as a court of the first and last instance involving military matters as prescribed by law.

Article 142. Court of Jurisdictional Disputes

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is empowered to settle definitively disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Articles 143-144. Supreme Council of Judges

Articles 145-152. The Constitutional Court

PARTS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

Miscellaneous, Temporary and Final Provisions.

AMENDMENTS

Article 73 concerning membership of the Senate of the Republic, and Article 131 concerning the preservation of forests, were amended on April 17th, 1970.

Article 56 concerning financial aid to political parties, and Article 82 concerning the monthly allowances of members of the National Assembly were amended on June 30th, 1971.

On September 22nd, 1971, thirty-five articles were amended and nine temporary articles added. These amendments were aimed at preventing the abuse of liberties by making use of gaps existing in the Constitution, and at providing greater clarity to certain articles.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

CEVDET SUNAY.

Principal Secretary of President's Office: CİHAAT ALPAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(A coalition of members of the Justice Party (A.P.), the Republican People's Party (C.H.P.), the National Reliance Party (M.G.P.), and of eleven ministers from outside the National Assembly, formed in December 1971.)

(March 1972)

Prime Minister: Prof. NİHAAT ERİM (Independent).
Minister of State: DOĞAN KİTAPLI (A.P.), ALİ İHSAN GÖĞÜŞ (C.H.P.), İLYAS KARAÖZ (A.P.), Prof. İLHAN ÖZTRAK.
Minister of Justice: Prof. SUAT BİLGE.
Minister of National Defence: FERİT MELEN (M.G.P.).
Minister of Interior: FERİT KUBAT.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ÜMIT HALÜK BAYÜLKEN.
Minister of Finance: SAİT NACI ERGİN. (Independent).
Minister of National Education: İSMAİL ARAR (C.H.P.).
Minister of Public Works: MUKADDER ÖZTEKİN (C.H.P.).
Minister of Commerce: NAIM TALÜ.
Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. CEVDET AYKAN.

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: HAYDAR ÖZALP (A.P.).
Minister of Agriculture: Prof. ORHAN DİKMEN.
Minister of Communications: RİFKİ DANIŞMAN (A.P.).
Minister of Labour: ALİ RIZA UZUNER (C.H.P.).
Minister of Industry and Technology: MESUT EREZ (A.P.).
Minister of Power and Natural Resources: NEZİH DEVRES.
Minister of Tourism and Information: EROL YILMAZ AKÇAL (A.P.).
Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: SERBÜLENT BİNGÖL.
Minister of Rural Affairs: Prof. NECMİ SÖNNMEZ.
Minister of Forests: Prof. SELÂHATTİN İNAL.
Minister of Youth and Sports: ADNAN KARAKÜÇÜK (A.P.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(In Ankara unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Yenışehir, Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 12 (E); *Ambassador:* SERDAR G. M. SÜLEYMAN.
Albania: Gazi Osman Paşa, Nene Hatun Caddesi 89/2 (E); *Ambassador:* ULVI LULO.
Algeria: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Argentina: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 82/3 (E); *Ambassador:* J. E. T. SANCHEZ SANTAMARIA.
Australia: Gaziosmanpaşa, Nenehatun Cad. 83; *Ambassador:* Sir ALAN McNICOL, K.B.E., C.B.G.M.
Austria: Atatürk Bulvarı 197 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ HERBATSCHKE.
Belgium: Atatürk Bulvarı 145 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ J. A. WENDELEN.
Brazil: Esat Cad. 19, Bakanlıklar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JOSE AUGUSTO DE MACEDO SOARES.
Bulgaria: Atatürk Bulvarı 120 (E); *Ambassador:* GANTCHEV VATCHOV.
Cameroon: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Canada: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 52 (E); *Ambassador:* GERALD FRANCIS GEORGE HUGHES.
Chad: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH CHÉDID.
Chile: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 34/6 (E); *Ambassador:* ALAJANDRO JARA LAZCANO.
Cyprus: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 108, Çankaya (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: Atatürk Bulvarı, 261 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETR BRUDNAK.
Denmark: Gaziosmanpaşa Bölük Cad. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. SANDAGER JEPPESEN.
Dominican Republic: London, S.W.7, England (E).
Egypt: Atatürk Bulvarı 173 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS EL SHAFEL.
El Salvador: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
Ethiopia: Kavaklıdere, Tunalı Hilmi Cad. 93/5 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Finland: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 15/3 (E); *Ambassador:* AKE J. B. FREY (also accred. to Afghanistan and Iran).
France: Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* ARNAULD WAPLER.
Federal Republic of Germany: Atatürk Bulvarı 114 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAV-ADOLF SONNENHOL.
Ghana: Rome, Italy (E).
Greece: Fatma Aliye Sok. 1 and Yeşilyurt Sok. (E); *Ambassador:* IOANNIS TZOUNIS (also accred. to Italy).
Hungary: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10 (E); *Ambassador:* GYÖRGY ZAGOR.
Iceland: Copenhagen V, Denmark (E).
India: Kızıllırmak Cad. 50 (E); *Ambassador:* UMA SHANKAR BAJPAL.

TURKEY—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Indonesia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* H. MOHAMMED ALI MOERSID.

Iran: Tahran Cad. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMIR CHILATY.

Iraq: Muhammad Rıza Şah Pehlevi Cad. 47 (E); *Ambassador:* NURI JAMIL.

Ireland: Rome, Italy (E).

Israel: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Farabi Sok. 43 (I); *Chargé d'Affaires:* REUVEN BEN ELIEZER.

Italy: Atatürk Bulvarı 118 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERLUIGI ALVERA.

Japan: Gazi Osman Paşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO SUYAMA.

Jordan: Kavaklıdere, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAZEM NUSAIBAH.

Korea, Republic of: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alaçam Sok. 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN HYUN PAK (also accredited to Iran and Jordan).

Kuwait: Ankara (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD JAAFER (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Lebanon: Çankaya, Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 25/5 (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF SHADID.

Libya: Çankaya, Ebuzziya Tevfik Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ABUBAKIR AMIR EL-ZGALLAY.

Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E).

Mexico: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 41/13 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO-VALLE.

Morocco: Çankaya, Ahmet Mithat Efendi Sok. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMED BENBOUCHAIB.

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Netherlands: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMAN HENRY DINGEMANS.

Nigeria: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Norway: Farabi Sok. 27/7 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS (also accredited to Iraq).

Pakistan: Farabi Sok. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYID HAIDAR.

Peru: Vienna, Austria (E).

Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).

Poland: Atatürk Bulvarı 251 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACY LOGA-SOWIŃSKI.

Portugal: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad., Alemdaroğlu Apt. 28/3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HENRIQUE GUILHERME AUGUSTO DE FIGUEIREDO DA SILVA MARTINS (also accredited to Iran and Iraq).

Romania: Çankaya, Yeşilyurt Sok. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* TIBERIU PETRESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIR S. SHIHABI.

Senegal: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Spain: Güvenevleri Yeşilyurt Sok. 25 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS GARCIA DE LLERA.

Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Sweden: Kâtip Çelebi Sok. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY A. M. N. BAGGE.

Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 263 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MARCIONELLI.

Syria: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALAH EADINE TARAZI.

Thailand: Vienna, Austria (E).

Tunisia: Vali Dr. Reşit Cad. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SLIM BENGHAZI (also accredited to Iran).

U.S.S.R.: Çankaya, Kar Yağdı Sok (E); *Ambassador:* VASSILIY FEDOROVICH GROUBYAKOV.

United Kingdom: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RODERICK SARELL, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. HANDLEY.

Vatican: Gaziosmanpaşa, Reşit Galip Cad. 94 (Apostolic Internunciate); *Apostolic Internuncio:* Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.

Venezuela: Kavaklıdere Cad. 23/6 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS MOANACK VAHLIS.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Vali Dr. Reşit 10 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DANG NGOC TRAN (also accredited to Iran, Jordan and Lebanon).

Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere (E); *Ambassador:* MUHIDIN BEGIC.

Zaire: *Ambassador:* RENÉ BAUASSA.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Malawi and Sierra Leone. Relations at ambassadorial level are to be established with the People's Republic of China.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE*

President: TEKİN ARIBURUN.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Elections July 1970	November 1971
Justice Party	101	88
Republican People's Party	34	34
National Reliance Party	11	10
Democratic Party	—	8
Turkish Workers' Party	1	—
Nation Party	1	—
National Action Party	1	1
Independents	1	7
Presidential Appointees	15	15
Life Senators	18	18
Vacant	—	2
TOTAL	183	183

* Voting by majority system.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY†

President: SABİT OSMAN AVCI.

	SEATS		VOTES
	General Election (Oct. 1969)	Nov. 1971	General Election (Oct. 1969)
Justice Party	257	222	4,229,712
Republican People's Party	144	140	2,487,006
Democratic Party	—	41	—
National Reliance Party	15	14	597,818
Nation Party	6	4	292,961
Turkish Unity Party	8	2	254,695
Turkish Workers' Party	2	—	243,631
New Turkey Party	6	1	197,929
National Action Party	1	1	275,091
Independent	11	17	511,023
Vacant	—	8	—
TOTAL	450	450	—

† Voting by proportional representation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Justice Party (A.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NİZAMETTİN ERKMEN; inherited much support from the former Democratic Party; supports private enterprise.

Republican People's Party (C.H.P.): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; Leader İSMET İNÖNÜ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. KÂMİL KIRIKOĞLU; favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre.

Democratic Party: Ankara; f. 1970 by deputies and senators expelled from the Justice Party; Leader FERRUH BOZBEYLİ.

National Reliance Party (M.G.P.): Ankara; f. 1967 by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of this party's "left of centre policies"; Leader Prof. TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

National Order Party (M.N.P.): Ankara; f. 1969; extreme right-wing party, formerly having three seats in the

National Assembly but dissolved in June 1971 by the Turkish Constitutional Court for violating the Constitution; Leader Prof. ERBAKAN.

Nation Party (M.P.): Ankara; f. 1962; traditional and religious in character; Leader OSMAN BOLÜKBAŞI.

New Turkey Party (Y.T.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; moderate right-wing; Leader Prof. TAHSİN BANGUOĞLU.

Turkish Workers' Party (T.I.P.): Ankara; f. 1961; left-wing party, formerly having one seat in the Senate and two in the National Assembly but dissolved in July 1971 by the Turkish Constitutional Court for violating the Constitution; Leader Dr. BEHİCE BORAN.

National Action Party (M.H.P.): Ankara; f. 1954; Leader ALPARSLAN TÜRKŞ; secularist and nationalist; seeks progressive reform.

Turkish Unity Party (T.B.P.): Ankara; f. 1968; Conservative; Leader MUSTAFA TİMİSİ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularization, but also a root-and-branch change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative disputes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among

civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supreme Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for *military offences prescribed by special laws*.

Independence of Courts: Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their duties. They shall pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions. No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars, or make recommendations or suggestions.

No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative, executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration shall in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of the Muslim Faith in Turkey*):
LÜFTİ DOĞAN (ad interim).

Over 98 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mainly of the Sunni rite. Under the Republic, from 1923 onwards, action was taken to reduce the influence of religion on state affairs: e.g., its association with the schools was curtailed, mosques and churches were sometimes

closed and facilities denied to their adherents, both Muslim and Christian. The Muslim faith was also disestablished. After 1950 there was a change, and religious life was to a certain extent revived. Since the revolution of 1960, however, there has been a return to the more secular republic of Atatürk.

NON-MUSLIMS

Mainly Greek Orthodox, Armenian Christians and Jews.

THE PRESS

Under the Constitution of 1961, "the press is free within the limits of the law". Provision is made for recourse to a constitutional court in issues involving laws affecting the Press.

Following the Revolution of 1960 and the new Constitution, which also introduced a measure of protection for editors, came the Law for Preventive Measures of March 1962. This law provided penalties of imprisonment with forced labour for persons criticizing the 1960 Revolution or for defending the pre-1960 or pre-Atatürk régimes, or suggesting that Turkey is unable to thrive as a democracy.

As well as these items of legislation there are a number of articles in the Penal Code, some traceable back to Mussolini's fascist code, which sometimes affect the Press very harshly. Political offences affecting the Press and the protection of the State and civil order are treated in Articles 141 and 142, the latter providing penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment for Communist propaganda. Articles 158 and 159 penalize defamation of the President, the Republic, the nation and institutions such as the army, parliament and the courts.

The liberal conditions which followed the Revolution led to abuses. In the attempt to develop greater responsibility and self-discipline within the Press, the Press Council or Court of Honour was founded in 1960. Composed of publishers, journalists and private individuals, it censures those violating the voluntary Code of Ethics adopted by editors and owners. Lacking legal power, the Court has the disadvantage of depending on the support of newspaper membership, which may be withdrawn by editors seeking to avoid the Court's moral sanctions.

A stronger incentive of self-discipline was provided in 1961 by the Board of Official Announcements which supervises the just distribution of official announcements and advertising (which serve as an essential subsidy to the Press.) The Board, composed of a broadly chosen group of representatives of different professions, by its power to withhold advertisements, obliges editors to maintain standards and observe the Code of Ethics, and has put an end to the abuses of advertisement distribution of the pre-Revolutionary period.

Formerly most newspapers were family businesses, but recently companies have emerged and newspaper groups are beginning to develop. *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet* and *Hayat* each head a group of papers. The *Hürriyet* Group includes *Hürriyet*, *Günaydın* and several weekly and monthly papers and its own news agency. The *Hayat* Group, which is the largest group owning periodicals, includes *Hayat*, *Ses* (the cinema and arts magazine), and several children's periodicals. Most papers are politically independent. A small number, while not being political organs, are indirectly associated with political parties. Noteworthy among these are *Barış*, which supports the Republican People's Party, and *Son Havadis*, which supports the Justice Party.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara and İzmir on the same day. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. *Akaba* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Son Havadis*, *Günaydın*, *Akşam* and *Cumhuriyet*; *Yeni Asir*, published in İzmir, is the best selling quality daily of the Aegean region. A major popular weekly is the illustrated magazine *Hayat*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

Çukurova: Kızılay Cad.; f. 1961; political; Editor MEHMET OLGUNBAŞ; circ. 1,950.

Vatandaş: Dörtöylağzı 117 Sok. 11; f. 1951; political; Editor MİTHAT GÜLYAŞAR; circ. 1,700.

Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 65; f. 1918; political; Editor ÇETİN R. YÜREGİR; circ. 2,000.

ANKARA

Adalet: Ağah Efendi Sok.; f. 1962; morning; political, supports the Democratic Party; Editor TURHAN DİLLİGİL; circ. 16,500.

Ankara Ekspres: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1968; political; Editor YAŞAR AYŞEV; circ. 4,150.

Ankara Ticaret Postası: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1954; commercial; Editor CAHİD BAYDAR; circ. 3,000.

Barış: Şinasi Sok., Ulus; f. 1971; morning; political, supports the Republican People's Party; Editor CEMALETTİN ÜNLÜ; circ. 15,700.

Başkent: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/2; f. 1968; political; Publisher İSMET ÖZKAN; circ. 4,100.

Bugün Ticaret: Mesrutiyet Cad. 31/4, Yenışehir; f. 1964; commercial; Editor FARUK TAŞKIRAN; circ. 1,500.

Daily News: Konur Sok. 16, Yenışehir; f. 1961; English language; Publisher-Editor İLHAN ÇEVİK; circ. 3,300.

Ekonomide Egemenlik: Atatürk Bulvarı 137/2; f. 1970; commercial; Editor FEHMİ ANLAROĞLU.

Halkçı: Rüzgârlı Sok. 39; f. 1956; evening; Editor ERDOĞAN TOKATLI; circ. 4,100.

Hür Anadolu: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21; f. 1967; political; Editor MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; circ. 4,050.

İktisadi İnkılâp: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1957; commercial; Editor ÜNSAL ÖZMEN; circ. 1,600.

İktisat ve Piyasa: İzmir Cad. 22/9; f. 1964; commercial; Proprietor ÜLKÜ BİLGİN; circ. 1,900.

İş Alemi: Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Demirtepe; f. 1964; commercial; Publisher İLHAMİ ÖMEROĞLU; circ. 3,500.

İş ve Ekonomi: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1964; Publisher-Editor COŞKUN BÖLÜKBAŞIOĞLU; circ. 2,000.

Memleket: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/3; f. 1970; political; Editor ŞEMSİ BELLİ.

Resmî Gazette: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, ve Müdevvenat Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1920; official gazette.

Tasvir: Ulus Han, Kat 5, Ulus; f. 1957; political; Editor ŞAHAP GENSOY; circ. 5,100.

Turizm Ticaret: Çelikkale Sok. 8/12, Kızılay; f. 1970; commercial; Editor MEHMET EREN.

Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1953; commercial; Editor SELAHATTİN TEDMAN.

Vatan: İbrahim Müteferrika Sok. 2/2; f. 1940; evening; Editor TURHAN TÜKEL; circ. 4,000.

Yeniün: Rüzgârlı Sok. 45/8, Ulus; f. 1968; political; Editor KEMAL YAZGAN; circ. 4,000.

Yeni Tanin: Ağah Efendi Sok. 2/A, Ulus; f. 1964; political; Editor KEMAL YAZGAN; circ. 4,000.

Zafer: Çankırı Cad. 14; f. 1963; morning; political; Proprietor MUAMMER KIRANER; circ. 11,000.

BURSA

Bursanın Sesi: Yeniyol, Ersan İşhamı; f. 1969; political; Editor NECATİ AKGÜN; circ. 800.

Haber: Kümbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN; circ. 1,200.
Hakimiyet: Başak Cad. 5; f. 1950; political; Editor MUSTAFA TAYLA; circ. 5,500.
Millîet: Ankara Cad. 59; f. 1960; political; Editor FATMA MAT; circ. 900.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstikbal: Çarşı, Değirmen Sok. 15/A; f. 1950; political; Editor İRFAN UĞURLUER.
Millî İrade: Uygur Sok. 1; f. 1968; political; Editor ERDOĞAN KAHYA.
Sakarya: Hacet Sok. 3; f. 1947; political; Editor BOZKURT ÜNÜĞÜR.

İSTANBUL

Akşam: Mollafenari Sok. 30; f. 1918; independent; Editor İRFAN DERMAN; circ. 42,000; (closed down by the military authorities in February 1972).
Apoyevmatini: Suriye Çarşısı 10, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher TAKVOR ACUN; circ. 3,500.
Babıalide Sabah: Sultanahmet, Adliye Bitişiği; f. 1965; political; Editor SABRİ YILMAZ; circ. 7,300.
Bizim Anadolu: Şeref Efendi Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1969; political; Editor ABDÜLKADİR BİLURCU.
Cumhuriyet: Halkevi Sok. 39, Cağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; independent political; Editor SAMİ KARAÖREN; circ. 90,000.
Dünya: Narlıbahçe Sok. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; political; Editor TEKİN GÜZELBEYOĞLU; circ. 14,500.
Ekonomi: Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial; Editor SAFA ÇELİKER; circ. 1,500.
Ekspres: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; evening; Editor COŞKUN ÖZER.
Embros: Galip Dede Cad. 103, Tünel; f. 1953; Greek language; evening; Editor MİHAL VASILYADIS; circ. 1,000.
Günlük Ticaret: Çemberlitas Palas, Çemberlitas; f. 1947; political; Editor NESRİN TUNÇBİLEK; circ. 1,700.
Günaydın: Alâı köşkü Sok. 2; f. 1968; political; Editor RAHİMİ TURAN; circ. 272,600.
Haber: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1934; political; Editor EROL DALLI; circ. 8,100.
Hakikat: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44; f. 1970; political; Editor MEHMET EMİN İNLER.
Hergün: Cemal Nadir Sok. 9, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; evening; Editor UĞUR GÜRTUNCA; circ. 8,300.
Hürriyet: Babıali Cad. 15-17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor YALÇIN KAMACIOĞLU; circ. 610,000.
İstanbul Postası: Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1946; commercial; Editor ÇETİN A. ÖZKIRIM; circ. 2,250.
Jamanak: İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian language; Editor PÜZANT SAMLİ; circ. 1,100.
Marmara: İstiklâl Cad. 360/12, Tünel; f. 1941; Armenian language; Editor R. HADDECİYAN; circ. 1,700.
Milliyet: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 65; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor ABDİ İPEKÇİ; circ. 169,800.
Son Havadis: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1951; supports the Justice Party; Editor CAN KAYA İSEN; circ. 34,500.
Son Saat: Çemberlitas Palas Kat 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; evening; Editor SELİM BİLMEN; circ. 8,700.
Tercüman: Nuruosmaniye, Cağaloğlu; f. 1961; political; Editor SADETTİN ÇULCU; circ. 266,000.
Yeni Asya: Şeref Efendi Sok. 32, Cağaloğlu; f. 1970; political; Editor A. RAHİMİ ERDEM; circ. 9,400.

Yeni İstanbul: Dr. Emin Paşa Sok. 20, Cağaloğlu; f. 1950; independent political; Editor DOĞAN KOLOĞLU; circ. 29,200.

İZMİR

Ege Ekonomi: 2 Beyler Sok. 45/A; f. 1968; commercial; Editor KAZIM YENİSEY; circ. 2,200.
Ege Telgraf: Atatürk Cad. 150; f. 1960; evening; political; Editor SÜHA SÜKATİ TEKİL.
Ekspres: 856 Sok. No. 46; f. 1952; political; Editor İŞLTHAN ESEN; circ. 52,000.
Ticaret: Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial and political news; Editor SEZAI GÜVEN; circ. 7,600.
Yeni Asır: Gazi Osman Paşa Bulvarı 13/A; f. 1895; political; Editor CEMİL DEVRİM; circ. 65,000.

KONYA

Yeni Konya: İş Bankası Bitişiği; f. 1949; political; Editor A. GÜLİYENER; circ. 3,500.
Yeni Meram: Mevlâna Cad. Sağlık Pasajı; f. 1949; political; Editor A. RİDVAN BÜLBÜL; circ. 1,660.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

Ekonomi ve Politika: Tunus Cad. 12/3 Bakanlıklar; f. 1966; economic and political; Publisher ZİYA TANSU.
Hız: Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1966; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA.
Outlook: Basın Sitesi, Block A/7, Çankaya; f. 1967; English language; Editor A. KIŞLALI.
The Week: Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Demirtöpe; f. 1952; English language; political and general interest; Publisher-Editor VEDAT ABUT.
Türkiye Ticaret Sicili: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1957; commercial; Editor OKTAY DİZDAROĞLU.
Yarın: İnkılap Sok. 25/2, Yenışehir; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜRİT DURU.
Yankı: Konur Sok. 27/7, Bakanlıklar; f. 1970; Editor MEHMET ALİ KIŞLALI.

İSTANBUL

Akbaba: Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor KADRI YURDATAP.
Doğan Kardeş: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1945; illustrated children's magazine; Editor SEZAI SOLELLİ; circ. 40,000.
Durum: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray İş Hanı, Kat 1.3, no. 102-302; f. 1964; political; Editor MİTHAT PERİN.
Gecit: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 408; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.
Hafta Sonu: Babıali Cad. 15, Cağaloğlu.
Hayat: Türbedar Sok. 22, Divanyolu; f. 1956; general interest illustrated magazine; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO.
İstanbul Ticaret: İstanbul Ticaret Odası, Eminönü-Ünkapanı Cad.; f. 1957; commercial news; Publisher İSMAİL ÖZASLAN.
La Vera Luz: Tahtakale Cad., Prevyayans Han 12; f. 1951; Jewish news weekly; Publisher İLYAZER MENDA.
Meydan: Sultan Mektebi Sok. 23, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor AKIN KAMACIOĞLU.
Pardon: Foto Politik, Çemberlitas Palas, Daire 7, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; political; Editor UĞUR GÜMÜŞTEKİN.
Pazar: Alâı Köşkü Cad. 12, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.
Resimli Roman: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; twice weekly; illustrated; Editor SEZAI SOLELLİ; circ. 120,000.

- Şalom:** Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.
- Ses:** Türbedar Sok. 22, Çağaloğlu; f. 1962; illustrated film magazine; Editor ERDOĞAN SEVGİN; circ. 90,000.
- Tutum:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 54; f. 1967; political; Editor ERDOĞAN AKKURT.
- Yeni Gavros:** Billür Sok. 10, Karaköy; f. 1945; Armenian news weekly; Publisher BOĞOS ARTUR.

PERIODICALS

ANKARA

- Adalet Dergisi:** Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal journal published by the Ministry of Justice; Editor HÜSEYİN ERGÜL; circ. 3,500.
- Ankara Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1944; monthly; journal of the Ankara Bar.
- Azerbaycan:** Azerbaizhan Cultural Association, P.K. 165; f. 1949; literary; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAT.
- Bayrak Dergisi:** Necatibey Cad., Karakimseli Han; f. 1964; Pub. and Editor HANİ KARTAY.
- Çiftlik Dergisi:** P.K. 6, Çankaya; agricultural; f. 1960; monthly; Publisher VASFI HAKMAN; circ. 10,000.
- Devlet Operası:** Devlet Operası Umum Md.; art, opera.
- Dovlet Tiyatrosu:** Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.
- Dost:** Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenisehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.
- Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası:** İhlamur Sokak 10/1, Yenisehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.
- Halkevleri Dergisi:** Atatürk Bulvarı 104; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher KADRI KAPLAN.
- Hisar:** P.K. 501; f. 1950; literary; Editor MÜSERREF YILMAZ.
- İdare Dergisi:** İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.
- İlk Öğretim:** Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.
- İller ve Belediyeler Dergisi:** Mithat Paşa Cad. 45/2; f. 1945; monthly journal of the Turkish Municipal Asscn.; Pres. İSMET SEZGİN.
- Karınca:** Mithat Paşa Cad. 38/A, Yenisehir; f. 1934; monthly revue published by the Turkish Co-operative Society; circ. 6,000.
- Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi:** Eskişehir Yolu; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (bi-annual).
- Mesleki ve Teknik Öğretim:** Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı; f. 1942; educational.
- Mühendis ve Makina:** Çelikkale Sok. 3, Kızılay; f. 1957; engineering monthly; Publ. Chamber of Mechanical Engineers; Dir. ARSLAN SANIR; Editor SELAMİ ÜNER.
- Önasya Dergisi:** Konur Sokak Uğur Apt., 10-1 Yenisehir; f. 1965; monthly; cultural; Publisher SADİ BAYRAM; circ. 5,000.
- Orta Doğu (Middle East):** Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 38, Demirtape; Publisher Senator CELAL TEVFIK KARASAPAN; Editor SEVİNÇ KIŞLALI.
- Resmi Kararlar Dergisi:** Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1966; legal; Editor AVNİ ÖZENÇ; circ. 3,500.
- T. C. Merkez Bankası Aylık Bülten:** Merkez Bank; monthly.
- Turizm:** Posta kutusu 682; f. 1957; Publisher HAYRİ BENLİ.
- Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi:** General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü; archaeological.

- Türk Dili:** Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 221, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary.
- Türk Kültürü:** Tunus Cad. 16; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor Prof. Dr. AHMET TEMİR.
- Turkey—Economic News Digest:** Karanfil Sok. 56; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief BEHZAT TANIR; Man. Editor SADİK BALKAN.
- Türkiye Bankacılık:** P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.
- Türkiye Bibliyografyası:** Milli Kütüphane Genel Müdür-lüğü, Yenisehir; f. 1934; quarterly; Turkish national bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. FİLİZ BAŞBUĞOĞLU.
- Yeni Yayınlar (Aylık Fikir, Sanat ve Bibliyografya Dergisi):** P.K. 60, Yenimahalle (Yeşilyurt Sokak 54/17, Aşağıy-rancı); f. 1956; bibliography; Editor SAHAP NAZMI COŞKUNLAR.
- Ziraat Dergisi:** Posta K. 305; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.
- Ziraat Dünyası:** Posta K. 127; f. 1950; monthly; agriculture.

İSTANBUL

- Ant:** P.K. 934, Sirkeci; f. 1967; political; Editor DOĞAN ÖZGÜDEN.
- Arkiitekt:** Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and tourism; Chair. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. KETİ ÇAPANOĞLU.
- Bakis:** Çağaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINTLER.
- Banka:** Imam Sok. 1, Kat 3, Beyoğlu; f. 1964; banking, economic, social and management subjects; Publisher NEZİH H. NEYZİ; circ. 2,500.
- Deniz:** Rıhtım Cad., Veli Alemdar Han, Kat 6/23, Kara-köy; f. 1955; monthly; maritime news; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.
- Filim:** P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1970; cinema; Editor ONAT KUTLAR.
- İktisadi Yükseliş:** P.K. 317; f. 1949; economic; Publisher ŞEMŞETTİN ÇURA.
- İstanbul, A Handbook for Tourists:** Sıslı Meydanı, 364; f. 1968; quarterly; published by the Touring and Auto-mobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT F. ECZACIBASI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- İstanbul Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1926; monthly; published by the Istanbul Bar.
- İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası:** f. 1884; every two months; journal of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce; Turkish and English; Editor Dr. YILDIRIM KILIŞ.
- Kadın:** Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Çağaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.
- Kemalizm:** Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 16; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.
- Köy Postası:** Nuruosmaniye Cad. 57; f. 1944; Editor KADRI OĞUZ.
- Köylünün Sesi:** Mengene Sok. 21/2, Çağaloğlu; f. 1966; Publisher KEMAL KARADENİZ.
- Kulis:** Çağaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.
- Musiki Mecmuası:** Mehtap S. 15, Erenköy, P.K. 666; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETEM RUHİ ÜNGÖR.
- Pirelli:** Büyükdere Cad. 151, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; Publisher EMİL ELAĞÖZ.
- Polis Dergisi:** Kuledibi, Emniyet Sarayı, Karaköy; f. 1954; Publisher ADNAN KIRMAN.

TURKEY--(THE PRESS)

Polis Magazin: İstiklâl Cad. 364/18, Beyoğlu; f. 1958; Publisher MİTHAT ENGİN VİRANYALI.

Ruh ve Madde Dergisi: P.K. 1157; f. 1959; organ of the Metapsychic and Scientific Research Society of Turkey; Publisher ERGÜN ARIKDAL.

Sağlık Âlemi: Divanyolu Cad. Ersoy Pasajı 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1964; health; Editor ATILÂ YÜCEL.

Sanat Dünyası: Fevzipaşa Cad. 29, Fatih; f. 1956; arts, culture; Editor HALİDE TILGEN; circ. 15,000.

Sevgi Dünyası (World of Love): Larmartin Cad. 26/3, Taksim; f. 1963; Publisher Dr. R. KAYSERİLİOĞLU; circ. 10,000.

Söz: Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.

Tıp Dünyası: Ankara Cad. 31/3 Küçük Han, Cağaloğlu, P.K. 192; f. 1927; monthly; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry Society; Editor Dr. FAHRETTİN KERİM GÖKAY.

Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almanya Postası: P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.

Türk Folklor Araştırmaları: P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.

Türk Ticaret Almanığı: Mollafenarî Sok. 25, Cağaloğlu; commercial; Editor REŞAT TOPALOĞLU.

Turkish Trade Directory: Peykhane Caddesi 14, Daire 1, Cemberlitas; f. 1960; annual; Publisher SERGIO COSTANTE.

Turkish Trade Telex Index: Peykhane Caddesi 14, Daire 1, Cemberlitas; f. 1972; annual; Publisher SERGIO COSTANTE.

Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni: Halaskar-gazi Cad. 364, Şişli Meydanı; f. 1930; bi-monthly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher Dr. NEJAT ECZACIBAŞI; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.

Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım: P.K. 578; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.

Ülkücü Öğretmen: Divanyolu Cad. 64, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher HALİD BERK; Editor-in-Chief TEVFIK MARAL.

Varlık: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; monthly; literary; Editor YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.

Yeditepe: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and cultural; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.

Yelken: P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜK-
NETTİN RESULOĞLU.

Yeni Sanayi Dünyası: P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.

İZMİR

İzmir Barosu Dergisi: f. 1967; monthly; Journal of the İzmir Bar; Editor CİHAĞIR KUTLAY; Propr. NECDET ÖKLEM; circ. 1,000.

İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi: Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; monthly; commercial.

KONYA

Çağrı Dergisi: P.K. 99; f. 1957; literary; monthly; Editor FEYZİ HALICI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency: Ankara and Istanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. ATILÂ ONUK; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.

Haber Ajansı: Ersoy Han, Cağaloğlu; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. AYDOĞAN ÖNOL.

İKA Economic and Commercial News Agency: Tunus Cad. 12/3, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1954; Dir. ZİYA TANSU; publs. *Daily Economic and Commercial Bulletin*, *Investment and Finance Bulletin* (both English and Turkish), *Labour, Law and Social Insurance Bulletin*, *Ekonomi ve Politika*.

Türk Haberler Ajansı (Turkish News Agency): Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1950; brs. in Ankara and İzmir; Dir.-Gen. KADRI KAYABAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANKARA

ANSA (Italy): Gelincik Sok. 7A/6; Bureau Chief ROMANO DAMIANI.

Agence France-Presse and AP are also represented.

ISTANBUL

AP (U.S.A.): 5ci Kat, Mollafenarî Sok. No. 1; Bureau Chief HAL McCCLURE.

UPI (U.S.A.): Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu; Bureau Chief JOHN LAWTON.

The following are also represented: Agence France Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Editörler Birliği (Editors' Union): Ankara Cad. 93, Istanbul; f. 1950; Pres. RENZİ BENGİ; Sec. CİHAĞIR İMER.

PUBLISHERS

Ağaoğlu Yayınevi: Selvilimesçit Sokak 2, Kurt İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; translations and literary books; MUSTAFA KEMAL AĞAOĞLU.

Akgün Matbaası: İstanbul.

Ark Ticaret Ltd. ŞTi: P.K. 577, Ankara; f. 1962; imports technical books and exports all kinds of Turkish books, periodicals and newspapers; Gen. Man. ATILAN TÜMER.

Arkun Kitabevi—Bir Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 60, P.K. 11, İstanbul; f. 1949; encyclopedias, atlases, children's books, reference; Pres. and Man. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN.

Atlas Kitabevi Yayınevi: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, İstanbul; literary.

Ayyıldız Matbaası: Ankara.

Baha Matbaası: Cemal Nadir Sokak 12, İstanbul.

Başkent Yayınevi: Anafartalar Caddesi, Nilüfer Sokak 5A, İstanbul; literary.

Bates Bayilik Teşkilâtı A.Ş.: Molla Fenari Sokak 1, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1960; books and periodicals.

Bedri Yayınevi: İstanbul.

Berkalp Kitabevi: Şehir Bahçesi 7/8, Ankara.

Cumhuriyet Mat. ve Gaze T.A.Ş.: Halkevi Sokak 40/41, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul.

De Yayınevi: Vilâyet Han, Kat. 3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; literary.

Depas: 56 Cumhuriyet Bulvarı, İzmir.

Elif Kitabevi: Sahafkar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, İstanbul; f. 1956; all types of publications, especially historical, literary, political, drama and reference; publ. *Elif Yayınları Kitap Bülteni* (twice monthly).

Forum Yayınları: Ankara; literary and artistic books.

Gerçek Yayınevi: İstanbul; economic.

İnkılâp Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. NAZAR FİKRİ.

İnkılâp ve Aka Kitabevleri Kollektif Şirketi: Ankara Caddesi 95, İstanbul; Dir. KARABET FİKRİ.

İzel Yayınları: İstanbul; plays.

Kanaat Kitabevi: İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, İstanbul; f. 1896; textbooks, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.

Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Şti: Narlıbahçe Sokak 19, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.

Köy ve Eğitim Yayınevi: P.K. 339, Ankara; social sciences.

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 62, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1945; Dirs. İZİDOR and RENE KANT.

Neşriyat A.Ş.: Mollafenari S.1, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; classics, children's books, novels.

Nil Yayınevi: İstanbul; literary translations.

Nişantaşı Deniz Kitabevi: Nisant, İstanbul; poetry.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 62/2, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1959; English, French, German and Dutch language courses, guides and dictionaries; Dir. İZİDOR KANT.

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul; f. 1930; school textbooks, novels, fiction, children's, science and art books; Dir. REMZİ BENİ.

Sermet Matbaası: Şeref Efendi Sok. 28, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1950; books on medicine, statistics, economics, mathematics, dictionaries; Gen. Man. SERMET ARKA-DAŞ.

Sinan Matbaası: İstanbul.

Tıfdruk Matbaacılık Sanayii Anonim Şirketi: Topkapı Davutpaşa Caddesi 101, İstanbul; f. 1955; novels, magazines, encyclopaedia; Pres. KAZIM TAŞKENT.

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı, 221 Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1932; non-fiction.

T.T.K. Basımevi: Ankara.

Türkiye Yayınevi: Ankara Caddesi 36, İstanbul.

Üniversite Kitabevi: İstanbul.

Varlık: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction books; Dir. YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.

Yeditepe Yayınları: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok. Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

Yeni Zaman Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 155, İstanbul; f. 1970; Dir. ROZİN İLÜLİA FİKRİ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (T.R.T.): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 37, Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. MUSA ÖĞÜN.

Home Service:

Radio Ankara: LW, 240 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HİCİYILMAZ.

Ankara II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HİCİYILMAZ.

Ankara III Programme: FM, 0.25 kW., Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HİCİYILMAZ.

Radio Çukurova: MW, 300 kW., Dir. ERGUN EVÇEN.

Radio Diyarbakir: MW, 300 kW., Dir. RIDVAN ÖNGÜR.

Radio İstanbul: MW, 150 kW., Dir. SALİH AKGÖL.

İstanbul II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. SALİH AKGÖL.

Radio İzmir: MW, 100 kW., Dir. NİHAT UYTUN.

İzmir II Programme: MW, 2 kW., Dir. NİHAT UYTUN.

Radio Erzurum: LW, 100 kW., Dir. MEHMET GÜVEN.

Radio Antalya: MW, 2 kW., Dir. AYHAN DÜNDAR.

Radio Kars: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ALTAN KINAL.

Radio Van: MW, 2 kW., Dir. KADIR KAYNAR.

Radio Gaziantep: MW, 2 kW., Dir. ADIL DAİ.

Radio Trabzon: MW, 2 kW., Dir. KEMAL KOLLOĞLU.

Foreign Service:

Ankara I: 16 and 19 meter bands, 100 kW.

Ankara II: 16, 19 and 31 meter bands, 250 kW. Twelve daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Persian, Pushtu, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish and Urdu. Dir. OĞUZ YILMAZ HİCİYILMAZ; also on the above frequency:

Voice of Turkey: broadcasting to Turks in Europe.

TURKEY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Technical University of Istanbul: 0.5 kW., Frequency Modulation; broadcasts for Istanbul; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. SANTUR.

In 1970 3,137,000 licenced radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (Ankara TV): Mithat Paşa Caddesi 49, Ankara. A limited television service was set up in 1965, and regular broadcasts for Ankara began in 1968, now transmitting programmes four days

a week and four hours a day. New studios are to be established in Istanbul and Izmir; Head of the Dept. of Admin. of the TV Studios of TRT; FAHRETTİN İŞİKÇİ; Head of the Dept. of TV Programmes GÜNTEKİN ÖRKUT.

Technical University of Istanbul: educational programmes on Thursdays during the Academic Year; Dir. Dr. A. ATAMAN.

In 1971 more than 200,000 television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches)

Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given for capital and deposits are for the end of the calendar year stated.)

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1931, and constituted in its present form after the revolution of 1960. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is responsible also for public deposits, and medium and long-term borrowings of the banks. In addition, all international payments go through the Bank, and all foreign exchange is held by the Bank.

There are some 50 other banks functioning in Turkey. Thirteen had been created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sümerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of buildings. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities, and mortgages, etc.

The largest of the 33 private sector Turkish banks is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates 380 branches and 61 agencies. The private banks borrow at medium- and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

These banks are required to contribute credits to the Bank Liquidation Fund set up by law in December 1960 to liquidate gradually those banks whose financial standing was unsatisfactory. This fund is derived from annual contributions of 0.2 per cent of savings and commercial deposits and since 1960 has been made up to the required amount by the Central Bank.

There are five foreign banks operating branches in Turkey. The Ottoman Bank which was founded in 1863 is the oldest bank in Turkey, and has strong British and French interests. The agreement with the Turkish Government expires in 1975.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which encourages private investment in industry by acting as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası is a privately owned development finance company founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey): Bankalar Caddesi 48, Ankara; f. 1931; bank of issue; part of the share capital is owned by the State; cap. p.u. 25m.; Asst. Gen. Man. M. GÜNGÖRÖLÜ.

Etibank: Atatürk Bulvarı, Cihan Sok., Sıhhiye, Posta K. 505, Ankara; f. 1935; Government Bank for mineral, electric-power and banking development; cap. p.n. 2,000m.; Gen. Man. NEZİHİ BERKAM.

İller Bankası (Municipal Bank): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1945; Government Municipalities Bank; cap. p.n. 2,000m.; Chair. of Board and Gen. Dir. MAZHAR HAZNEDAR.

Sümerbank: Ulus Meydanı 2, Ankara; Holdings Bank for governmental industrial undertakings; cap. p.u. 1,500m.; Gen. Man. HIZIR GEYLAN.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası: Mesrutiyet Caddesi 57, Galatasaray-Istanbul; f. 1960; state bank to develop tourism; authorized cap. 300m., cap. p.u. 129.4m.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (Agricultural Bank): Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1863; Government Agricultural Bank; over 760 branches; cap. p.u. 1,127m.; dep. 10,200m. (1970); Gen. Man. ZEKERİYA TURGAY.

Türkiye Emlâk Kredi Bankası A.O. (Real Estate Credit Bank of Turkey): Atatürk Bulvarı 15, Ankara; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1,000m. (1968); Pres. and Gen. Man. MIRAÇ AKTUĞ.

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey): Neatibey Caddesi 241-47, Karaköy, Istanbul; f. 1950; cap. 110.5m.; loans and investments 1,752m. (1970); Chair. FERİD BASMACI; Man. Dir. BÜLENT YAZICI; Gen. Man. REŞİD EGELİ.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O.: Bankalar Caddesi 52, Ankara; f. 1954; state bank controlling funds of religious foundations; 143 brs.; cap. p.u. 50m.; Chair. ZİYA KAYLA; Gen. Man. SABRİ KARAMAN.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (Turkish Maritime Bank): Rıhtım Caddesi, Posta K. 1387, Istanbul; a semi-public corporation with a 99-year charter, which took over the function of the former State Seaways and Harbours Administration; f. 1952; cap. approx. 500m., of which 51 per cent is subscribed by the Government, the rest by private investors and organizations; Gen. Man. CELÂLETTİN EROL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: Eski Gümrük Sokak 2, P.K. 926, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 3,205m. (June 1971); Chair. BÜLENT YAZICI; Gen. Man. MEDENİ BERK; publ. monthly bulletin.

Anadolu Bankası A.Ş.: Okçu Musu Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 45m., deposits 236m. (1968); successor to Türk Ekspres Bank and Buğday Bankası; Gen. Man. SAİT DARGA.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: 44-46 Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 12m., dep. 57.3m. (1968); Pres. TEVFIK ERENGÜL; Gen. Man. NURİ CİNGİLLİOĞLU.

Egebank, S.A.: Atatürk Avenue 80, P.K. 251, İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 12m. (1968); Chair. SEVKET FİLİBELİ.

İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.: Beyoğlu İstiklal Caddesi, Mısır Apart. 309, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 177.4m. (1969); Pres. M. KURTKAYA; Gen. Man. F. PAÇALIOĞLU.

Maden Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: Bankalar Caddesi Bozkurt Han Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 8m. (1968).

Pamukbank T.A.Ş.: İstiklal Caddesi 151, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 268.6m. (1970); Chair. K. ÇELİK; Gen. Man. A. DEMİRER.

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 55, Ankara; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 428m. (1971); 98 hrs.; Chair. of Board MÜNİR ÖZDEN; Gen. Man. ÖMER SUNAR.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: İskele Caddesi, Hayri Efendi Sokak, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1914; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 1,135m. (1968); Dir.-Gen. T. SİZMAZOĞLU.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: 43 Yeni Postahane Caddesi, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 80m., dep. 626m. (1968); Chair. CÂBİR S. SELEK.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: Anafartalar Caddesi 41, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. 1,000m., dep. 354m. (1969); 181 branches; Dir.-Gen. HALİT TAŞÇIOĞLU.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 68m. (1968).

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: Ulus Meydanı, Ankara; f. 1924; 485 hrs.; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 11,627m. (1971); Chair. İHSAN KÖKNEL; Gen. Man. FERİD BİSMACI; publs. annual review, twice-monthly economic review.

Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş.: Çankırı Cad. 18, P.K. 152, Ankara; cap. 30m.; Chair. Prof. Dr. SAİT KEMAL MİMAROĞLU; Gen. Man. BULUT HÜSREV GÖLE.

Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş.: Halit Ziya Bulvarı No. 45, İzmir, P.K. 239; f. 1924; 5 hrs.; cap. p.u. 7m., dep. 36m. (1968); Chair. REŞAT EKİNCİ; Gen. Man. İSMAIL AKSOY.

Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Voyvoda Cad. 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1888 as Selânik Bankası T.A.Ş.; cap. p.u. 2.7m., res. 22.9m., dep. 281.6m. (1971); Pres. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ; Gen. Man. Dr. MUZAFER ERSOY.

Yapi ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 250, İstiklal Cad. 285, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 4,421m. (1970); Chair. KÂZİM TAŞKENT.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Head Office: Milan, Italy; İstanbul branch: Bankalar Cad. 53, Karaköy; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 112m. (1968).

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Hayri Efendi Caddesi, Bahçekapı, P.O.B. 464, İstanbul; cap. and reserves 9.7m., dep. 105.6m. (1968); Man. in İstanbul CARLO CAPPI.

Holantse Bank-Üni N.V.: Amsterdam, Netherlands; İstanbul, Karaköy, P.K. 34; cap. p.u. 1m., dep. 57m. (1968); Man. in İstanbul C. H. WEDDEPOHL.

Ottoman Bank (Osmanlı Bankası): Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 8m., dep. 1,141m. (1970); Dir.-Gen. J. JEULIN; over 90 yrs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: 207 Cumhuriyet Caddesi, Harbiye, P.K. 11, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 255m. (1970); jointly owned by Bank of America, Türkiye İş Bankası and Banca d'America e d'Italia; hrs. in Ankara, İstanbul (three) and İzmir; Chair. A. ÜSKÜDARLI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa-Komiserliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1873; 323 mems.; Pres. REFAİK T. SELİMOĞLU; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.: P.K. 359, İstanbul; f. 1929; state-owned with monopoly of re-insurance; supervises private insurance companies; Chair. SALİH COŞKUN; Gen. Man. SEBATİ ATAMAN.

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Ankara; Social Insurance Organization.

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society): Galata, Anadolu Sigorta Hanı, P.O.B. Karaköy 1845, İstanbul.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (Ankara Insurance Society): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1936; Dir. KEMAL SARİGÖLLÜ.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Bankalar Cad. No. 2, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1964; fire, marine, accident; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL.

Destek Reasürans T.S.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Caddesi 6a/2, İstanbul; f. 1943; Pres. BÜLENT KOZLU.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1942; Chair. EMİN ANSEN; Managing Dir. NAIL MORALI; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL; fire, marine, accident and life.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1925; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. FETHİ SOYSAL.

Halk Sigorta T.A.Ş.: Galata, Halk Sigorta Hanı, Söğüt Sokak, İstanbul; f. 1944; Man. SAFFET DEMİR.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta, Anonim Şirketi (General Insurance Society of İstanbul): P.O.B. Galata 391, İstanbul; f. 1893; Pres. CÂBİR SELEK; Man. HAŞİM EKENER.

İmtaş İttihadı Millî Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (İmtaş Insurance Company): Karaköy, Ünyon Han, İstanbul, P.K. 107; f. 1918; Man. NURETTİN YAMANLAR.

Şark Sigorta Türk Anonim Şirketi (Orient Turkish Insurance Society): P.O.B. 111, Karaköy, Bankalar Cad., Şark Han, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. İZZET AKOSMAN.

Seker Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 325, Seker Sigorta Hanı, Fındıklı, İstanbul; all types of insurance.

Tam Sigorta A.Ş.: 279 Cumhuriyet Cad., Harbiye, İstanbul; all types of insurance.

Türkiye Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. C. ARIDURU; Gen. Man. F. İŞİL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 149 Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; Pres. MÜKERREM BERK.

Organization for Turkish Chambers of Industry Corporation: İzmir Caddesi, No. 22/10, Ankara; f. 1968; Chair. FAZIL ZOBÜ.

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce: Adana; f. 1893; Pres. FERİT ERÇETİN; Sec.-Gen. A. İRFAN TUĞBERK; 3,100 mems.; publ. *Gazetesi*.

Adana Chamber of Industry: Adana; f. 1966; Pres. SAKİP SABANCI; 230 mems.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Caddesi 20; Pres. NURİ CİRİTOĞLU; Gen. Sec. İZZET DURU; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.): P.O.B. 190, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1887; 500 mems.; Sec. and Treas. N. COVEY, M.B.E.; publ. *Journal* (8 issues a year).

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa; f. 1926; 4,582 mems.; Pres. HÜSEYİN SUNGUR; Sec.-Gen. ERGUN KAĞITCIBAŞI; publ. *Bursa Ticaret Haberleri*, weekly.

Chamber of Industry for the Aegean Region: Cumhuriyet Blv. 136, İzmir; f. 1954 succeeded to the İzmir Chamber of Industry; Pres. SİNAST ERTAN; Sec.-Gen. NAHİ KARAOĞMAN; publs. *News Bulletin* (weekly), *Quarterly Review*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: Ragıp Gümüş Pala Cad., Eminönü, İstanbul; and P.K. 377, İstanbul; f. 1882; 43,400 mems.; Pres. EMİR SENCER; Pres. Exec. Board BEHCET OSMANAAĞOĞLU; Sec.-Gen. İSMAİL HÜSREV TÖKİN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası*, *İstanbul Ticaret, Statistical Abstract* (in English), *Monthly Bulletin* (in English).

İstanbul Chamber of Industry: Eminönü, İstanbul; Pres. BEHCET OSMANAAĞOĞLU.

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: Atatürk Caddesi 126, İzmir; f. 1885; 7,351 mems.; Pres. SABRİ TANIK; Sec.-Gen. HİLMİ ÖZTARHAN; publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi* (monthly).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 212, Mersin; f. 1886; 1,711 mems.; Pres. NUREDDİN ALGÜL; Sec.-Gen. ALİ B. AYDENİZ.

Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun; f. 1923; 9 members; Pres. CENGİZ BALKAN; Gen.-Sec.; CEVDET KARSLI.

TRADE UNIONS CONFEDERATIONS

Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu-Türk İş (Turkish Trade Union Confederation): Bayındır Sok. 8, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; 29 national unions and 6 federations with 934,000 employees; Chair. SEYRİ DEMİRSÖY; Sec.-Gen. HALİL TUNÇ; Financial Sec. ÖMER ERGÜN; Organizing Sec. ETHEM EZGÜ; publ. *Türk-İş*.

Devrimci İşçileri Sendikası Konfederasyonu (Confederation of Reformist Workers' Unions): Ankara; f. 1967; 17 mem. unions.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk İş in 1967 with a membership of over 5,000.

Çimse-İş (Türkiye Cimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Cement, Ceramic and Soil): Necatibey Cad. 13/13-14, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 15,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. HASAN TURKAY; Gen. Sec. ABUZER UCAR.

Deri-İş (Türkiye Deri, Debbag, Kundura ve Saraciye Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Leather and Shoe): Nuruosmaniye Cad. 9, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1948; 5,000 mems.; also affiliated to ISLWF; Pres. MUSTAFA ŞAHİN; Gen. Sec. ADNAN GÜRKÜLE.

Dok Gemi-İş (Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Port, Dock and Ship Building): Kemankeş Mah., Mumbane Cad., Deniz Han 17-19, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1947; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. MAHMUT YÜKSEL; Gen. Sec. KÂZİM YETMİŞBİR.

Dyİ-İş (Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Railways): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 30,100 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Gen. Sec. AHMET ÇATAKÇINLER.

Genel-İş (Türkiye Genel Hizmetler İşçileri Sendikası) (Public Services): Ulus İşhanı E Blok 201, Ulus, Ankara; f. 1962; 17,665 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. ABDULLAH BAŞTÜRK; Gen. Sec. HASAN TOĞAY.

Ges-İs (Türkiye D.S.I. Enerji, Su ve Gaz İşçileri Sendikası) (State Energy, Gas, Water-Workers): Lozan Meydan, Strasburg Cad. Kozanoğlu Apt. 23/7-8, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. OSMAN SOĞUKPINAR; Gen. Sec. EROL AYKAŞ.

Harb-İş (Türkiye Harb Sanayi ve Yardımcı İşkolları İşçileri Sendikası) (Defence Industry and Allied Workers): Adakale Sok., Sct Apt. 73/5-8, Kocatepe, Ankara; f. 1956; 26,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. KENAN DURUKAN; Gen. Sec. İLHAMİ AÇIKSOZ.

Likat-İş (Türkiye Liman ve Kara Tahmil-Tahliye İşçileri Sendikası) (Loading and Unloading Workers): Necatibey Cad. 13/11-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 14,770 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. M. ALİ SARI; Gen. Sec. MÜHİTTİN GEZER.

Metal-İş (Türkiye Metal, Çelik, Mühimmat, Makina, Metal-den Mamul Eşya ve Oto Sanayii İşçi Sendikaları) Federasyonu (Federation of Turkish Metal, Steel, Metal Goods, Ammunition, Machines and Automobile Industry Workers' Unions): Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı No. 40/1-2 Maltepe, Ankara; f. 1962; 61,428 mems. at 20 mem. unions; Pres. KAYA ÖZDEMİR; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA PATIRNA.

Petrol-İş (Türkiye Petrol, Kimya, Azot ve Atom İşçileri Sendikası) (Oil, Chemical, Nitrogen and Atomic): P.K. 37, Büyükdere Cad. 83, Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; 12,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. ZİYA HEPBİR; Gen. Sec. ÖZKAL YİCİ; publ. *Petrol-İş* (weekly).

Sağlık-İş (Türkiye Sağlık İşçileri Sendikası) (Health Employees): Necatibey Cad., Başkent Apt. 1-2, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 11,400 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. MUSTAFA BAŞOĞLU.

Şeker-İş (Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları İşçileri Sendikası) (Sugar Industry): Mithatpaşa Cad. 13/3, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1947; 18,500 mems.; Pres. SADIK SİDE; Gen. Sec. HAYDAR ÖZGÖRETMEN; publ. *Şeker-İş* (fortnightly).

Tarım-İş (Türkiye Tarım ve Tarım Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Agriculture*): Selânik Cad. 8/10, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 6,317 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. BİNALİ YAĞIŞAN; Gen. Sec. ALİ RIZA ÖZDEMİR.

Tekgıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, Müskirat, Gıda ve Yardımcı İşçileri Sendikası) (*Tobacco, Drink, Food and Allied Workers*): Babiali Cad. Sıhhiye Apt. 19/3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1952; 45,438 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİER; Gen. Sec. ORHAN SORĞUÇ.

Tekstif (Türkiye Tekstil, Orme ve Giyim Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Textile, Knitting and Clothing*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 80, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1951; 100,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITGWF; Pres. ŞEVKET YILMAZ; Gen. Sec. VAHAP GÜVENÇ.

Tes-İş (Türkiye Enerji, Su, Gaz ve Devlet S.İ. İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Energy, Water, Gas and State Water Department*): Selânik Cad. 7/4, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 17,000 mems.; Pres. ENVER TURGUT; Gen. Sec. ORHAN ERÇELİK.

TOLEYİS (Türkiye Otel Lokanta ve Eğlence Yerleri İşçileri Sendikası) (*Hotel, Restaurant and Places of Entertainment*): Sümer Sokak 6, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1969; 26,970 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. MUKBİL ZIRTILOĞLU; Gen. Sec. NUSRET AYDIN.

Tüm Gıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, İçki ve Gıda Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*Tobacco, Drink and Food*): Ankara Cad. 40, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1957; 118,211 mems.; Pres. ORHAN SORĞUÇ; Gen. Sec. BÜLENT ÖZTUĞ.

Tümtis (Türkiye Motorlu Taşıt İşçileri Sendikası) (*Motor Transport*): Yeniselim Paşa Sok. 62, P.K. 292, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1949; 7,163 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. MEHMET İNHAİLİ; Gen. Sec. D. ZEKİ DEMİREL.

Türk Deniz Ulaş-İş (Türkiye Deniz Taşımacılığı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Water Transport*): Necatibey Cad., Şeref Han 401, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1959; 12,478 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. FERİDUN ŞAKIR ÖĞÜNC; Gen. Sec. KERİM AKYÜZ.

Türkiye Maden-İş (Türkiye Maden İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Mine Workers*): Mithatpaşa Cad. 10/11-12, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1958; 80,000 mems.; also affiliated to IMF; Pres. KEMAL ÖZER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ORHAN.

Türkiye Maden, Madeni Eşya ve Makine Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası (*Metal, Metal Goods and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey*): Nuruosmaniye Cad., Alibaba Türbe sok. No. 18, Kat 3, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1947; 33,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL TÜRKLER; Gen. Sec. RUHİ YÜMLÜ; publ. *Maden-İş Gazetesi* (fortnightly).

Yapı-İş (Türkiye Yapıcılık Genel Hizmetleri Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (*General Construction Services Industry*): Ziya Gökalp Cad. 20/12, Yenişehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 31,095 mems.; also affiliated to IFBWW; Pres. TAHİR ÖZTÜRK; Gen. Sec. EMRULLAH AKDOĞAN.

Yol-İş (Türkiye Karayolu Yapım-Bakım ve Onarım İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Highways Construction, Maintenance and Repair Workers*): Kızılırmak Cad. 36/6, Kocatepe, Ankara; f. 1963; 29,759 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. HALİT MISIRLIOĞLU; Gen. Sec. R. RAFET ALTUN.

TRADE FAIR

İzmir Enternasyonal Fuarı (Izmir International Fair): Kültürpark, İzmir; f. 1929; August 20th-September 20th annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları İşletmesi—TCDD (*Turkish State Railways*): Ankara; f. 1924; operates all railways and connecting ports; the Railway Administration acquired the status of a public corporation in July 1953; Gen. Dir. AHMET SARP; Gen. Sec. FAHİR BİLGE.

The total length of the railways operated within the national frontiers is 8,100 km. (1969), of which 72 km. are electrified. A five-year plan for modernizing the railway system came into force in January 1963. A second five-year plan 1968-72 aims at continuing this work, with dieselization and electrification projects. The Haydarpaşa-Gebze section of the Haydarpaşa-Arifiye Double Track Electrification Project was opened in May 1969.

The Central Treaty Organization Agreement between Turkey and Iran provided for the linking of the two railway networks by the construction of the Muş-Tatvan railroad, which opened in October 1964. Work on this line between Van and Kotor was finished in 1971.

ROADS

General Directorate of Highways: Ankara; Dir.-Gen. SERVET BAYRAMOĞLU.

At the beginning of 1971 the total length of all-weather roads was 102,500 km. and the highway network totalled 221,000 km.; there were 33,855 km. of main roads. In 1968 a ten-year programme of road improvement for eastern Turkey was announced. A 78 km. main road (sponsored by CENTO) runs from Sivelan in south-eastern Turkey to Rezaiyeh on Lake Urmia in Iran. Construction of a TL 1,500m. six-lane bridge across the Bosphorus was started early in 1970, for completion in 1972. It will be the fourth longest bridge in the world and the biggest in Europe, with a centre span of 1,074 metres, and a length of 1,560 metres. The existing ferry services constitute a major traffic "bottleneck" in the Turkish transport system. Plans are being made for the construction of a third bridge across the Golden Horn.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu (*Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey*): Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli, Istanbul; f. 1923; 4,500 mems.; Dir. ÇELİK GÜLERSEY.

SHIPPING

Denizcilik Bankası (*The Turkish Maritime Bank, Inc.*): Genel Müdürlük, Karaköy, Istanbul; f. 1952 by Act of Parliament converting the Turkish State Seaways and Harbour Administration into a corporation controlled and part-owned by the State. The Bank has a capital

of TL 500m.; four maritime establishments operate passenger, cargo and ferry-boat lines on inter-city, coastal, Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea routes; four Port Administrations offer loading, unloading, transfer and warehousing facilities; five ship-yards and dry docks have repair and construction facilities for ships up to 15,000 tons; international concerns such as ship salvage and coastal security; other assets include: six hotels; 90,173 gross tons of shipping; 21 ships.

D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş.: Fındıklı, Istanbul; associated company of the above, operating R.C.D. joint services to U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports; Gen. Man. NECMİ AKYILDIZ; 31 cargo ships, 4 tankers.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Denizcilik Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Fındıklı Han Kat 4, Fındıklı, Istanbul; f. 1952; tanker owners and shipbuilders up to 8,000 t.d.w., repair and dry-docking at company's shipyard in Istanbul; Chair. Board of Dirs. HAYRETTİN BARAN; Man. Dir. SABAHATTİN ÜLKÜ; 3 ships.

Koçtuğ Denizcilik İşletmesi D.İ.: Bankalar Caddesi, Bozkurt-General Han Kat 5, Karaköy, P.K. 884, Istanbul; cargo services to and from Europe and the U.S.A.; Gen. Mans. S. KOÇMAN, S. GÖKTUĞ; 6 ships.

Rıza ve Aslan Sadıkoğlu Ortakları Komandit Şirketi: Taksim, Cumhuriyet Meydanı 33, Istanbul; cargo services Black Sea-Europe and Atlantic; Gen. Man. ASLAN SADIKOĞLU; 2 ships.

Sadıkzade Rusen Oğulları Akıf, Talat Sadıkoğlu Kollektif Şirketi: Arlu Han Kat 2, Rıhtım Caddesi, Tophane, Istanbul; cargo services to Europe; Man. Dir. ADNAN ALDORA; 3 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. (THY) (*Turkish Airlines Inc.*): THY Genel Müdürlüğü, Gümüşsuyu No. 96, Istanbul; f. 1934; Chair. MUHAMMED TUNCAY; Gen. Man. AĞASI ŞEN. Airports for international and internal flights at Yeşilköy (Istanbul), Esenboğa (Ankara), Antalya (international charter flights) and Izmir (international charter flights); fourteen other airports for internal flights only. Internal service and flights to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Munich, Nicosia, Paris, Rome, Tel-Aviv, Vienna and Zurich; fleet of 4 Viscounts, 8 Friendships, 9 DC-9 and 3 Boeing 707.

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Turkey.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Information: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 33, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. of Tourism SEVİNÇ KAYNAK; Dir.-Gen. of Information NACİ ATAĞENT.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Fine Arts General Directorate (*Güzel Sanatlar Genel Müdürlüğü*): Education Ministry, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. MÜKERRREM KEYMEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Theatre General Directorate (*Devlet Tiyatrosu Genel Müdürlüğü*): part of the above; runs eight playhouses; Dir.-Gen. CÜNEYT GÖKÇER.

Büyük Tiyatro (*Great Theatre*): Ankara.

Küçük Tiyatro (*Small Theatre*): Ankara.

Devlet Operası ve Balesi: Ankara; national opera and ballet; permanent classical ballet company of 50 dancers.

There are three other state theatres in Ankara, and five private companies. Istanbul has thirteen private companies.

Istanbul Municipal Theatre: Harbiye, Istanbul; f. 1914; presents wide range of plays, Turkish and international, classical and modern; five playhouses; Artistic Dir. VASFI RIZA ZOBU; Admin. Dir. BASRİ DEDEOĞLU; publ. *Review*.

Istanbul City Opera: Taksim, Istanbul; Dir. MUHSİN ERTUĞRUL.

ORCHESTRAS

Istanbul Municipal Symphony Orchestra: Taksim, Istanbul

Presidential Symphony Orchestra: Ankara.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Turkish Atomic Energy Commission: Prime Minister's Office, Bestekar Sokak 29, Ankara; f. 1956; controls the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; 10 mems.; Chair. Hon. İLYAS KARAÖZ; Sec.-Gen. NEDİM ERAY; publ. *Activity Reports, Research Reports*, etc.

There are nuclear research centres at Çekmece, near Istanbul, and at Ankara.

Technical University of Istanbul: graduate school of nuclear engineering.

Institute of Radiobiology: University of Ankara; sub-critical assembly.

Institute of Nuclear Science: Faculty of Science, University of Teheran, Teheran; f. 1959; under the aegis of the Central Treaty Organization, of which Turkey is a member. Courses are conducted in the use of radio isotopes for agriculture, industry and medicine.

Co-operation. Turkey is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA). IAEA is providing assistance which includes equipment and technical aid for the universities of Ankara and Istanbul.

Power: Turkey's first nuclear power station, with a capacity of 400 MW, is planned for completion in 1976.

UNIVERSITIES

Ankara Üniversitesi (*University of Ankara*): Ankara; 1,616 teachers, 17,979 students.

Atatürk Üniversitesi (*Atatürk University*): Erzurum; 491 teachers, 3,000 students.

Bosphorus University: Istanbul; f. 1971; formerly Robert College.

Ege Üniversitesi (*Aegean University*): Bornova, Izmir; 549 teachers, 6,171 students.

Hacettepe University: Ankara; f. 1967.

Istanbul Üniversitesi (*Istanbul University*): Bayezit, Istanbul; 1,327 teachers, 35,289 students.

Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi (*Istanbul Technical University*): Beyoğlu, Istanbul; 437 teachers, 5,540 students.

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi (*Black Sea Technical University*): Trabzon; 188 teachers, 1,200 students.

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi (*Middle East Technical University*): Yenişehir, Ankara; 530 teachers, 5,472 students.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Soviet Union extends for over 6,000 miles from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 3,000 miles from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -94 F. (-70 C.) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 122 F. (50 C.) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. 120 languages are spoken in the U.S.S.R.; Russian, the most widespread, is spoken by 130 million people. There is no state-recognized religion, but the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The flag is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a gold star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Second World War inflicted immense losses upon the Soviet Union in damage to industry, agriculture and population. In contrast, however, there were territorial gains of 265,850 square miles, containing over 23 million inhabitants. The Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia became Union republics, and part of East Prussia was annexed, as were parts of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and some territories in East Asia where the Soviet Union had taken part in the war against Japan.

During the post-war years 1948-49 socialist governments were formed in a number of European and Asian countries as a result of the defeat of Germany and Japan, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role. These countries and the Soviet Union comprise the world socialist system.

Much of the devastation and destruction of the War had disappeared by the time of Stalin's death in 1953, and due to his Five-Year Plans the economy, particularly in the field of heavy industry, had made considerable progress. Living standards have improved and the country has become a leading scientific and nuclear power. In September 1953, Nikita Khrushchev was nominated First Secretary of the Communist Party by the Central Committee, and in February 1958 Khrushchev became Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Under his leadership, certain reforms were introduced into the political life of the Soviet Union, and the country went through a period of "de-Stalinization". The year 1964 brought a return to the dual leadership when Khrushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by A. N. Kosygin and as First Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by L. I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union retains considerable influence among Comecon and Warsaw Pact member countries, where it dominates trade and defence arrangements. In the interests of its own security and that of the Communist Bloc as a whole, it has intervened in political crises in several of the

Eastern European countries, including East Germany in 1953, Poland and Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968. Relations with western countries are generally improving, and in August 1970 a treaty was signed with Federal Germany renouncing the use of force in international affairs and accepting existing European frontiers as inviolable. Although relations with the People's Republic of China deteriorated during 1969 and 1970 following armed clashes on the Sino-Soviet border, the U.S.S.R. has recently taken steps to improve the situation—notably the support of its entry to the United Nations. Once again, however, the differences between the two nations became apparent during the Indo-Pakistan war when the Soviet Union gave support to India; soon afterwards it recognized Bangladesh. The U.S.S.R. has given considerable economic and military aid to the Arab countries in the Middle East conflict since the war of June 1967.

Government

The Soviet Union consists of 15 Union Republics which include within their boundaries 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 Autonomous Regions, 10 National Districts, 6 Areas and 105 Regions. The Union's highest organ of state power is the Supreme Soviet, composed of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The two Chambers have equal rights and may both initiate legislation. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected by a session of both Chambers and carries out state duties between sessions of the Supreme Soviet. All citizens over 18 have the vote. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers appointed by the Supreme Soviet. Each Republic and Autonomous Republic has its own Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The Communist Party, with 13,640,000 members, plays a leading role in government and is a substantial policy-making body. The supreme organ of the Party is Congress which lays down policy and elects the Central Committee. Between Congresses the Central Committee directs Party work, elects the Party Politbureau and meets periodically to discuss *ad hoc* policy and to vote on any matter disputed in the Presidium. The Party works in close conjunction with the Government at all levels. Each Republic has its own Party, Presidium and Central Committee.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of the Warsaw Pact Alliance. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the Army and Air Force and three years in the Navy and in the border force. The total strength of the armed forces is estimated at 3,375,000, comprising Army 2,000,000, Air Force 550,000, Navy 475,000 (including Naval Air Force), and Strategic Rocket Forces of 350,000. Para-military forces number about 300,000, made up of 125,000 security troops and 175,000 border troops. Under the 1972 State Budget of the U.S.S.R., allocations for defence were held at 17,900 million roubles, but since this figure possibly does not include expenditure on nuclear warheads, research and development on advanced weapons

systems, and the military elements of the space programme, the actual total is likely to be rather more than this. Army divisions are stationed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia and the German Democratic Republic.

Economic Affairs

The economy is centrally planned, based on public ownership and fits into the framework of a development plan. Economic planning has gone through several stages of development. Between the years 1919 and 1928 plans were drawn up annually. In 1929 Stalin introduced the first Five-Year Plan. At present the ninth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) is in force. Heavy industry accounts for more than two-thirds of total industrial production. Industry is the most important factor in the success of the U.S.S.R. economy since the war. It accounts for more than 50 per cent of the national income. In 1967 the U.S.S.R. accounted for nearly 20 per cent of the world's gross industrial output. There are extensive deposits of iron ore, oil, peat, natural gas and coal. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. More than 600 million tons of coal are mined annually. The coal basins of the Donetsk near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. Oil is produced in the Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, the Western Urals, the Volga region, East and West Siberia, in the south of the Central Asian Republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. More than 350 million tons of oil were extracted in 1970. The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power and in 1970 generated 740,000 million kWh of electricity. One half of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the Far East. Timber production amounted to 289 million cu. m. in 1970. The textile and consumer goods industry have been greatly increased in recent years. The Soviet Union has large-scale mechanized agriculture with two main types of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. At the end of 1969 there were 34,700 collective farms and 14,310 state farms; 1,052.5 million hectares of land are used by agricultural enterprises and farms, 545.7 million hectares of which is arable land. The development of the Central Asian Virgin Lands has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize; other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds. The 1969 grain harvest was poor, but 1970 brought an all-time record. Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and carried out mainly with the countries of Eastern Europe through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The eighth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) was successfully completed and in many cases, particularly in the oil, non-ferrous metal, automation and mineral industries, targets were exceeded. Industrial output rose steadily until 1969, but the severe winter of 1969-70 caused a sharp setback, with output rising only 6.5 per cent. National income rose by 41 per cent between 1966 and 1970, and industrial production by 50 per cent; real incomes increased by a third. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan envisages another 30 per cent increase in real incomes.

For the first time in a Five-Year Plan, the growth in the production of consumer goods will exceed that of capital goods. A 41-45 per cent growth is envisaged for the latter and 44-48 per cent for the former. This reflects current trends in evidence in other countries in the Soviet Bloc. National income is planned to grow by 37-40 per cent and agricultural output by 20-22 per cent.

Transport and Communications

In the U.S.S.R. all forms of transport are integral parts of a single transport network. Railway tracks cover 134,600 km. and carry most goods and passenger traffic. 32,400 km. of railway track are electrified and carry 48 per cent of the annual freight (1969). By the end of 1969 the total length of roads was 1,358,900 km., including 483,000 km. of hard surface roads. A project is under way for the construction of a dense network of modern hard surface roads. There are 144,800 km. of inland waterways which play an important role in transporting bulk cargo and timber. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. The Soviet Merchant Marine totalled over 13 million tons on January 1st, 1969, and takes sixth place in the world's fleets of ocean vessels. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku, and Vladivostok, Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains both internal and external services, covering over 600,000 km. of air routes with flights to more than fifty countries. In 1968 there were 34,100 km. of pipelines transporting over 301 million tons of oil, and 56,300 km. of pipelines pumping 145,800 million cu.m. of natural gas.

Social Welfare

The Social Insurance Fund is administered by the trade unions and financed by industry. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60-70 per cent of their salary prior to retirement. In 1968 there were 38 million retired persons receiving pensions in the U.S.S.R. A new social security scheme for old and disabled collective farm workers has been introduced. The centralized fund of the scheme is made up of deductions from the farmers' wages made by the collective farm, and of allocations from the State budget. There is a streamlined system of public health services providing medical aid for the entire population. The public health services are supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministries of Public Health of the Union and Autonomous Republics, through regional (territorial), district, and city Boards of Health, under the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All medical services and treatment are rendered free of charge, as are medicine, food, care and drugs, etc. Public health institutions (hospitals, special clinics, maternity health centres, etc.) administer free services. By the end of 1969 there were 106 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The number of doctors totalled 646,000 (26 per 10,000 of the population). In addition to these hospitals there is a large network of sanatoria and holiday homes (4,807 establishments with 783,000 beds). In 1968 over 9 million persons underwent medical and convalescent treatment in these homes. Most

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

sanatoria and holiday homes come under the jurisdiction of the trade unions. Accommodation for children, and in tuberculosis sanatoria, is free of charge. Working people are generally charged a nominal fee—usually about 30 per cent of the cost. Expectant mothers receive payment for their pre-natal and post-natal vacations (10 weeks before and after childbirth). Infant health centres and children's polyclinics have been set up as part of the public health system in order to watch over the health and proper physical development of all children. At the age of 14 years the child is transferred to an adult polyclinic. Workers temporarily unable to work due to sickness receive a sick leave benefit on the basis of a certificate issued by the adult polyclinic. Disabled workers are either transferred to lighter work or given a disability pension. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan aims to increase spending on social welfare by 40 per cent, and by 1975 there will be 3 million hospital beds.

Education

Before 1917, 70 per cent of the population was illiterate. According to the 1959 census there were 71,200,000 persons educated above primary school level, and 7,870,000 specialists educated above secondary school level. There are no private schools in the U.S.S.R., all schools being state-run with the exception of a small number of colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There is compulsory free education for eight years. Children may attend national schools, where tuition is given in their native language, or Russian schools, according to their choice. Tuition is conducted in nearly 100 languages throughout the Soviet Union.

Secondary education is provided in either general secondary schools or polytechnic schools. In 1959 urban and rural vocational training schools were established, which admit children who have completed the eight-year school. Sixty to 70 per cent of the student's time is taken up with practical work although training also includes theoretical grounding. Upon graduation the successful student is given a job in his chosen trade. Young workers can continue their studies by attending night schools of secondary general education. In addition to these types of secondary school there are also specialized schools. These schools provide a general education together with the necessary instruction and practical skills of a profession. The course lasts from two to four years and the students receive a government stipend. Graduates are given jobs in their chosen profession. There are also special schools for foreign languages, started as an experiment in the fifties. Children are accepted after an interview, which ascertains that they can speak clearly. They start at the age of eight years. A wide variety of languages is taught including English, German, French and Hindi. Persons with a secondary education (regardless of the school they finish) are eligible for entry to schools of higher learning. Higher school education is available for all. Each Union Republic has a network of higher schools with various forms of training. Tuition is free and students are provided with State stipends and other benefits. Each higher school provides specialized education, both practical and theoretical. In the first years students are usually taught general subjects; specialization generally begins with the fourth year. The curriculum consists of compulsory, general and special subjects and subjects which can be chosen by the students themselves.

Undergraduate courses are completed when the student has presented his thesis and taken state examinations. Graduates are provided with jobs and living quarters upon leaving higher school. In 1969-70 there were 4,548,300 students enrolled in 800 higher schools.

Tourism

Although foreign tourism is not a major source of income in the Soviet economy, it does contribute a valuable amount of foreign currency. The state organization, Intourist, founded in 1929, assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Tours are also organized by the Central Board of Tourism of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the International Youth Tourism Bureau "Sputnik", the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public bodies. Intourist deals with more than 600 tourist organizations and firms in 100 countries and the U.S.S.R. has tourist agreements at government level with several countries, including France and Italy. Favourite tourist spots are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia. The recently-built Hotel Russia in Moscow is the largest in Europe, with accommodation for 5,500 guests. Currently 32 new tourist establishments are under construction; 26 of these will be operational in the next two years. In 1970, 2,059,338 tourists visited the U.S.S.R.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the U.S.S.R.: Bulgaria, China (People's Republic), Czechoslovakia, Germany (Democratic Republic), Iran, Korea (People's Republic), Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Vietnam (Democratic Republic).

Sport

Physical culture and sport, cultivated on a mass scale, are financed under the public health budget. There are more than 200,000 organizations with a total membership of about 40 million. Soviet sports federations are members of 48 world and European organizations. In 1968 a Union Republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport was set up by the government. Football and ice hockey are the most popular games. There are 2,400 stadiums in the country, the largest of which is the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Space Research

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite, following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. Since then the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive space exploration programme and has landed spacecraft on the Moon and on Venus; although there have been manned space flights, emphasis has tended to rest on an unmanned programme. In January 1969, Soyuz 4 and 5 docked successfully while orbiting the earth and cosmonauts moved freely between the two. In November 1970 Luna 17 landed a vehicle on the Moon—Lunokhod 1—equipped with television systems, an X-ray telescope and other scientific instruments. This is still functioning. Manned space flights suffered a serious setback in June 1971. Three astronauts spent a record-breaking 24 days in space, in an orbiting laboratory, but died when their capsule suddenly depressurized during re-entry.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and the U.K., signed an international treaty in January 1967 prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 and 2 (May Day Celebrations), May 9 (Victory Day), November 7 and 8 (October Revolution), December 5 (Soviet Constitution Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 8 (International Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rouble divided into 100 Kopeks.

Notes: Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1.

Coins: Roubles 1; Kopeks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1.

Exchange rate: Roubles 2.16 = £1 sterling
90 Kopeks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

UNION REPUBLICS

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA (⁰ 000 sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000) (1971 est.)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (⁰ 000) (1970 Census)
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	5,225	1,265
Armenian S.S.R. (Yerevan)	29.8	2,545	767
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	9,100	917
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	4,734	889
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn)	45.1	1,374	363
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,715.1	13,000	730
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	3,000	431
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,385	732
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,160	363
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,608	356
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	130,700	7,061
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	2,990	374
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	n.a.	253
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	603.7	47,400	1,632
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	449.6	12,300	1,385
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2	243,900	—

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. kms.)	POPULATION (⁰ 000) (1970 Census)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (⁰ 000) (1970 Census)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,819	Ufa	773
Buryat	351,300	812	Ulan-Ude	254
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,065	Grozny	341
Chuvash	18,300	1,224	Cheboksary	216
Dagestan	50,300	1,429	Makhachkala	186
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	589	Nalchik	146
Kalmyk	75,900	268	Elista	50
Karelian	172,400	714	Petrozavodsk	185
Komi	415,900	965	Syktyvkar	125
Mari	23,200	685	Yoshkar-Ola	166
Mordovian	26,200	1,030	Saransk	190
North Ossetian	8,000	553	Ordzhonikidze	236
Tatar	68,000	3,131	Kazan	869
Tuva	170,500	231	Kyzyl	52
Udmurt	42,100	1,417	Izhevsk	422
Yakut	3,103,200	664	Yakutsk	108
WITHIN AZERBAIJAN:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	202	Nakhichevan	33
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
Abkhazian	8,600	487	Sukhumi	102
Adjara	3,000	310	Batumi	101
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	702	Nukus	74

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

REGION	AREA (sq. kms)	POPULATION (1970—'000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Adygei	7,600	386	Maikop	111
Gorno-Altai	92,600	168	Gorno-Altaiisk	34
Jewish	36,000	173	Birobidzhan	56
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	345	Cherkessk	67
Khakass	61,900	446	Abakan	90
WITHIN AZERBAIJZHAN:				
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	149	Stepanakert	30
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
South Ossetian	3,900	100	Tskhinvali	30
WITHIN TADZHIKISTAN:				
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	98	Khorog	12

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970—'000)

Moscow (capital)	7,061	Minsk	916	Voronezh	660
Leningrad	3,950	Odessa	892	Zaporozhe	658
Kiev	1,632	Kazan	869	Krasnoyarsk	648
Tashkent	1,385	Dnepropetrovsk	863	Krivoy Rog	573
Baku	1,261	Perm	850	Lvov	553
Kharkov	1,223	Omsk	821	Karaganda	552
Gorky	1,170	Volgograd	818	Jaroslavl	517
Novosibirsk	1,161	Rostov-on-Don	789	Frunze	431
Kuibyshev	1,047	Ufa	773	Dushanbe	374
Sverdlovsk	1,026	Erevan	767	Vilnius	372
Tbilisi	889	Saratov	758	Tallin	363
Donetsk	879	Riga	733	Kishinyov	357
Chelyabinsk	874	Alma-Ata	730	Ashkhabad	253

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	18.2	n.a.	7.3
1967	17.3	n.a.	7.6
1968	17.4	8.9	7.7
1969	17.0	9.4	8.1

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1969)

Industry	31,159
Agriculture and Forestry	9,509
Transport and Communications	9,059
Construction	6,651
Commerce, Finance and Insurance	7,550
Public Administration	1,834
Education and Culture	7,777
Public Health and Social Security	4,927
Science and Science Service	3,128
Others	6,228
TOTAL	87,922

AGRICULTURE

In 1969 there were 34,700 collective farms and 14,310 state farms.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND (million hectares)

Total Land	2,227.5
Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	1,047.9
All Arable Land in use of Agricultural Enterprises and Farms	546.2
Cultivated Fields	223.3

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CROP AREAS (millions of hectares)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Winter Rye . . .	13.6	12.4	12.2	9.2
Winter Wheat . . .	19.8	19.7	19.0	14.4
Spring Wheat . . .	50.2	47.3	48.2	52.0
Barley . . .	19.4	19.1	17.8	21.6
Oats . . .	7.2	8.7	9.0	9.3
Maize (grain only) . . .	3.2	3.5	3.4	4.2
Buckwheat . . .	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0
Millet . . .	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.4
Cotton . . .	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.54
Flax fibre . . .	1.4	1.38	1.33	1.31
Sunflower Seed . . .	5.0	4.77	4.86	4.77
Sugar Beet . . .	3.8	3.8	3.56	3.39
Legumes . . .	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.2
Potatoes . . .	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1
Other Vegetables . . .	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Roots . . .	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

CROP PRODUCTION (million tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Grain . . .	169.5	162.4	n.a.
Sugar Beet . . .	94.3	71.2	78.3
Cotton . . .	5.95	5.7	6.9
Sunflower . . .	6.68	6.4	6.1
Potatoes . . .	102.2	91.8	96.6
Other Vegetables . . .	19.0	18.7	20.3

	1960	1968	1969
Orchards ('ooo hectares)	2,921	3,645	3,553
Fruit production ('ooo tons)	4,942	10,621	9,467
Vineyards ('ooo hectares)	1,046	1,081	1,079
Grape production ('ooo tons)	1,871	4,472	4,181
Tea plantations ('ooo hectares)	64.4	72.2	72.5
Tea production ('ooo tons)	163.7	229.0	244.6

LIVESTOCK (million head—end of year)

	1969	1970	1971
Sheep and Goats . . .	146.1	135.8	143.4
Cattle (incl. cows) . . .	95.7	95.2	99.22
Pigs . . .	49.0	56.1	67.48

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Meat and Lard (mill. tons)	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.3
Milk " "	79.9	82.3	81.5	82.9
Wool ('ooo tons)	395	415	390	415
Eggs (million)	33,900	35,500	37,200	40,420
Butter ('ooo tons)	1,060	1,165	955*	963*

* Industrial production.

INLAND AND SEA FISHING (including Whaling) (‘ooo tons)

1966 . . .	6,093
1967 . . .	6,538
1968 . . .	6,784
1969 . . .	7,091

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING
(million tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Coal	594	608	624
Gas (million cu. metres) .	170,814	183,000	200,000
Oil	309.2	328	353
Iron Ore	176.6	186	196

INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Pig Iron	million tons	78.8	81.6	85.9
Steel	" "	107	110	116
Steel Tubes	" "	11.2	11.5	12.4
Rolled Metal Products	" "	85.3	87.5	92.4
Coking Coal	" "	155	161	165
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	43.5	46	55.4
Sulphuric Acid	" "	10.2	10.8	12.1
Metallurgical Equipment	'000 tons	322.5	319	314
Oil Equipment	" "	125.1	123	126
Cement	million tons	87.5	89.8	95.2
Paper	" "	4.0	4.0	4.2
Timber	million cubic metres	290	273	289
Electric Power	thousand million kWh.	638	689	740
Machine Tools	thousand	200	206	220.2
Looms	" "	17.6	17.3	19.8
Tractor Ploughs	" "	196.7	n.a.	n.a.
Harvest Combines	" "	101.3	94.5	99.2
Forging Presses	" "	42.1	42.7	45.2
Tyres	" "	31,800	32,600	34,600
Electric Motors	" "	30,794	34.1	36.5
Goods Wagons	" "	48.1	50.2	58.3
Turbines	thousand megawatts	15.7	15.1	16.2
Turbine Generators	" "	14.5	12.7	10.6
Prefabricated Concrete Structures	million cubic metres	74	76	83.0
Window Glass	" square "	214	217	231
Electric and Diesel Locos	number "	1,805	1,660	n.a.
Tractors	thousand	423.4	442	459
Motor Lorries	" "	478.2	504.5	525
Motor Cars	" "	280.3	293.6	344
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	6,115	6,210	6,150
Linen Fabrics	" "	676	674	707
Woollen Fabrics	" "	585	617	644
Silk and Artificial Silk	" "	950	1,026	1,146
Hosiery	million pairs	1,466	1,083	1,234
Footwear	" "	593	635	676
Sugar	thousand tons	10,800	10,300	10,200
Meat	" "	11,600	11,600	7,100
Fish	" "	6,784	7,000	7,350
Butter	" "	1,165	955	963
Vegetable Oils	" "	3,145	3,000	2,800
Soap	" "	2,020	1,600	1,400
Tinned Goods	million tins	9,548	9,600	10,600
Clocks and Watches	thousand	36,300	38,000	40,200
Radio Sets	" "	7,000	7,300	7,800
Television Sets	" "	5,742	6,600	6,700
Domestic Refrigerators	" "	3,145	3,700	4,100
Domestic Washing Machines	" "	4,700	5,200	5,200
Bicycles	" "	4,300	4,400	4,400
Motor Cycles and Scooters	" "	802	827	843

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent. 2. Total electrification of the country. 3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries. 4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry. 5. Development of automation. 6. Development of jet engineering. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Rationalization of the distribution of industry. 8. Entire electrification of agriculture. 9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives. 10. Higher efficiency on collective farms. |
|---|--|

COMMODITY	UNIT	OUTPUT		TARGETS
		1960	1970	1980
Steel	million tons	65	116	250
Oil	" "	148	353	690-710
Coal	" "	513	624	1,180-1,200
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	13.9	55.4	125-135
Cement	" "	45.5	95.2	233-235
Gas	'000 million cu. metres	47	200	680-720
Synthetic Tars and Plastics	'000 tons	332	1,672	19,000-21,000
Artificial Fibre	" "	211	623	3,100-3,300
Turbines	million kWh.	9,200	16,200	n.a.
Motor Lorries	'000	362	525	n.a.
Cars	" "	138.8	344	n.a.
Footwear	million pairs	419	676	900-1,000
Meat	million tons	8.7	12.3	30-32
Milk	" "	61.7	82.9	170-180
Cotton	" "	4.3	6.9	10-11
Sugar Beet	" "	57.7	78.3	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	27.4	40.4	110-116
Wool	'000 tons	357	415	1,045-1,155
Electric Power	'000 million kWh.	292.3	740	2,700-3,000

FINANCE

- 1 rouble=100 kopeks.
 2.16 roubles=£1 sterling; 90 kopeks=U.S. \$1.
 100 roubles=£46.30 sterling=U.S. \$111.11.

THE STATE BUDGET

(including the All-Union Budget, the Union-Republican budgets and the budgets of the local Soviets)
 (million roubles)

REVENUE		1970	1971	EXPENDITURE		1970	1971
Turnover Tax		46,500	146,109	National Economy		63,400	77,029
Surplus Tax from State Enterprises		50,400		Social and Cultural		54,800	58,522
Personal Income Tax		12,700		Defence		17,900	17,854
Social Insurance Contributions, Tax from Collective Farms, Co-operatives and Customs		34,300		State Administration		1,700	1,718
Other Revenue			14,862	Other Expenditure		6,700	5,648
TOTAL		144,900	160,971	TOTAL		144,600	160,771

All-Union Budget (1971 estimate): Revenue 88,928 million roubles, Expenditure 88,727 million roubles.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS (million roubles)

	1967	1968	1970
R.S.F.S.R.	27,696	32,193	34,133
Ukrainian S.S.R.	9,900	10,446	10,935
Byelorussian S.S.R.	2,067	2,499	2,669
Uzbek S.S.R.	2,225	2,616	2,731
Kazakh S.S.R.	3,984	4,561	4,675
Georgian S.S.R.	980	1,153	1,227
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,008	1,227	1,300
Lithuanian S.S.R.	932	1,112	1,184
Moldavian S.S.R.	600	680	721
Latvian S.S.R.	655	770	821
Kirghiz S.S.R.	600	709	740
Tadzhik S.S.R.	539	661	690
Armenian S.S.R.	639	823	878
Turkmen S.S.R.	520	599	628
Estonian S.S.R.	455	531	546

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million roubles)

	1964	1965	1968
Individual Consumption	115.5	124.9	155.1
Collective Consumption	14.9	15.4	19.7
Net Fixed Capital Formation	28.9	27.9	33.1
Increase in Stocks	20.4	22.3	30.8
Net Export of Goods and Services	1.6	3.0	4.3
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	181.3	193.5	243.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	39.0	43.6	52.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	97.0	100.1	126.3
Construction	15.9	17.9	23.4
Transport and communications	10.1	11.1	14.5
Trade and miscellaneous	19.3	20.8	26.9

EXTERNAL TRADE (million roubles)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	7,957	7,683	8,469	9,294.1	10,600
Total Exports	7,119	8,687	9,570.9	10,489.9	11,500

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

 PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(1970)

	UNITS	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		1969	1970	1969	1970
Machines and Equipment	million roubles	3,486	3,706	2,361	2,482
Coal	million tons	7.2	7.1	23.3	24.5
Crude Oil	" "	—	—	63.9	66.8
Oil Products	" "	1.27	1.05	26.9	29.0
Iron Ore	" "	—	—	33.1	36.1
Manganese Ore	'ooo tons	—	—	1,200	1,200
Cast Iron	" "	48	69.3	4,700	4,800
Rolled Stock	" "	1,601	1,535	6,500	7,000
Zinc	'ooo tons	50.1	53.3	97.4	95.1
Lead	" "	24.8	38.8	97.9	92.4
Tin	" "	6.8	8.3	—	—
Cement	" "	378	481	3,000	3,200
Apatite	million tons	—	—	5.6	5.6
Potassic Salts	'ooo tons	7.2	8.9	1,700	3,100
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	—	—	787	882.8
Ammonium Nitrate	" "	—	—	151.4	138.8
Timber	million cu. metres	0.95	4.68	13.6	15.3
Plywood	million roubles	11.6	12.5	24.3	31.3
Pulp	'ooo tons	275	287	426	447
Paper	" "	336.7	420.4	429	474
Cardboard	" "	66.2	62.6	171.8	247
Cotton Fibre	" "	170.5	257.7	452.3	516.5
Flax Fibre	" "	—	—	8.3	9.3
Furs	million roubles	1.6	1.7	47.49 ¹	44.72 ⁶
Wool	" "	106.0	108.1	33.7	23.7
Artificial Silk	" "	14.1	16.12	—	—
Tobacco	" "	112.8	140.0	2.2	1.7
Grain	million tons	0.6	2.2	7.2	5.7
Cocoa Beans	'ooo tons	98.6	99.9	—	—
Coffee Beans	" "	48.0	41.5	—	—
Tea	" "	28.0	23.2	12.8	9.9
Meat	" "	75.8	164.9	11.4	13.5
Vegetable Oils	" "	23.6	64.6	695.9	372.3
Sugar	" "	1,332	3,000	1,100	1,100
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	142.1	154.6	304.4	307.1
Clocks and Watches	million units	—	—	9.4	10.7
Cameras	'ooo units	—	—	562	620.8
Knitted Wear	million roubles	176.0	202.7	3.9	3.6
Furniture	" "	169.2	178.6	4,205	6,783

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million roubles)

	1969		1970	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Socialist Countries				
Bulgaria	877.2	876.9	972.5	844.0
Cuba	208.5	561.6	465.0	580.0
Czechoslovakia	1,003.2	998.7	1,110.5	1,082.7
Germany (Democratic Republic)	1,466.4	1,565.1	1,556.9	1,738.1
Hungary	647.2	630.0	721.6	758.3
Poland	1,011.8	1,078.9	1,134.9	1,214.9
Romania	404.5	428.8	474.0	444.6
China, People's Republic	26.1	25.0	19.5	22.4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	113.9	181.4	128.9	207.0
Mongolian People's Republic	47.5	176.6	152.6	178.3
Viet-Nam Democratic Republic	15.2	170.4	16.7	166.5
Yugoslavia	205.0	220.3	226.3	293.5
TOTAL	6,026.5	6,913.7	6,879.4	7,530.3
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	27.5	40.3	30.9	36.0
Argentina	23.0	6.1	28.2	1.7
Austria	81.5	59.0	88.2	66.7
Belgium	72.2	75.1	75.0	74.0
Denmark	17.5	26.3	23.0	20.8
Egypt	205.3	214.4	279.5	326.9
Finland	264.6	236.2	272.4	258.3
France	290.6	126.8	286.8	126.0
Germany (Federal Republic)	298.0	198.8	320.6	223.4
Greece	26.0	25.9	31.4	31.7
India	199.3	154.2	242.6	122.3
Indonesia	21.4	3.2	25.0	4.5
Iran	50.8	145.4	62.2	169.0
Iraq	4.2	60.9	4.1	59.4
Italy	285.1	208.4	281.4	190.4
Japan	237.4	321.3	310.9	341.4
Netherlands	76.7	155.3	71.7	151.2
Norway	15.6	16.2	22.5	24.3
Sweden	116.2	97.0	129.5	105.4
Turkey	26.9	52.1	27.1	56.2
United Kingdom	216.3	384.2	223.2	418.2
U.S.A.	105.1	54.5	103.1	57.8

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT FREIGHT (^{'000 million ton-kilometres})

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1966 . .	2,016.0	155.1	137.7
1967 . .	2,160.5	167.1	143.7
1968 . .	2,274.8	187.1	155.4
1969 . .	2,362.0	n.a.	160.0
1970 . .	2,428.0	228.0	166.0

PASSENGERS (million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1966 . .	2,450	20,489	146.0
1967 . .	2,592	21,875	150.0
1968 . .	2,746	23,386	145.5
1969 . .	2,935	26,500	153.3
1970 . .	3,015	27,290	157.8

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969
Cargo carried . . (million tons)	141.3	146.6	158.6
Freight ton/km. . . (million)	524,100	510,048	592,000
Passengers . . . (")	34.0	34.0	35.1
Passenger/km. . . (")	1,600	1,520.6	1,523.2

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers carried . . (million)	55.1	60.7	74
Passenger-kilometres . . (")	53,500	62,100	78,500
Freight . . . (million ton-km.)	1,650	1,803.2	2,120

Passengers carried (1970): 71,500,000.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	FOREIGN TOURISTS IN THE U.S.S.R.			SOVIET TOURISTS ABROAD		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Bulgaria	140,756	165,111	245,227	125,553	143,540	150,840
Cuba	3,578	4,866	4,808	34,444	36,539	39,957
Czechoslovakia	114,181	98,651	154,845	76,900	68,129	93,541
German Democratic Republic	163,317	209,442	220,942	97,075	120,607	135,127
Hungary	79,959	93,285	120,270	60,436	63,745	80,987
Korean People's Democratic Re- public	14,689	14,382	17,379	6,016	8,433	8,763
Mongolia	142,545	28,447	34,967	79,881	76,889	88,937
Poland	279,105	369,823	367,892	216,509	241,724	269,524
Romania	83,964	88,853	92,882	68,467	70,367	76,311
Yugoslavia	33,802	29,480	39,127	23,206	26,325	30,876
Other Socialist Countries	27,396	n.a.	n.a.	15,841	n.a.	22,366
Austria	9,210	9,058	12,319	17,916	17,387	20,221
Belgium	5,066	5,494	6,138	16,834	18,393	24,977
Canada	5,042	7,054	9,322	6,890	5,098	6,435
Denmark	5,430	11,971	9,748	14,703	18,435	20,452
Finland	192,025	163,119	167,324	53,656	62,014	61,799
France	34,270	38,189	39,327	27,951	29,445	34,327
Federal Republic of Germany	53,110	74,171	95,277	18,853	25,166	26,285
Great Britain	28,807	33,651	43,490	35,497	30,647	30,320
India	8,410	13,821	9,509	8,197	7,685	8,185
Italy	30,900	32,891	39,476	46,608	41,604	42,351
Japan	32,757	151,705	56,834	71,169	72,969	90,868
The Netherlands	7,186	6,523	10,247	18,231	20,616	23,687
Norway	27,886	12,825	27,664	6,624	5,496	8,562
Sweden	23,242	25,516	28,368	47,343	52,259	55,961
Switzerland	7,290	8,990	10,105	3,340	2,935	4,261
U.S.A.	29,322	53,583	66,365	3,439	5,545	5,268
Other Countries	92,915	151,705	129,396	298,384	732,405	352,566
TOTAL	1,676,160	1,504,397	2,059,338	1,499,963	1,504,397	1,813,746

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	7,900,000	7,900,000	n.a.	12,000,000
Radio Sets	39,800,000	41,400,000	44,500,000	46,700,000
Television Sets	19,000,000	22,900,000	26,800,000	30,800,000
Books Published (No. of Titles)	72,977	74,081	75,700	74,600
Number of Newspapers	7,967	8,527	8,754	9,024
Daily Circulation	110,000,000	120,918,000	126,500,000	134,753,000
Periodicals	4,342	4,704	5,109	5,552
Circulation	2,000,000,000	2,294,672,000	2,313,321,000	2,510,441,000

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NEWSPAPERS (1969)

	NUMBER	DAILY CIRCULATION (^{'000})
R.S.F.S.R.	4,704	89,986
Ukrainian S.S.R.	2,647	19,575
Byelorussian S.S.R.	180	3,837
Uzbek S.S.R.	235	3,359
Kazakh S.S.R.	354	4,056
Georgian S.S.R.	146	2,809
Azerbaizhan S.S.R.	121	1,960
Lithuanian S.S.R.	91	2,028
Moldavian S.S.R.	122	1,491
Latvian S.S.R.	85	1,249
Kirghiz S.S.R.	89	846
Tadzhik S.S.R.	62	835
Armenian S.S.R.	96	1,057
Turkmen S.S.R.	49	660
Estonian S.S.R.	43	1,005
TOTAL	9,024	134,753

PERIODICALS (1969)

	NUMBER	CIRCULATION (^{'000})
R.S.F.S.R.	3,859	2,003,213
Ukrainian S.S.R.	464	167,666
Byelorussian S.S.R.	83	22,370
Uzbek S.S.R.	119	84,200
Kazakh S.S.R.	141	35,276
Georgian S.S.R.	121	14,782
Azerbaizhan S.S.R.	128	23,086
Lithuanian S.S.R.	129	32,916
Moldavian S.S.R.	76	28,911
Latvian S.S.R.	90	36,890
Kirghiz S.S.R.	43	18,407
Tadzhik S.S.R.	37	8,216
Armenian S.S.R.	87	9,992
Turkmen S.S.R.	38	5,337
Estonian S.S.R.	137	20,179
TOTAL	5,552	2,510,441

EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS (1969-70)

TYPE	NUMBER	STUDENTS (^{'000})
General Schools	201,920*	49,418
Secondary Specialized Schools	4,191	4,301.5
Higher Educational Estab- lishments	800	4,548.3
Other Professional Courses	n.a.	2,263*

* 1968-69 figures.

SCHOOLS (1969-70)

	GENERAL SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS		HIGHER EDUCATION	
	Number*	Students (^{'000})	Number	Students (^{'000})	Number	Students (^{'000})
R.S.F.S.R.	111,796	25,795	2,403	2,556.8	454	2,655.8
Ukrainian S.S.R.	31,850	8,480	757	789.6	138	804.1
Byelorussian S.S.R.	12,011	1,852	131	144.4	28	137.3
Uzbek S.S.R.	9,080	3,154	159	155.6	38	231.9
Kazakh S.S.R.	10,337	3,141	187	209.7	43	195.7
Georgian S.S.R.	4,620	1,016	98	50.6	18	90.1
Azerbaizhan S.S.R.	5,643	1,394	79	68.9	12	99.2
Lithuanian S.S.R.	4,134	573	81	64.7	12	55.7
Moldavian S.S.R.	2,253	795	48	49.7	8	45.5
Latvian S.S.R.	1,254	353	55	39.3	10	40.4
Kirghiz S.S.R.	1,936	751	36	40.5	9	46.2
Tadzhik S.S.R.	2,923	740	36	34.0	7	42.6
Armenian S.S.R.	1,505	635	60	45.3	12	53.4
Turkmen S.S.R.	1,646	536	29	28.1	5	29.2
Estonian S.S.R.	932	211	37	24.5	6	22.5
TOTAL	201,920	49,418	4,191	4,301.9	800	4,548.3

* 1968-69 figures.

THE CONSTITUTION

(FUNDAMENTAL LAW)

CHAPTER I THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Article 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

Article 2

The political foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which grew and became strong as a result of the overthrow of the power of the landlords and capitalists and the attainment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Article 3

All power in the U.S.S.R. is vested in the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 4

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production, firmly established as a result of abolishing the capitalist system of economy, the private ownership of the instruments and means of production, and the exploitation of man by man.

Article 5

Socialist property in the U.S.S.R. exists either in the form of state property (belonging to the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective-farm property (the property of collective farms or co-operative societies).

Article 6

The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, the factories and mines, rail, water and air transport facilities, the banks, means of communication, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations, etc.), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.

Article 7

The enterprises of the collective farms and co-operative organizations, with their livestock, buildings, implements, and output are the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations.

Every collective-farm household, in addition to its basic income from the collective farm, has for its own use a small plot of land attached to the house and, as its own property, a dwelling-house, livestock, poultry, and minor agricultural implements—in conformity with the Rules of the Agricultural Artel.

Article 8

The land occupied by the collective farms is made over to them for their free use for an unlimited time, that is, in perpetuity.

Article 9

In addition to the socialist system of economy, which is the predominant form of economy in the U.S.S.R., the law permits the small private undertakings of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others.

Article 10

The right of citizens to own, as their personal property, income and savings derived from work, to own a dwelling-house and a supplementary husbandry, articles of house-

hold and articles of personal use and convenience, is protected by law, as is also the right of citizens to inherit personal property.

Article 11

The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and guided by the state economic plan for the purpose of increasing the wealth of society, steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the working people and strengthening the independence of the U.S.S.R. and its defence potential.

Article 12

Work in the U.S.S.R. is a duty and a matter of honour for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The principle applied in the U.S.S.R. is that of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

CHAPTER II THE STATE STRUCTURE

Article 13

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics (Article 13 names the Republics, *see* pages 1276 to 1321).

Article 14

The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its higher organs of state power and organs of state administration, covers:

- (a) Representation of the U.S.S.R. in international relations, conclusion, ratification and denunciation of treaties of the U.S.S.R. with other states, establishment of general procedure governing the relations of the Union Republics with foreign states;
- (b) Questions of war and peace;
- (c) Admission of new republics into the U.S.S.R.
- (d) Control over the observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and ensuring conformity of the Constitutions of the Union Republics with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (e) Approval of changes to boundaries between Union Republics;
- (f) Approval of the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions within Union Republics;
- (g) Organization of the defence of the U.S.S.R., direction of all the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., formulation of principles guiding the organization of the military formations of the Union Republics;
- (h) Foreign trade on the basis of state monopoly;
- (i) State security;
- (j) Approval of the economic plans of the U.S.S.R.;
- (k) Approval of the consolidated state budget of the U.S.S.R. and of the report on its implementation; fixing taxes and revenues that go to the Union, Republican and local budgets;
- (l) Administration of banks, industrial and agricultural institutions and enterprises, and of trade enterprises of all-Union subordination; general direction of industry and construction of Union-Republican subordination;
- (m) Administration of transport and communications of all-Union importance;

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

- (n) Direction of the monetary and credit system;
- (o) Organization of state insurance;
- (p) Contracting and granting of loans;
- (q) Definition of the basic principles of land tenure and of the use of mineral wealth, forests and waters;
- (r) Definition of the basic principles in the spheres of education and public health;
- (s) Organization of a uniform system of economic statistics;
- (t) Definition of the fundamentals of labour legislation;
- (u) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on the judicial system and judicial procedure and the fundamentals of civil, criminal and corrective-labour legislation;
- (v) Legislation on Union citizenship; legislation on rights of foreigners;
- (w) Definition of the fundamentals of legislation on marriage and the family;
- (x) Promulgation of all-Union acts of amnesty.

Article 15

The sovereignty of the Union Republics is limited only in the spheres defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. Outside of these spheres each Union Republic exercises state authority independently. The U.S.S.R. protects the sovereign rights of the Union Republics.

Article 16

Each Union Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Article 17

The right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic.

Article 18

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 18A

Each Union Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them.

Article 18B

Each Union Republic has its own Republican military formations.

Article 19

The laws of the U.S.S.R. have the same force within the territory of every Union Republic.

Article 20

In the event of divergence between a law of a Union Republic and a law of the Union, the Union law shall prevail.

Article 21

Uniform Union citizenship is established for citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

Article 22

(Articles 22-27 list the autonomous soviet socialist republics and autonomous regions of the R.S.F.S.R., see U.S.S.R. Statistical Survey, for names of these.)

Article 28

The settlement of questions pertaining to the regional or territorial administrative division of the Union Republics comes within the jurisdiction of the Union Republics.

Article 29

Repealed.

CHAPTER III

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 30

The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 31

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. exercises all rights vested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution, in so far as they do not, by virtue of the Constitution, come within the jurisdiction of organs of the U.S.S.R. that are accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., that is, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and the Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 32

The legislative power of the U.S.S.R. is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 33

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 34

The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by election districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population.

Article 35

The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the U.S.S.R. voting by Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions, and National Areas on the basis of 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, 5 deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area.

Article 36

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is elected for a term of four years.

Article 37

The two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, have equal rights.

Article 38

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have equal powers to initiate legislation.

Article 39

A law is considered adopted if passed by both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by a simple majority vote in each.

Article 40

Laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are published in the languages of the Union Republics over the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 41

Sessions of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities begin and terminate simultaneously.

Article 42

The Soviet of the Union elects a Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 43

The Soviet of Nationalities elects a Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 44

The Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities preside at the sittings of the respective Chambers and have charge of the conduct of their business and proceedings.

Article 45

Joint sittings of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are presided over alternately by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 46

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. twice a year.

Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its discretion or on the demand of one of the Union Republics.

Article 47

In the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the question is referred for settlement to a conciliation commission formed by the Chambers on a parity basis. If the conciliation commission fails to arrive at an agreement or if its decision fails to satisfy one of the Chambers, the question is considered for a second time by the Chambers. Failing agreement between the two Chambers, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections.

Article 48

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at a joint sitting of the two Chambers elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., consisting of a President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., fifteen Vice-Presidents—one from each Union Republic, a Secretary of the Presidium and twenty members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for all its activities.

Article 49

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Convenes the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Issues ordinances;
- (c) Interprets the laws of the U.S.S.R. in operation;
- (d) Dissolves the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. in conformity with Article 47 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and orders new elections;
- (e) Conducts nation-wide polls (referendums) on its own initiative or on the demand of one of the Union Republics;
- (f) Annuls decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics if they do not conform to law;
- (g) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., appoints or removes Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., subject to subsequent confirmation by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
- (h) Institutes decorations (Orders and Medals) and titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (i) Awards Orders and Medals and confers titles of honour of the U.S.S.R.;
- (j) Exercises the right of pardon;

- (k) Institutes military titles, diplomatic ranks and other special titles;
- (l) Appoints and removes the high command of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
- (m) In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., proclaims a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., or when necessary to fulfil international treaty obligations providing for mutual defence against aggression;
- (n) Orders general or partial mobilization;
- (o) Ratifies and denounces international treaties of the U.S.S.R.;
- (p) Appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives of the U.S.S.R. to foreign states;
- (q) Receives the letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states;
- (r) Proclaims martial law in separate localities or throughout the U.S.S.R. in the interests of the defence of the U.S.S.R. or of the maintenance of law and order and the security of the state.

Article 50

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities elects Credentials Committees to verify the credentials of the members of the respective Chambers.

On the report of the Credentials Committees, the Chambers decide whether to recognize the credentials of deputies or to annul their election.

Article 51

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., when it deems necessary, appoints commissions of inquiry and audit on any matter.

It is the duty of all institutions and officials to comply with the demands of such commissions and to submit to them all necessary materials and documents.

Article 52

No member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be prosecuted or arrested without the consent of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or, when the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is not in session, without the consent of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 53

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or on its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. retains its powers until the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall have formed a new Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 54

On the expiry of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the event of its dissolution prior to the expiry of its term of office, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. orders new elections to be held within a period not exceeding two months from the date of expiry of the term of office or dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 55

The newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is convened by the out-going Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. not later than three months after the elections.

Article 56

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at a joint sitting of the two Chambers, appoints the Government of the U.S.S.R., namely, the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER IV THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 57

The highest organ of state power in a Union Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 58

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years.

The basis of representation is established by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 59

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Republic.

Article 60

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic:

- (a) Adopts the Constitution of the Republic and amends it in conformity with Article 16 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
- (b) Confirms the Constitutions of the Autonomous Republics forming part of it and defines the boundaries of their territory;
- (c) Approves the economic plan and the budget of the Republic and forms economic administration areas;
- (d) Exercises the right of amnesty and pardon of citizens sentenced by the judicial bodies of the Union Republic;
- (e) Decides upon the representation of the Union Republic in its international relations;
- (f) Determines the manner of organizing the Republic's military formations.

Article 61

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, consisting of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary of the Presidium and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

The powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic are defined by the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 62

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects a Chairman and Vice-Chairmen to conduct its sittings.

Article 63

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic appoints the Government of the Union Republic, namely, the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER V THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 64

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Article 65

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., or in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 66

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and verifies their execution.

Article 67

Decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. are binding throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R.

Article 68

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.:

- (a) Co-ordinates and directs the work of the all-Union and Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R., the State Committees of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of other bodies under its jurisdiction;
- (b) Adopts measures to carry out the economic plan and the state budget, and to strengthen the credit and monetary system;
- (c) Adopts measures for the maintenance of law and order, for the protection of the interests of the state, and for the safeguarding of the rights of citizens;
- (d) Exercises general guidance in the sphere of relations with foreign states;
- (e) Fixes the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for military service and directs the general organization of the Armed Forces of the country;
- (f) Sets up State Committees of the U.S.S.R., and, whenever necessary, special Committees and Central Boards under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for economic and cultural affairs and defence.

Article 69

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in respect of those branches of administration and economy which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R., to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics and to annul orders and instructions of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and also statutory acts of other bodies under its jurisdiction.

Article 70

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (The Constitution lists the various Chairmen, and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers).

Article 71

The Government of the U.S.S.R. or a Minister of the U.S.S.R. to whom a question of a member of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is addressed must give a verbal or written reply in the respective Chamber within a period not exceeding three days.

Article 72

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R. direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R.

Article 73

The Ministers of the U.S.S.R., within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and also of decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and verify their execution.

Article 74

The Ministries of the U.S.S.R. are either all-Union or Union-Republican Ministries.

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Article 75

The all-Union Ministries direct the branch of state administration entrusted to them throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. either directly or through bodies appointed by them.

Article 76

The Union-Republican Ministries, as a rule, direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them through the relevant Ministries of the Union Republics; they administer directly only a certain limited number of enterprises according to a list approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 77

(This Article lists the all-Union Ministries, see pages 1251 to 1253 for these.)

CHAPTER VI

THE ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

Article 79

The highest executive and administrative organ of the state power of a Union Republic is the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

Article 80

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, or, in the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 81

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, and of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and verifies their execution.

Article 82

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic has the right to suspend decisions and orders of the Councils of Ministers of its Autonomous Republics, and to annul decisions and orders of the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of its Territories, Regions and Autonomous Regions, as well as decisions and orders of the Economic Councils of the Union Republic and of the economic administration areas.

Article 83

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic and consists of:

- The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic;
- The Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers;
- The Ministers;
- The Chairmen of State Committees, Commissions, and the heads of other departments of the Council of Ministers set up by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic in conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 84

The Ministers of a Union Republic direct the branches of state administration which come within the jurisdiction of the Union Republic.

Article 85

The Ministers of a Union Republic, within the limits of the jurisdiction of their respective Ministries, issue orders

and instructions on the basis and in pursuance of the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, of the decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic, and of the orders and instructions of the Union-Republican Ministries of the U.S.S.R.

Article 86

The Ministries of a Union Republic are either Union-Republican or Republican Ministries.

Article 87

Each Union-Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is subordinate both to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and to the corresponding Union-Republican Ministry of the U.S.S.R.

Article 88

Each Republican Ministry directs the branch of state administration entrusted to it, and is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER VII

THE HIGHER ORGANS OF STATE POWER IN THE AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Article 89

The highest organ of state power in an Autonomous Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 90

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is elected by the citizens of the Republic for a term of four years on a basis of representation established by the Constitution of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 91

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic is the sole legislative organ of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 92

Each Autonomous Republic has its own Constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Autonomous Republic and is drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 93

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic and appoints the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, in accordance with its Constitution.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

Article 94

The organs of state power in Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 95

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are elected by the working people of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Areas, Districts, cities and rural localities for a term of two years.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Article 96

The basis of representation for Soviets of Working People's Deputies is determined by the Constitutions of the Union Republics.

Article 97

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies direct the work of the organs of administration subordinate to them, ensure the maintenance of public order, the observance of the laws, protect the rights of citizens, direct local economic and cultural affairs and draw up and approve local budgets.

Article 98

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies adopt decisions and issue orders within the limits of the powers vested in them by the laws of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic.

Article 99

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a Territory, Region, Autonomous Region, Area, District, city or rural locality is the Executive Committee elected by it, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and members.

Article 100

The executive and administrative organ of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies in a small locality, in accordance with the Constitution of the Union Republic, is the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary elected by the Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

Article 101

The executive organs of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies are directly accountable both to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies which elected them and to the executive organ of the superior Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

CHAPTER IX THE COURTS AND THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 102

In the U.S.S.R. justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the Courts of the Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and Areas, the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R., established by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., and the People's Courts.

Article 103

In all Courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law.

Article 104

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial bodies of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republics within the limits established by law.

Article 105

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics by virtue of their office.

Article 106

The Supreme Courts of the Union Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics for a term of five years.

Article 107

The Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics for a term of five years.

Article 108

The Courts of Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions and Areas are elected by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the respective Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, or Areas for a term of five years.

Article 109

People's judges of District (City) People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the districts (cities) on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

People's Assessors of District (City) People's Courts are elected at general meetings of industrial, office and professional workers, and peasants in the place of their work or residence, and of servicemen in military units, for a term of two years.

Article 110

Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic or Autonomous Region, persons not knowing this language being guaranteed the opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and likewise the right to use their own language in court.

Article 111

In all Courts of the U.S.S.R. cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law, and the accused is guaranteed the right to defence.

Article 112

Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 113

Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinate to them, as well as by people in office and citizens of the U.S.S.R. generally, is vested in the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

Article 114

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of seven years.

Article 115

Procurators of Republics, Territories, Regions, Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years.

Article 116

Area, district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of the Union Republics, subject to the approval of the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., for a term of five years.

Article 117

The organs of the Procurator's Office perform their functions independently of all local bodies, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER X FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 118

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment.

Article 119

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of a seven-hour day for industrial, office, and professional workers, the reduction of the working day to six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous; by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for industrial, office, and professional workers, and by placing a wide network of sanatoria, holiday homes and clubs at the disposal of the working people.

Article 120

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability.

This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of industrial, office, and professional workers at state expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Article 121

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

This right is ensured by universal compulsory eight-year education; by extensive development of secondary polytechnical education, vocational-technical education, and secondary specialized and higher education based on close ties between the school, real life and production activities; by the utmost development of evening and extramural education; by free education in all schools; by a system of state scholarship grants; by instruction in schools in the native language, and by the organization of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people in factories, state farms, and collective farms.

Article 122

Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded all rights on an equal footing with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political, and other social activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded the same rights as men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and also by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

Article 123

Equality of rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other social activity, is an inalienable law.

Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, are punishable by law.

Article 124

In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

Article 125

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to strengthen the socialist system, the citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law:

- (a) freedom of speech;
- (b) freedom of the press;
- (c) freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings;
- (d) freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

These civil rights are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations, printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communications facilities and other material requisites for exercising these rights.

Article 126

In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to develop the initiative and political activity of the masses of the people, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the right to unite in mass organizations—trade unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies; and the most active and politically-conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class, working peasants and working intelligentsia voluntarily unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to build communist society and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both government and non-government.

Article 127

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of person. No person shall be placed under arrest except by decision of a court of law or with the sanction of a procurator.

Article 128

The inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence are protected by law.

Article 129

The U.S.S.R. affords the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, or for scientific activities, or for struggling for national liberation.

Article 130

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to abide by the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to observe the laws, to maintain labour discipline, honestly to perform public duties, and to respect the rules of socialist society.

Article 131

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to safeguard and fortify public, socialist property as the sacred and inviolable foundation of the Soviet system, as the source of the wealth and might of the country, as the source of the prosperity and culture of all the working people.

Persons committing crimes in respect of public, socialist property are enemies of the people.

Article 132

Universal military service is law.

Military service in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is the honourable duty of citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Article 133

To defend the country is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. Treason to the Motherland—violation of the oath of allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

CHAPTER XI THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 134

Members of all Soviets of Working People's Deputies—of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Territories and Regions, the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Autonomous Regions, and the Area, District, city and rural (stanitsa, village, hamlet, kishlak, aul) Soviets of Working People's Deputies—are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 135

Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. who has reached the age of twenty-three is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 136

Elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

Article 137

Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

Article 138

Citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 139

Elections of deputies are direct: all Soviets of Working People's Deputies, from rural and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

Article 140

Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Article 141

Candidates are nominated for each constituency.

The right to nominate candidates is secured by mass organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

Article 142

It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electorate on his work and on the work of his Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majority of the electors in the manner established by law.

CHAPTER XII

ARMS, FLAG, CAPITAL

Article 143

The arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are a sickle and hammer against a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and surrounded by ears of grain, with the inscription "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in the languages of the Union Republics. At the top of the arms is a five-pointed star.

Article 144

The state flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is of red cloth with the sickle and hammer depicted in gold in the upper corner near the staff and above them a five-pointed red star bordered in gold. The ratio of width to length is 1 : 2.

Article 145

The capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the City of Moscow.

CHAPTER XIII

PROCEDURE FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Article 146

Amendments to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. shall be adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes in each of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

(March 1972)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

President: NIKOLAI PODGORNYY.

Deputy Presidents

The Presidents of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics constitute the Deputy Presidency of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

M. A. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)	K. F. ILYASHENKO	(Moldavia)
A. P. LYASHKO	(Ukraine)	V. P. RUBEN	(Latvia)
F. A. SURGANOV	(Byelorussia)	T. KULATOV	(Kirghizia)
N. M. MACHANOV	(Uzbekistan)	M. KHOLOV	(Tadzhikistan)
S. B. NIYAZBEKOV	(Kazakhstan)	N. KH. ARUTYUNYAN	(Armenia)
G. S. DZOTSENIDZE	(Georgia)	A. KLYCHEV	(Turkmenistan)
K. A. KHALILOV	(Azerbaijan)	A. VADER	(Estonia)
M. Y. SHUMAYSKAS	(Lithuania)		

Secretary: M. P. GEORGADZE.

Members

V. I. BOLSHUKHIN	V. I. KONOTOP	I. G. PETROVSKY	F. A. TABEYEV
L. I. BREZHNEV	D. A. KUNAYEV	Z. P. PUKHOVA	V. S. TOLSTIKOV
S. M. BUDENNY	P. M. MASHEROV	S. R. RASHIDOV	S. S. TSETSEGOV
V. V. GRISHIN	A. I. MIKOYAN	M. Z. SHAKIROV	L. G. TYNEL
V. M. KAVUN	G. S. ORLOVA	P. E. SHELEST	

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEXEI KOSYGIN.

First Vice-Chairmen: DMITRI POLYANSKY, KIRILL MAZUROV.

Vice-Chairmen: VLADIMIR NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI TIKHONOV, MIKHAIL EFREMOV, LEONID SMIRNOV, MIKHAIL LESECHKO, NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV, VLADIMIR DYMISHITS, VLADIMIR KIRILLIN, IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee: NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Building Committee: IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: VLADIMIR DYMISHITS.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology: VLADIMIR KIRILLIN.

Minister of Aircraft Industry: PYOTR DEMENTYEV.

Minister of the Automobile Industry: ALEXANDR TARASOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.

Minister of the Gas Industry: ALEXEI KORTUNOV.

Minister of Civil Aviation: BORIS BUGAYEV.

Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances: VASILY DOYENIN.

Minister of Engineering: VYACHESLAV BAKHIREV.

Minister of the Medical Industry: PYOTR GUSENKOV.

Minister of Merchant Marine: TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

Minister of Defence Industry: SERGEI ZVEREV.

Minister of General Engineering: SERGEI AFANASYEV.

Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems: KONSTANTIN RUDNEV.

Minister of Justice: VLADIMIR TEREBILOV.

Minister of Railways: BORIS BESHCHEV.

Minister of Radio Industry: VALERIY KALMYKOV.

Minister of Medium Machine Building: EFIM SLAVSKY.

Minister of Tool-Making Industry: ANATOLY KOSTOUOV.

Minister of Building, Road and Communal Machinery: EFIM NOVOSELOV.

Minister of Shipbuilding: BORIS BUTOMA.

Minister of Transport Construction: EVGENY KOZHEVNIKOV.

Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry: IVAN SINITSYN.

Minister of Heavy, Power and Transport Engineering: VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.

Minister of the Electronic Industry: ALEXANDR SHOKIN.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Machine-Building: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.

Minister of Electro-Technical Industry: ALEXEI ANTONOV.

Minister of Pulp and Paper Industry: KONSTANTIN GALANSHIN.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV ELYUTIN.

Minister of Geology: ALEXANDR SIDORENKO.

Minister of Public Health: BORIS PETROVSKY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.

Minister of Culture: EKATERINA FURTSEVA.

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Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.
Minister of Timber and Wood Working Industries: NIKOLAI TIMOFEEV.
Minister of Melioration and Water Conservancy: EVGENY ALEKSEYEVSKY.
Minister of Assembly and Special Construction Works: FUAD YAKUBOVSKY.
Minister of Meat Packing and Dairy Industry: SERGEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Oil-Extracting Industry: VALENTIN SHASHIN.
Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FEDOROV.
Minister of Food Industry: VOLDEMAR LEIN.
Minister of Farm Produce Purchases: ZIYA NURIEV.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: IVAN GRISHMANOV.
Minister of Fisheries: ALEXANDR ISHKOV.
Minister of Communications: NIKOLAI PSURTSEV.
Minister of Defence: ANDREY GRECHKO.
Minister of Agriculture: VLADIMIR MATSKEVICH.
Minister of Trade: ALEXANDR STRUYEV.
Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.
Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.
Minister of Chemical Industry: LEONID KOSTANDOV.
Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.
Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy: IVAN KAZANETS.
Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.
Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAI SHCHELOKOV.
Minister of Public Education: Prof. MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.

Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.
Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEXANDR TOKAREV.
Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.
Minister for Construction of Agricultural Enterprises: STEPAN KHITROV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Wages: ALEXANDR VOLKOV.
Chairman of the All-Union Board for the Supply of Farm Machinery, Fuel and Fertilizers: ALEXANDR EZHEVSKY.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: SEMEN SKACHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: GEORGY VOROLEYOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Training: ALEXANDR BULGAKOV.
Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY ANDROPOV.
Chairman of the People's Control Committee: GENNADY VORONOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio: SERGEI LAPIN.
Chairman of the State Committee on Prices: VLADIMIR SITNIN.
Chairman of the Administrative Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: NIKOLAI SVESHNIKOV.
Chief of the Central Statistical Board: VLADIMIR STAROVSKY.

Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.
Ukrainian S.S.R.: V. Y. SHCHERBITSKY.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: T. Y. KISELYOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: N. KHUDAIBERDYEV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: B. ASHIMOV.
Georgian S.S.R.: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.
Azerbaijan S.S.R.: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: J. A. MANUSHIS.

Moldavian S.S.R.: P. A. PASKAR.
Latvian S.S.R.: Y. Y. RUBEN.
Kirghiz S.S.R.: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.
Tadzhik S.S.R.: A. KAKHAROV.
Armenian S.S.R.: B. A. MURADYAN.
Turkmen S.S.R.: O. M. ORAZMUKHAMEDOV.
Estonian S.S.R.: V. I. KLAUSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE U.S.S.R.

(In Moscow unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Ul. Vorovskogo 42 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ARIF (also accred. to Finland and Romania).

Algeria: Krapivinsky per. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* REDA MALEK.

Argentina: Ul. Lunacharskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ M. ASTIGUETA.

Australia: Kropotkinsky per. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK J. BLAKENEY.

Austria: Starokonyushenny per. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER WODAK (also accred. to Mongolia).

Belgium: Khlebny per. 15 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ WILLEMS.

Bolivia: (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO GARRETT AYLAN (also accred. to Czechoslovakia).

Brazil: Ul. Gertsena 54 (E); *Ambassador:* ILMAR PENNA MARINHO.

Bulgaria: Leningradsky prospekt 20 (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN GYUROV.

Burma: Ul. Gertsena 41 (E); *Ambassador:* THAKIN KYAW TUN (also accred. to Poland and Romania).

Burundi: Uspensky per. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NDUWAYO.

Cameroon: Ul. Vorovskogo 40 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH OWONO.

Canada: Starokonyushenny per. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. D. FORD.

Central African Republic: Ul. Gilyarovskogo 20 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST M'BOE (also accred. to Czechoslovakia).

Ceylon: Ul. Shchepkina 24 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES KOTALAWELA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Chad: Ul. Elizarovoi 10 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUKAR ABDOUL.

Chile: Sadova-Triumfalnaya ul. 4/10 (E); *Ambassador:* GILVERMO ERRERA.

China, People's Republic: Leninskie Gory, ul. Druzhby 6 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU HSIN-CHUAN.

Colombia: Ul. Burdenko 20 (E); *Ambassador:* ALCIBIADES RIANO.

Congo (Brazzaville): Kropotkinsky per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAS BATCHI.

Cuba: Pomerantsev per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL GARCIA PELAES.

Cyprus: Ul. Gertsena 51 (E); *Ambassador:* D. HADJIMITIS (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: Ul. Iuliusa Fuchika 12/14 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Denmark: Per. Ostrovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART (also accred. to Mongolia).

Egypt: Ul. Gertsena 56 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOURAD GHALIB (also accred. to Mongolia).

Ethiopia: Kropotkinskaya nab. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* BELLETE GEBRE TSADIK (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

Finland: Kropotkinsky per. 15/17 (E); *Ambassador:* JAAKKO HALLAMA (also accred. to Mongolia).

France: Ul. Dimitrova 43 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER SEYDOUX DE CLAUSONNE.

Federal Republic of Germany: B. Gruzinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ-ULRICH SAHM.

German Democratic Republic: Ul. Stanislavskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST BITTNER.

Ghana: Ul. Pogodinskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH OWUSU-ANSAH.

Greece: Ul. Stanislavskogo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ANGELOS VLACHOS.

Guinea: Ul. A. Tolstogo 13 (E); *Ambassador:* YORO DIARA (also accred. to Finland, Hungary, and Poland).

Guyana: London, England (E).

Hungary: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓSEF SZIPKA.

Iceland: Khlebny per. 28 (E); *Ambassador:* ODDUR. GUDYÓNSSON (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

India: Ul. Obukha 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHNARAO SHIVARAO SHELIVANKAR (also accred. to Mongolia).

Indonesia: Novokuznetskaya ul. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX MARAMES (also accred. to Mongolia).

Iran: Pokrovsky blv. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED R. A. TEIMUR.

Iraq: Per. Ostrovskogo 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SHADHEL J. TAQA.

Ireland: (E).

Italy: Ul. Vesnina 5 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO SENSI.

Japan: Kalashny per. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* KINYA NIDZEKY.

Jordan: Sadovskikh per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HASAN ANIS IBRAHIM (also accred. to Czechoslovakia and Finland).

Kenya: Ul. B. Ordynka 70 (E); *Ambassador:* J. W. NDISI (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania).

Khmer Republic: Serpov per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEA SAN (also accred. to Mongolia).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ul. Stanislavskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* REM THE DUN.

Kuwait: 3 Neopalimovsky per. 13/5 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED GHEITH ABDILLAH (also accred. to Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Laos: Ul. Kachalova 18 (E); *Ambassador:* FANYA LA HORINDER (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

Lebanon: Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM AMIOUNI (also accred. to Denmark and Finland).

Libya: Merzlyakovskiy per. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* USEF GAZLA (also accred. to Finland).

Luxembourg: Khrushchevsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRIAN FERDINAND JOSEF MISHE (also accred. to Poland).

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Malaysia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 20 (E); *Ambassador:* TENGKU NGA MOHAMED.

Mali: Novokuznetskaya ul. 11 (E); *Ambassador:* TIDIANI GUISE (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Poland).

Malta: London, England (E).

Mauritania: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 66 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD MENNEYA (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia).

Mexico: Ul. Shchukina 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ZAPATA VELA.

Mongolia: Ul. Pisemskogo 11 (E); *Ambassador:* NYAMIN LUVANCHULTEM (also accredited to Sweden, Finland).

Morocco: Ul. Gorkogo 58 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ASH SHARFI (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Nepal: 2 Neopalimovsky per. 14/7 (E); *Ambassador:* BAL CHANDRA SHARMA (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Turkey).

Netherlands: Kalashny per. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer G. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE J. KURUBO.

Norway: Ul. Vorovskogo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITHJOF JACOBSEN (also accredited to Mongolia).

Pakistan: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMSHEED MARKER (also accredited to Finland).

Peru: Smolensky blv. 14/22, Apt. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER PERES DE CUELLAR.

Poland: Ul. A. Mitskevicha 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON NOWAK.

Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODOR MARINESCU.

Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 12 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIMA BOY (also accredited to Poland).

Sierra Leone: Sobinovskiy per. 5A (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD BLAYDEN (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED IBRAHIM AHMED (also accredited to Czechoslovakia, German Federal Republic and Finland).

Sudan: Ul. Vorovskogo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLA EL-HASAN (also accredited to Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland).

Sweden: Ul. Pisemskogo 15 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR V. JARRING (also accredited to Mongolia).

Switzerland: Per. Stopani 2/5 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE STOUTZ (also accredited to Mongolia).

Syria: Mansurovsky per. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALAH EL-DIN TARAZI (also accredited to Finland).

Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33/35 (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL LUKINDO (also accredited to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Thailand: Eroptinsky per. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* YUAD LOESRIT.

Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28 (E); *Ambassador:* NEJIB BOUZIRI.

Turkey: Ul. Gertsena 43A (E); *Ambassador:* FUAT BAYRAMOĞLU.

Uganda: Per. Sadovskikh 5 (E); *Ambassador:* M. ONDOGA.

United Arab Emirates: (E).

United Kingdom: Nab. Maurice Thorez 14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN KILLICK.

U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskogo 19/23 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB D. BEAM.

Upper Volta: Vadkovsky per. 7/37 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE BAMINAT NEBIE.

Uruguay: Ul. Zholtovskogo 28 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THO TYAN.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of (South): Pushchennaya ul. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* DANG KUANG MING.

Yemen Arab Republic: Kropotkinskaya nab. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSIN AHMED AL-AINI (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Prospekt Mira 22 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH AL SHAIR.

Yugoslavia: Khlebnyy per. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOKAD PESCHICH.

Zaire: Per. Ostrovskogo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT FUTU.

Zambia: Prospekt Mira 52A (E); *Ambassador:* P. J. F. LUSAKA.

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with: Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Liberia, Maldives, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Togo and Venezuela.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

In the Soviet Union laws are enacted exclusively by the higher government bodies—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which passes All-Union laws, and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics which pass laws effective in the republics concerned. All acts of government bodies must precisely conform to law and may be abolished or altered only by law. A law is considered valid when adopted by both chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, by a simple majority of each chamber (laws on amendments of the articles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., are adopted by a qualified majority). Validation of a law is preceded by the introduction of a bill by persons or institutions which have the right of legislative initiative. They are published not later than seven days after adoption and go into effect ten days after their publication, unless the law itself indicates otherwise. If a necessity arises to alter a law in the interval between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, this may be done by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the form of a special Decree which is subject to subsequent validation by the Supreme Soviet.

The order in which laws are passed by the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is analogous to that in which they are passed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Unlike All-Union laws, Republican laws are valid only on the territory of the given republic. In cases of discrepancies between a Republic and an All-Union law, the All-Union law assumes superiority. (See also Chapters III and IV in the Constitution.)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet adopts and repeals laws, exercises control over the Soviet Constitution, takes decisions on the most important questions of internal and external policy, forms the leading bodies of the State, controls the work of state bodies and officials. It elects the collegiate President, forms the Soviet Government and Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court and appoints the Procurator-General; all these bodies are responsible to the Supreme Soviet. It is elected every four years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers, with equal rights.

The Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of the Union represents the common interests of all citizens, irrespective of their nationality. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the specific interests of each nation. These two councils are vested with equal powers to initiate legislation, have equal terms of office, simultaneous sessions. Approval of both councils is required for a bill to be passed. They have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate, Legislative Proposals, Planning and Budget, Foreign Affairs, Industry, Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Insurance; Education, Science and Culture; Trade and Communal Services; Youth.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a permanent body elected by a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. It consists of a chairman, 15 deputies (one from each republic), a Secretary and 20 members. It is fully accountable to the Supreme Soviet; between sessions it considers and settles all the main questions of state administration and controls the

work of subordinate bodies. Meetings are convened by the President about every two months.

Last Election, June 1970. Next Election 1974.

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: A. P. SHITKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: S. M. GASANOVA, B. E. PATON, D. RASULOV, A. DZHUMYEV.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. N. TITOV.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: R. A. ROZENKO.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: G. I. VASHCHENKO.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: N. I. MASLENNIKOV.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: V. P. LOMAKIN.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: G. S. ZOLOTUKHIN.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: N. P. BEKHTEREVA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: A. E. VOZ.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: F. A. SURGANOV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: E. K. LIGACHEV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: A. V. GEORGIEV.

Number of elected members: 767.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: Y. S. NASZEDINOVA.

Deputy Chairman: U. K. RYSMAMBETOVA, N. T. TIKHONOV, E. Z. ZALIEV, V. E. LOBANOK.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: V. V. SHEVCHENKO.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. G. KEBIN.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: K. M. GERASIMOV.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: K. K. KAJRIS.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: G. I. KADAGIDZE.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: S. A. MOVSESYAN.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: N. M. BORISENKO.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: B. SOLIEVA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: P. N. FEDOSEYEV.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: M. M. MUSAKHANOV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: V. A. KARLOV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. N. AKSENOV.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE SOVIETS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies represent all sections of the population. The deputies attend sessions to discuss and adopt legislation, take various decisions and participate regularly in running state and public affairs.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolsheviks (Majority) and Mensheviks (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925 following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every four years. Congress elects the Central Committee which supervises all Party activities in the intervals between congresses and directs the work of the central state and public organizations through Party groups in them. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and Secretariat. The Central Committee sets up different Party organs and institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editorial of central Party newspapers and journals, allocates and controls Party funds, represents the Party in relations with other parties. It holds plenary sessions periodically to discuss vital problems of Party policy. The work of the Central Committee between plenary sessions is guided by the Political Bureau of the C.C. C.P.S.U., while the Secretariat of the Central Committee is responsible for routine work. Its composition is renewed at each election by at least one-fourth.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is elected by Party congress, supervises the expeditions and proper handling of affairs by the Central bodies of the Party, audits the funds of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and controls the work of its institutions (Party schools, publishing houses, etc.). The Central Committee of the Party appoints a Control Committee which governs Party and State discipline.

Party organization throughout the Soviet Union follows the country's territorial divisions in the Republics. Each Territory, Region and District has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The Branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch has a committee to lead its work and large Branches usually have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central Committee elects a Political Bureau and Secretariat. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U.

The C.P.S.U. exercises control over all branches of the national economy and state administration, over all activity of state bodies and public organizations.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only. Membership is confined to working people accepting the Programme and Charter of the Party, fulfilling Party decisions, paying Party dues and working in one of the

Party organizations. A period of candidature is demanded before admission. In January 1970 there were 14,011,784 members and candidate members. Fifty-five per cent of all C.P.S.U. members are workers and peasants. In 1970 more than 5 million members of the C.P.S.U. were specialists with higher or secondary education.

The Politbureau

Members: LEONID BREZHNEV, ALEXEI KOSYGIN, ARVID PELSHE, NIKOLAI PODGORNYY, DMITRI POLYANSKY, MIKHAIL SUSLOV, GENNADY VORONOV, ANDREI KIRILENKO, KIRILL MAZUROV, ALEXANDR SHELEPIN, PYOTR SHELEST, V. V. SHCHERBITSKY, D. A. KUNAYEV, F. D. KULAKOV.

Candidate Members: P. N. DEMICHEV, V. P. MZHAVANADZE, SH. R. RASHIDOV, D. F. USTINOV, P. M. MASHEROV, Y. V. ANDROPOV, M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.

The Secretariat

General Secretary: L. I. BREZHNEV.

Members: M. A. SUSLOV, P. N. DEMICHEV, B. N. PONOMARYOV, M. M. SOLOMENTSEV, L. I. BREZHNEV, F. D. KULAKOV, D. F. USTINOV, I. V. KAPITONOV, A. P. KIRILENKO, K. F. KATUSHEV.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Komsomol (Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union): f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership over 27 million (1971); First Sec. E. M. TYAZHELNIKOV; Bureau Mems.: S. G. ARUTYUNYAN, G. P. ELISEYEV, V. T. IVANOV, A. S. KAPTO, A. I. KOLESOV, S. A. KUPREYEV, T. A. KUTSENKO, P. V. MASHARAKIN, Z. I. MATVEYEV, V. TSELUYEV, B. D. PANKIN, B. N. PASTUKHOV, B. K. PUGO, S. M. SHESHTAKAUSKENEN, E. M. TYAZHELNIKOV, G. I. YANAYEV, V. S. YARASHOVETS, V. A. ZHITENYOV, I. MEZYATS.

Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1949; Chair. N. TIKHONOV.

Committee of Soviet Women: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1941 as the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women; unites various women's organizations for the defence of the rights of women; Chair. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA.

Soviet Committee of War Veterans: Gogolevsky Bulvar 4, Moscow; f. 1956; Chair. A. MARESEYEV.

Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: Bolshoi Kom-somolsky pereulok 8, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: A. F. GORKIN.

Vice-Chairman: V. V. KULIKOV, S. G. BANNIKOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. E. PANYUGIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: G. Z. ANASHKIN.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: D. P. TEREKHOV.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ in the U.S.S.R., exercising supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs in the country. It is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes (by virtue of their office) the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is composed of the Plenum and three Collegiums (civil cases, criminal cases and military). The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. sits on the sessions of the Plenum.

The judicial collegia examine protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the rulings and verdicts passed by the Supreme Courts in Union Republics. The military collegium—appeals and protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the verdicts of military tribunals in the military districts and fleets. All collegia examine, as courts of first instance, cases of exceptional importance coming within their purview under the law. The rulings, verdicts and resolutions of the collegia could be protested by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. or the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. by filing a protest to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The Plenum examines also the protests against the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the materials pertaining to the summarization of judicial practice and judicial statistics, issues explanations to the courts on questions of application of judicial practice. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. makes appropriate representations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on questions regarding the interpretation of the laws. The

Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the power of legislative initiative. Cases at the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are examined by a member of the court and two people's assessors, if the case is heard in the first instance. Appeals and protests are examined by three members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Courts are formed in Union and Autonomous Republics. They are the highest judicial organs of these Republics and exercise supervision of the activities of the judicial bodies in the given Republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator. Procurator's Offices supervise the strict observance of law by all ministerial and executive bodies, economic institutions, co-operative and public organizations, officials and individuals, through instituting criminal proceedings against guilty persons and protesting decisions infringing upon law; they exercise supervision over the legality of passing and executing sentences and observance of law in places of detention.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him exercise prosecution in courts. They have rights to withdraw a case from the trial for purposes of further examination, to protest the decisions and verdicts of courts. The participation of procurator in court proceedings and the rights he enjoys guarantee the observance of law and the rights of the state and citizens.

Procurator's Offices perform their functions independent of any state bodies, they are subordinated only to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The Procurator-General is elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years. Procurators of Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years, and procurators of towns, districts and areas are appointed by the Procurator of the Union republic. (See also Articles 102-117 of the Constitution.)

Procurator-General: R. A. RUDENKO.

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROYEDOV.

Article 124 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R. says: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State, and the school from the Church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda are recognized for all citizens."

A religious sect is recognised when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the adherents themselves. A considerable number of new churches of various faiths have been built since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the varied religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

The existing religious cults are: The Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the

Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Old Believers, the Methodist Church, the Molokani communities, the Moslem communities, the Jewish Religious Community and the Buddhist Religion.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults, and the Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Patriarch: PIMEN, Metropolitan of Krutitsky and Kolomensky.

Holy Synod consists of eight members, five of whom are permanent—the Metropolitans of Krutitsky and Kolomensky (SERAFIM), Leningradsky and Novgorodsky (NIKODIM), Kievsky and Galitsky (FILARET) and Tallinsky and Estonian (ALEXIV); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy: Metropolitan NIKODIM and the Patriarchal Administrator: Metropolitan ALEXIV.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(RELIGION)

The Church is divided into 73 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Middle European and American. It maintains a spiritual mission in Jerusalem and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. The Church has approximately 20,000 parishes and a score of monasteries and convents. There are also two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and theological seminaries in Moscow and Leningrad.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholicos of All Georgia: EFREM II, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaizhan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and historical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaizhan S.S.R.) and Buinaksk (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): MUFTI ZIYAUDDIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: MUFTI SHAKIR HIYALITDINOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia: SULEYMAN-ZADE.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Daghestan: MUFTI MOHAMMED KHADJI KURBANOV.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Church has a large following in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine.

THE CHURCH OF ARMENIA

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I,

Catholicos of All Armenians—is the ancient city of Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.). Its main following is in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaizhan.

OLD BELIEVERS (THE OLD FAITH)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinitsky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpopovtsi Concord and the Beglopovtsi Concord. Most of the believers are in the central region of Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists unites the Baptist, Evangelical, Pentecostal and Mennonite churches in the Soviet Union. There are over half a million believers, with religious communities in many regions of the Soviet Union and a religious centre in Moscow.

Chairman of the All-Union Council: ILIA G. IVANOV; P.O.B. 520, Moscow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop A. T. TOUMING.

Primate of Latvia: Y. P. MATULIS.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

There are independent religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

JEWISH RELIGION

There is no united centre, but many independent communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has a preponderance of Jewish settlers.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Central Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

Chairman: Bandido-Khambo Lama Z. D. GAMBOYEV.

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals in the Soviet Union are owned and published by various public or collective organizations, including the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organizations, cultural bodies, educational and learned institutions of all kinds, and finally, factories and collective farms. These publications cover national, provincial and local interests. *Pravda*, the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union, is printed in 16 cities; in contrast, the smallest local dailies are no more than bulletins posted on official notice-boards for public reading.

Lenin's dictum that "the Press is the most powerful weapon of the Party" is still the basis of the Soviet attitude to its newspapers and periodicals. Its primary purpose is to propagate the doctrine of the Communist Party and to help the Party in achieving its aims in society by educating the people. Lenin also believed that the Press is powerful as an organizer of the people, rallying them to the Communist cause. In these circumstances it is clear that the Press in the Soviet Union must of necessity remain under the control of the Government. In so far as no newspaper is permitted to publish anything harmful to the State or to the Communist cause, a form of censorship exists, but its use is rarely evident since the system provides reliable editors who are Party members, well acquainted with Communist ideology. Senior editors are very well paid.

Owing to the predominantly political nature of the Soviet Press it may appear dull to Western readers. Stories are generally of a serious nature concentrating on international and government affairs; topics outside this sphere are considered trivial. There are very few entertainment features, and personalities are generally played down. Editorials are on serious topics and are given prominent positions. Most reporting has a bias towards the Party line. Newspapers, however, are improving in appearance, with careful layout and an increasing use of photographs.

In general the Soviet Press is remarkably popular and produces 8,754 newspapers and 5,109 periodicals. The most influential daily is *Pravda* (circ. 7,400,000), which is published 365 days a year and has a staff of over 40,000 correspondents. It is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is essential reading for all serious Party members. It tends to stress internal matters while *Izvestia* (circ. 8 million), the government newspaper, is more concerned with foreign affairs. Among the more important periodicals are *Ogonyok* and *Smena*, devoted mostly to internal problems, *Novoye Vremya* and *Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn*, which deal with international matters, *Krokodil*, a lively satirical magazine, *Novy Mir*, the most influential literary journal, and *Zhurnalist*, published by the Union of Journalists.

The main news agency, TASS, plays an important role in distributing by radio or telegraph foreign and domestic news to newspapers throughout the republics; it also transmits *Pravda* editorials. Much of the control of the Soviet Press is effected through strict supervision of the news agency.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican newspapers are indicated in the respective Union Republic Section.

Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (*Economic Gazette*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMYANTSEV; circ. 530,000.

Gudok (*Hooter*): Khlynovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; six times weekly; Editor B. I. KRASNIKOV.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; six times weekly; Editor L. N. TOLKUNOV; circ. 8,000,000.

Knizhnoe Obozrenie (*Book review*): Ul. Petrovka 26; f. 1966; organ of the Committee for Press under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; summaries of newly published books; weekly; Editor A. I. OVSYANNIKOV.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Leninist Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union; f. 1925; six times weekly; Editor BORIS PANKIN; circ. 6,900,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye chaussée 38; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; six times weekly; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. 25 Okt'yabrya 17; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Forest and Wood-working Industry and of Pulp and Paper Industry, State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Forest, Paper and Wood-working Industry; three times weekly; Editor P. D. BORODIN.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (*Literary Newspaper*): Tsvetnoi Bulvar 30; f. 1929; weekly; Union of Soviet Writers; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY.

Meditsinskaya Gazeta (*Medicine Gazette*): Ul. Chernyshevskogo 44; f. 1938; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and of the Medical Industry, and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; twice weekly; Editor B. G. STROYANOV.

Pionerskaya Pravda (*Pioneer Pravda*): Sushchevskaya ul. 21; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; twice weekly; Editor N. M. CHERNOVA; circ. 9,160,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; also printed at 27 major cities; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Soviet Communist Party; daily; f. 1912; Editor MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN; circ. 7,400,000.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1929; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor P. F. ALEKSEYEV; circ. 6,700,000.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (*Socialist Industry*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1969; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; six times weekly.

Sovietskaya Kultura (*Soviet Culture*): Chistyoe Prudy 19A; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture and of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Culture; three times weekly; Editor P. S. DARIENKO; circ. 220,000.

Sovietskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ul. Razina 14; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of State Trade and Co-operative Societies; three times weekly; Editor A. G. KOZLOV; circ. 763,000.

Sovietski Sport (*Soviet Sport*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; organ of the Central Council of Soviet Sporting Societies and Trades

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(THE PRESS)

Unions; f. 1924; six times weekly; circ. 2,500,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 1,500,000; Editor N. S. KISELEV.

Stroitel'naya Gazeta (*Building Gazette*): Ul. 25 Oktyabrya 8/1; f. 1924; organ of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Builders and Workers of the Building Materials Industry; three times weekly; Editor A. S. BUDAEV; circ. 300,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Ul. Gorkogo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; six times weekly; Editor A. YA. BLATIN; circ. c. 3,000,000.

Uchitelskaya Gazeta (*Teachers' Gazette*): Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Workers' Trade Union of Education; Higher School and Scientific Institutions; f. 1924; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PARFENOVA; circ. 1,100,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican periodicals are included in the respective Union Republic section.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

NOTE.—All published by the "Kolos" (Corn Ear) Publishing House unless otherwise indicated.

Agrokhiimiya (*Agricultural Chemistry*): Moscow; f. 1964; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture; results of theoretical and experimental research work; monthly.

Doklady Vsesoyuznoy Ordena Lenina Akademii Selskokhozaistvennykh Nauk im. B. I. Lenina (*Reports of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences*): Moscow; f. 1936; the latest achievements in agriculture; monthly.

Mekhanizatsia i Elektrifikatsia Sots. Selskogokhozaistva (*Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1930; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Acting Editor B. N. LISTOV.

Molochnoye i Myasnoye Skotovodstvo (*Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. LYSENKO.

Selskokhozaistvennaya Biologiya (*Agricultural Biology*): f. 1966; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agriculture; bi-monthly.

Svinovodstvo (*Pig Breeding*): f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Tekhnika v Selskom Khozaistve (*Agricultural Engineering*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.

Uchyot i Finansy v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh (*Stock-Taking and Finances in Collective and State Farms*): f. 1958; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly.

Vestnik Selskokhozaistvennoy Nauki (*Agricultural Scientific Bulletin*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1956; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor I. I. SINIAGIN.

Veterinariya (*Veterinary Science*): Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1949; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor J. N. GLADENKO.

Zashchita Rastenii (*Plant Protection*): Moscow U-139, Sadovo-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV.

Zemledeliye (*Farming*): Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor G. M. GOLOVIN.

Zhivotnovodstvo (*Cattle Breeding*): Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1939; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. S. BLOMKVIST.

FOR CHILDREN

Koster (*Bonfire*): f. 1936; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R.; fiction and popular science for 10-14 years; monthly.

Murzilka: f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; illustrated; for first grades of school; monthly.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; fiction; illustrated; for children of 4th-8th grades; monthly.

Yunyi Naturalist (*Young Naturalist*): f. 1929; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular science for children of 4th-10th grades, who are interested in biology; monthly.

Yunyi Technik (*Young Technologist*): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular engineering for schoolchildren; monthly.

Veselye Kartinki (*Merry Pictures*): f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; humorous; for pre-school and first grades; monthly.

CULTURE AND ARTS

Bibliotekha "V Pomoskh Khudozhestvennoy Samodeyatelnosti" (*Amateur Art*): f. 1945; published by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia) Publishing House; songs, plays and articles by leading actors of the U.S.S.R.; fortnightly.

Decorativnoe Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (*Decorative Art of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Khudozhnik" (Soviet Painter) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Painters; monthly; Editor M. LADUK.

Iskusstvo (*Art*): f. 1933; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Painters of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts; fine arts; monthly; Editor M. ZAMENKO.

Iskusstvo Kino (*Film Art*): f. 1931; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; monthly.

Kultura i Zhizn (*Culture and Life*): f. 1957; published by the "Progress" (Progress) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; problems of international co-operation in the arts; monthly; in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German.

Muzykal'naya Zhizn (*Musical Life*): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; development of Soviet music; fortnightly.

Programmy Radio i Televidenie (*Radio and TV Programmes*): f. 1968; published by the Publishing House of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; weekly.

Sovetskii Ekran (*Soviet Screen*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; achievements of Soviet cinema; fortnightly.

Sovetskii Film (*Soviet Film*): illustrated; Soviet and foreign films; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic; monthly.

Sovetskoe Foto (*Soviet Photography*): f. 1926; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; monthly; Editor M. BUGAEVA.

Sovetskoe Kino (*Soviet Cinema*): f. 1963; published by the "Sovetskaya Kultura" (Soviet Culture) Publishing House; Soviet and foreign cinema; weekly.

Sovetskaya Muzyka (*Soviet Music*): f. 1933; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor Zh. KOREVA.

Teatr (*Theatre*): f. 1937; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers; new plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights; monthly; Editor VIKTOR LAVRENTIEV; circ. 20,000.

Televidenie i Radioveshanie (*Television and Radio Broadcasting*): Ul. Korolov 12; f. 1952; monthly of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Editor-in-Chief D. V. SITNIKOV; circ. 50,000.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Dengi i Kredit (*Money and Credit*): f. 1932; published by the "Finansy" (Finances) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. State bank; all aspects of banking and money circulation; monthly.

Ekonomicheskie nauki (*Economic Sciences*): f. 1957; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (School of Higher Learning) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; articles on theory and methodology of economic sciences; monthly.

Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody (*Economics and Mathematical Methods*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Central Institute of Economics and Mathematics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of mathematical methods in economics, applicability of computers, automatic systems of optimal planning, etc.; bi-monthly.

Finansy (*Finances of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1927; published by the "Finansy" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances; theory and practices of the U.S.S.R. finances; compiling and execution of the U.S.S.R. State budget, insurance, crediting, etc.; monthly; Editor V. BARANOV.

Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnie otnosheniya (*World Economics and International Relations*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; problems of international policies, development of the world socialist system, economic competition of socialism and capitalism; economical and political situation in different countries of the world, etc.; monthly.

Planovoe khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): f. 1924; published by the "Economika" (Economics) Publishing House; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and planning; monthly; Editor V. GLAGOLEV.

Voprosy Ekonomiki (*Problems of Economics*): f. 1948; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Economics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; economic problems of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R.; political economics, planning, statistics, etc.; monthly; Editor T. KHATUKOV.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Life*): f. 1954; published by the "Progress" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie"; problems of foreign policy and diplomacy of the U.S.S.R. and other countries; in Russian, English and French; monthly.

Novoye Vremya (*New Times*): 1/2 Maly Putinkovsky, Ploshchad Pushkina; f. 1943; published by "Trud" newspaper Publishing House; foreign affairs; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish and Czech; weekly; Editor PAVEL NAUMOV.

XX Vek i Mir (*20th Century and Peace*): f. 1967; journal of the Soviet Peace Committee; Soviet and foreign writers and journalists on the most important developments of international relations, peace, disarmament and the national-liberation struggle; in Russian, English, German, Spanish and French; monthly.

Za Rubezhom (*Abroad*): f. 1960; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; translations from foreign press and periodicals, commentaries of Soviet observers; weekly; Editor D. KRAMINOV.

EDUCATION

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoe Obrazovanie (*Vocational and Technical Education*): Murmansk pr. 8; f. 1941; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 35,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russki Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language in National Schools*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor S. G. BARCHUDAROV.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor L. M. IVANOVA.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*Schools and Production*): Pogodinskaya ul. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; monthly; Editor A. A. POLYAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow, Ul. Makazenko 5-16; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor F. F. KOROLYEV.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (*Higher Schools Review*): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. YORSHENEV.

Vospitanie Shkolnikov (*The Up-bringing of Schoolchildren*): Moscow; f. 1934; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; bi-monthly.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE

Filologicheskie nauki (*Philology*): f. 1958; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; reports of Institutions of

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higher learning on the most important problems of literary studies and linguistics; bi-monthly; Editor V. GOTT.

Russkaya Literatura (*Russian Literature*): f. 1958; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of Russian and Soviet literature from its appearance up to the present day; quarterly.

Russkaya Rech (*Russian language*): f. 1967; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Language of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; history of the development of the literary Russian language; bi-monthly.

Sovetskaya Literatura (*Soviet Literature*): f. 1948; published by the "Literaturnaya Gazeta" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of writers' novels, short stories, verses, poems, literary criticism by Soviet authors; in English, Spanish, German and Polish; monthly.

Voprosy Literatury (*Problems of Literature*): f. 1957; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory and history of modern literature and aesthetics; monthly; Editor V. OZEROV.

Voprosy yazykoznaniya (*Problems of Linguistics*): f. 1952; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Linguistics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; actual problems of general linguistics on the basis of different languages; bi-monthly; Editor F. FILIN.

PHILATELY

Filatel'ia S.S.S.R. (*Philately*): Moscow; f. 1966; journal of the All-Union Philatelic Society; monthly; Editor-in-Chief B. BALASHOV; circ. 75,000.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Fizkultura i Sport (*Physical Culture and Sport*): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; achievements in Soviet sport; monthly; Editor N. TARAGOV.

Shakhmaty v S.S.S.R. (*Chess in the U.S.S.R.*): Moscow; f. 1921; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation; monthly.

Sportivnye Igry (*Sports and Games*): Moscow; f. 1955; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

Sport v S.S.S.R. (*Sport in the U.S.S.R.*): illustrated; in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Hungarian; monthly.

Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury (*Theory and Practice of Physical Culture*): Moscow; f. 1937; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the Central Board of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; monthly.

Turist (*Tourist*): Moscow; f. 1966; published by the "Profizdat" (Trade Union) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Central Board of Trade Unions; articles about new routes for tourists; monthly.

POLITICS

Agitator (*Agitator*): f. 1956; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; internal and foreign policies of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet government; fortnightly.

Bloknot agitatora (*Agitator's note-book*): f. 1942; published by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) Publishing House; journal of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; internal and foreign affairs, army and naval life; fortnightly.

Kommunist (*Communist*): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, economy; C.P.S.U. history, etc.; 18 issues annually; Editor A. IGOROV.

Politicheskoe Samoobrazovanie (*Political Self-Education*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; articles, lectures, etc., on urgent problems of the theory and practice of the building of Communism and world socialism, international communist labour and national movements; monthly.

Voprosy Istorii K.P.S.S. (*Problems of History of the C.P.S.U.*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of the C.P.S.U., international communist and labour movements' history; monthly; Editor A. KOSULNIKOV.

POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED AND FICTION

Druzhba Narodov (*Friendship of Peoples*): Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1938; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; the best works of writers, poets and critics of all the Republics of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor S. BARUZDIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (*Foreign Literature*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 41; f. 1955; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Russian translations of modern foreign authors; monthly; Editor N. FEDORENKO.

Novy Mir (*New World*): Malyi Putinkovsky per. 1/2; f. 1925; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers, new fiction by Soviet authors; monthly; Editor F. V. KOSOLAPOV.

Ogonyok (*Beacon*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular illustrated; weekly; Editor ANATOLY V. SOFRONOV.

Oktyabr (*October*): Ul. Pravdy 11; f. 1924; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOCHETOV.

Roman-Gazeta (*Novels*): Novo-Basmannaya 19; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; the most wide-spread periodical of fiction and best works previously published in journals, including translation into Russian; fortnightly; Editor V. ILYINKOV.

Sovetski Soyuz (*Soviet Union*): Ul. Moskvina 8; f. 1950; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; illustrated; in 19 languages including Russian, Arabian, Bengali, Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish and Vietnamese; monthly; Editor N. M. GRIBACHEV.

Znamya (*Banner*): Tverskoi Blv. 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; monthly; Editor V. KOZHEVNIKOV.

Zvezda (Star): Leningrad, Mokhovaya 20; f. 1931; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, art and literary criticism; monthly; Editor G. KHOLOPOV.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC

Modelist-Konstruktor (Modelling-Designing): f. 1966; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; designs and descriptions of technical models; monthly.

Nauka i Zhizn (Science and Life): f. 1934; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular; recent developments in all branches of science and technology; monthly.

Nauka i Religiya (Science and Religion): f. 1959; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular atheistic; monthly.

Priroda (Nature): f. 1912; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; natural sciences; monthly.

Radio: f. 1924; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and the U.S.S.R. Voluntary Society of Promotion to the Army, Aviation and Navy; popular radio-engineering; monthly.

Russkii Yazyk za Rubezhom (Russian Abroad): f. 1967; published by the Moscow University Publishing House; journal of the Methodological Centre of the Russian Language at Moscow University; actual problems of methodology of teaching the Russian language to foreigners; quarterly.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi (Engineering—For Youth): f. 1933; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular; engineering and science; monthly.

Vokrug Sveta (Around the World): f. 1861; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; illustrated; geographical; monthly, including the monthly supplement "Iskatel" (Seeker); fantastics; detectives; Editor A. NIKOXOV.

Zdorovye (Health): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. Ministries of Public Health; popular scientific; medicine and hygiene; monthly; Editor M. PRADOVA.

Zemlya i Vselennaya (Earth and Universe): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the Departments of Physical-Technical and Mathematical Sciences and of Earth Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Society of Astronomy and Geodesy; popular; actual hypothesis of the origin and development of the Earth and Universe; twice monthly.

Znanie-Sila (Knowledge is Strength): f. 1926; published by the "Vyshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the State Committee for Vocational Training of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; general; popular, scientific; monthly.

THE PRESS, POLIGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Knizhnaya Letopis (Book Chronicle): Moscow; f. 1907; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of all books published in the U.S.S.R., with description of books; fortnightly.

Notnaya Letopis (Chronicle of Music): Moscow; f. 1931; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union on Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of issues of music in the U.S.S.R.; quarterly.

Poligrafiya (Poligraphy): Moscow, Leninsky pr. 15; Dir. S. SEMENOV.

Sovetskaya Bibliografiya (Soviet Bibliography): Moscow; f. 1933; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; theoretical, practical and historical aspects of bibliography; bi-monthly.

V Mire Knig (In the World of Books): Moscow; f. 1961; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; reviews of new books, theoretical problems of literature; monthly.

Zhurnalist (Journalist): Moscow; f. 1920; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the newspaper "Pravda" (Truth) and of the Union of Journalists; problems of international life and of the life of Soviet journalists; monthly; Editor V. ZHITKOV.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (Brotherly Messenger): All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, P.O.B. 520, Moscow; f. 1945; Chief Editor Rev. I. G. IVANOV.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow): Moscow G-435, Novodevichy pr. 1; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate in Russian and English; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PITIRIM, Archbishop of Volokolamsk.

SATIRICAL

Krokodil (Crocodile): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; three times monthly; Editor M. G. SEMYONOV.

TRADE, TRADE UNIONS, LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Knizhnaya Torgovlya (Book Trade): Leninsky prospekt 15; f. 1948; Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor G. V. GUZAIROV.

Sotsialisticheski Trud (Socialist Labour): Pl. Kulbysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Wages; monthly; Editor P. M. LOZNEVOI; circ. 50,000.

Sovetskaya Torgovlya (Soviet Trade): Ul. Razina 28; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor V. G. MALICHIN.

Sovetskie Profsoyuzy (Soviet Trade Unions): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1945; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor V. P. NIKITIN.

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly in Russian, English, French and Spanish; Editor V. ZOLOEV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (Automation, Telemechanics and Communication): Moscow; f. 1957; pub-

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lished by the "Transport" (Transport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport; utilization of new equipment in transport; monthly.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (*Civil Aviation*): Moscow; f. 1919; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Civil Aviation; development of Soviet Air Transport; utilization of aviation in agriculture and forestry; monthly.

Radiotekhnika (*Radio Engineering*): B. Gruzinskaya ul. 30A, kom. 511; f. 1946; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; journal of the A. S. Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Communication; theoretical and technical problems of radio engineering; monthly; Editor N. CHISTIAKOV.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (*Radio Engineering and Electronics*): Moscow; f. 1956; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Department of Physics and Applied Physics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory of radio engineering; monthly.

Vestnik Svyazi (*Herald of Communication*): Moscow; f. 1941; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Communication and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Communication, Motor Roads and Transport; mechanization and automation of production; monthly.

FOR WOMEN

Krestyanka (*Peasant Women*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor I. A. KOVCHITOVA.

Rabotnitsa (*Working Women*): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1914; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor V. E. VAVILINA.

Sovetskaya Zhenshchina (*Soviet Woman*): Kuznetsky Most 22; f. 1945; published by the Soviet Women's Committee and the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions; popular; illustrated; in Russian, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, and Spanish; monthly; Editor-in-Chief V. I. FEDOTOVA.

Zhurnal Mod (*Fashion Journal*): Kuznetsky Most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

YOUTH

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; fiction, criticism, popular science for the young generation; monthly.

Molodoi Kommunist (*Young Communist*): f. 1918; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; political education of the young; monthly.

Rovesnik (*Contemporary*): f. 1962; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, songs, etc.; monthly.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Rural Life*): f. 1925; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, problems of rural youth; monthly.

Smena (*Rising Generation*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Com-

munist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, short stories, essays and problems of youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief A. D. GOLUBEV; circ. 1,000,000.

Vozhatyi (*Pioneer Leader*): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; activities of pioneer units; monthly.

Yunost (*Youth*): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, essays and poems by beginners; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tass (*Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union*): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; Dir. Z. ZAMYATIN.

APN (*Agentstvo Pechati Novosti*) (*News Press Agency*): Pushkina pl. 2; Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organizations of 110 countries of the world; Chair. IVAN UDALTSOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

Agence France Presse: Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief JEAN RAFFAELLI.

Agerpress (*Romania*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 9, kvartal 7; Bureau Chief LAURENTIU DUTA.

ADN (*German Democratic Republic*): Pr. Mira 74, kvarta 95; Bureau Chief WERNER GÖRNE.

ANSA (*Italy*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 234; Bureau Chief GIUSEPPE CANESSA.

AP (*U.S.A.*): 13 Ul. Narodnaya, kvartal 35, Moscow 9; Bureau Chief JOHN BAUSMAN.

BTA (*Bulgaria*): Frunzenskaya nab., dom 38/1, kvartal 416; Bureau Chief GEORGI VEDRODENSKI.

ČTK (*Czechoslovakia*): Ul. Chaikovskogo, dom 28, kvartal 4; Bureau Chief JÁN VRÁBEL.

DPA (*Federal Germany*): Gruzinsky per. 3, kvartal 97; Bureau Chief KARL KRAN.

Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*): Ul. Druzhby 6, korpus 22, kvartal 113; Bureau Chief WANG CHUNG CHI.

Jiji (*Japan*): Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 26; Bureau Chief TAKAYUKI NAKAZAWA.

Kyodo News Service (*Japan*): Kutuzovskiy pr. 14, kvartal 1; Bureau Chief SHOZABURO USUDA.

MTI (*Hungary*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 121; Bureau Chief JÓZSEF HAVEL.

PAP (*Poland*): Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 411; Bureau Chief PIOTR ZIARNIK.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): Petrovka 15, kvartura 22; Bureau Chief GREGORIO ORTEGA.

Reuters (*U.K.*): Sadovo-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 55; Bureau Chief ADAM KELLET-Long.

Tanjug (*Yugoslavia*): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 124; Bureau Chief DRAGOMIR PARLOVIĆ.

UPI (*U.S.A.*): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 7/4, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief HENRY SHAPIRO.

The following are also represented: Agencija Robotnicza, Danish Press Agency, EFE, Finnish News Agency, Interpress, Montsame, Norwegian Press Agency, Press Trust of India, Swedish Press Agency, Syrian Arab News Agency, Thong Phong Tan Xa (South Viet-Nam Liberation Agency), Viet-Nam Dong Tan Xa

PUBLISHING

In 1964 publishing in the U.S.S.R. was reorganized into 50 central publishing houses and about 170 subsidiaries under the control of the State Committee for Press and Publishing. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Nauka* which covers all sciences and the humanities; *Mir* dealing with scientific and technical books; *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura* publishing fiction; *Prosveshchenie* educational books; *Meditcina*, *Progress* and *Detskaya Literatura*. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest.

Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, Novosti Press Agency (publications mainly for distribution abroad) and other public organizations. Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Soviet'sky Pisatel* (Soviet Writer). The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and areas.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by Soyuz Kniga, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to Soyuz Kniga with the notable exception of chains controlled by "Nauka" and "Soviet'sky Pisatel", the main difference being that, whereas Soyuz Kniga holds surplus stock for its publishers, the other two must hold their own. Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 12,000 bookshops (selling nothing but books) besides 30,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices.

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from Soyuzkniga, thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. The

U.S.S.R. is not party to the *Berne Convention* or the *Universal Copyright Law*. Generally publishers issuing translated editions of foreign works pay author royalties only for creative works, and payment is usually in blocked roubles (i.e. must be spent in the U.S.S.R.).

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world and scientific and technical books top the list of Soviet publications in the number of titles. Books are published in 61 languages of the U.S.S.R. and 37 languages of other lands.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

- Atomizdat:** Ul. Zhdanova 5-7; atomic science, research; peaceful use of nuclear energy; Dir. V. V. SHIROV.
- Detskaya Literatura (Children's Literature):** Maly Cherkassky pereulok 1; State publishing house of children's literature (other than school books); Dir. K. F. PISKUNOV.
- Ekonomika (Economy):** Berezhkovskaya nab. 6; f. 1963; economic planning; Dir. V. S. MOLDAVAN.
- Energiya (Energy):** Shlyuzovaya Naberezhnaya 10; all aspects of electricity and its uses; Acting Dir. S. P. ROZANOV.
- Finansy (Finances):** Ul. Chernishevskogo 7; banking, taxation, accountancy, etc.; Dir. V. I. VINOGRADOV.
- Fizkultura i Sport (Physical Culture and Sport):** Kalyaevskaya ul. 27; all books, periodicals, etc., relating to all forms of sport, chess and draughts, etc.; Dir. M. V. SHISHIGIN.
- Iskusstvo (Art):** Tsvetnoy bul. 25; art; Dir. E. J. SAVOSTIANOV.
- Izdatel'stvo APN:** Podkolokolny per. 13/5; prepares original manuscripts on Soviet economy, politics, culture and science for foreign publishing houses; supplies information for foreign encyclopaedias, reference books, dictionaries, travel guides, etc.; publ. *Sputnik* (monthly digest in Russian, English, French, Japanese, Spanish, Urdu and German); Dir. V. Y. LARIN.
- Izobrazitel'noe Iskustvo (Fine Arts):** Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4A; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art; Dir. R. G. ALLEYEV.
- Izvestia (News):** Ploshchad Pushkina 5; published by the newspaper "Izvestia" with weekly supplement "Nedelya" (Week), official publications of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviets; journals; Dir. L. P. GRAEHEV.
- Khimiya (Chemistry):** Novaya pl. 10; chemistry and the chemical industry; Dir. YA. S. MASHKEVICH.
- Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (Fiction):** Novo-Basmanaya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. S. SOMOV.
- Kniga (The Book):** Ul. Nezhdanovoi 8/10; issues bibliographical aids; Dir. M. J. TELEPIN.
- Kolos (Corn Ear):** Ul. Gorkogo 32; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. I. P. KHRAMKOV.
- Legkaya Industriya (Light Industry):** Kuznetski most 22; textiles, knitted wear, shoes, etc.; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.
- Lesnaya Promyshlennost (Forest Industry):** Ul. Kirova 40A; publications about forestry, wood and paper products; Dir. S. M. DMITREVSKY.
- Malysh (Little One):** Butyrsky Val 68; books and booklets for children of pre-school age; Dir. I. N. BORONETSKY.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(PUBLISHING)

Mashinostroyeniye (*Machine Building*): Pervy Basmany per. 3; engineering; Dir. A. V. ASTAKHOV.

Meditsina (*Medicine*): Petroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Dir. V. I. MAEVSKY.

Metallurgiya (*Metallurgy*): 2 Obyedenskiy pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. V. P. ANDRIANOVA.

Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya (*International Relations*): Meshchanskaya ul. 7; foreign language grammars, scientific works, translations for UN; Dir. M. F. TOKAREV.

Mir (*Peace*): 1 Rizhskiy per. 2; f. 1946; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and other books; translations from and into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.

Molodaya Gvardiya (*Young Guard*): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Dir. V. N. GANICHEV.

Muzyka (*Music*): Neglinnaya ul. 14; Dir. K. A. FORTUNATOV.

Mysl (*The Idea*): Leninsky prospekt 15; science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Dir. A. P. PORIVAEV.

Nauka (*Science*): Podsozenskiy pereulok 21; f. 1924; publishing house of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Acting Dir. A. N. SACHOROV.

Nedra (*Natural Resources*): Tretiyakovskiy proezd 1; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and fuel technology; Dir. M. S. Lvov.

Pedagogika (*Pedagogics*): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; books and periodicals in all fields of pedagogics and school training (except textbooks); Dir. RAZUMNY.

Pishchevaya Promyshlennost (*Food Industry*): Mruzovskiy per. 1; state scientific and technical publishing house on food industry; Dir. N. A. ZARIN.

Planeta: Blv.; Sadovaya 3, Dir. G. KOVALENKO.

Politizdat: Miusskaya pl. 7; political literature; Dir. N. V. TROPKIN.

Pravda: Ul. Pravdy 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Dir. B. A. FELDMAN.

Profizdat: Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Dir. F. D. LEBEDEV.

Progress: Zubovskiy bul. 21; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Dir. Y. V. TORSUYEV.

Prosvetshchenie (*Education*): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; textbooks; Dir. D. D. ZUEV.

Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (*Soviet Encyclopedia*): Pokrovskiy blv. 8; f. 1925; 8 universal and special encyclopaedias; national, foreign and technical dictionaries; reference books; Dir. A. PROKHOROV.

Sovietski Khudozhnik (*Soviet Artist*): ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4A; Dir. V. GORYAINOV.

Sovietski Kompozitor (*Soviet Composer*): Naberezhnaya M. Thoreza 30; established by the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers; music and music criticism; Dir. A. M. GOLTSMAN.

Sovietskoye Radio (*Soviet Radio*): Glavnyy Pochtamt 693; radio and television subjects; Dir. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.

Sovietskiy Pisatel (*Soviet Writer*): B. Gnezdnikovskiy pereulok 10; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; Union of Soviet Writers; Dir. N. V. LESYUCHEVSKY.

Statistika (*Statistics*): Ul. Kirova 39; economic statistics' reference books, national economy statistics; Dir. E. J. SEMENOV.

Stroyizdat: Kuznetskiy most 9; building, architecture and building materials; Dir. V. KASATKIN.

Sudostroyeniye (*Shipbuilding*): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad D-65; f. 1940; shipbuilding; Dir. A. A. KLEIMENOV.

Svyaz (*Communications*): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications; Dir. B. A. VORONOV.

Transport: Basmany tupik 6A; general transport; Dir. A. L. GOLOVANOV.

Vneshtorgizdat: Oruzheiny pereulok 25A; undertakes to print abroad Soviet books and other material in Russian and other languages; Dir. R. V. MORALEV.

Voenizdat: Bolshoy Kiselny per. 14; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use; Chief A. I. KOPYTIN.

Vysshaya Shkola (*High School*): Neglinnaya 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Dir. V. G. PANOV.

Yuridicheskaya Literatura (*Law Literature*): Ul. Chkalova 38/40; law subjects; Dir. V. G. YUZBASHEV.

Znanie: Novaya ploshchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanie All-Union Society; Dir. V. BELYAKOV.

WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' UNION

Union of U.S.S.R. Writers: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 52; First Sec. of the Board Prof. K. A. FEDIN.

Union of U.S.S.R. Journalists: Moscow, Prospekt Mira 30; Chair. M. V. ZIMYANIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. S. G. LAPIN; Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Directors of Editorial Councils: A. A. RAPOKHIN (Inter-Union Broadcasting), L. S. MAKSAKOV (Television Broadcasting), A. I. LOSEV (Overseas Broadcasting).

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are five main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Middle Asia and the Soviet Far East.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Gaps between the local stations are filled by extensive relay systems, so that most areas of the U.S.S.R. are covered by radio. Broadcasts are in 67 languages. In 1969 programme hours totalled 1,281 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Broadcasting is in 64 foreign languages and 10 languages of the people of the U.S.S.R.

Radio Moscow:

Broadcasts to Europe in most European languages.
Broadcasts to the Middle East in Arabic, Persian, Pushtu and Turkish.

Broadcasts to Africa in English, French, Portuguese, Amharic, Hausa, Swahili, Somali, Lingala, Bambara.

Broadcasts to South-East Asia in English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, Burmese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Nepali, Singali, Malayalam, Thai, Malagasy, Zulu.

Broadcasts to the Far East in Japanese, Chinese, Korean.

Broadcasts to the U.S.A. in English.

Broadcasts to Latin America in Portuguese and Spanish.

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

In 1969 there were 920 television stations and transmitters, and 128 television centres. Forty-five cities have 2 channels, and in 14 capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow has 4 and Leningrad 3 programmes. Moscow I operates 11 hours every day. Moscow II operates for 6 hours daily. Moscow III operates 4 hours daily. Moscow IV operates for 3 hours on weekdays and Moscow V (colour) for 2 hours. Colour television is received in almost 70 cities.

A new branch of television in the U.S.S.R. is *cosmovision* through which the flights of Soviet cosmonauts are shown. Communications satellites of *Molniya* type are used for the exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Vladivostok and other cities. Through this chain, experimental colour programmes are transmitted between Moscow and Paris based on the Soviet-French SECAM colour system.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Soviet credit system is composed of the following banks:

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921 as State Bank of R.S.F.S.R., name changed in 1923. Gosbank issues currency and controls its circulation, grants credits to government enterprises, makes capital investment in agriculture and consumer co-operatives, settles international accounts, and effects transactions with foreign currency, gold and other precious metals. The Bank has main offices in each of the Union Republics, 150 regional and town offices, nearly 4,000 smaller branches and over 76,100 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union. Chair. M. N. SVESHNIKOV; Vice-Chair. P. Y. PCHELIN.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1959; when the capital investment system was re-organized, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekhobank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organizations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organizations.

It has over a thousand local branches; Chair. F. N. MANOYLO.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1922; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; develops internal trade and industry connected with export and import; Vneshtorgbank has no branches—Gosbank carries out transactions with foreign banks, etc., on its behalf; cap. 300m. roubles; Chair. Y. A. IVANOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): in 1969 there were 76,548 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 32,360 million roubles. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 18 million people by January 1969. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

TAXATION

Taxes are paid by individuals, collective farms and co-operative societies. In 1968, tax levied on the population amounted to 10.5 thousand million roubles while the sum total of government benefits paid out to working people amounted to 48.3 thousand million roubles.

Income tax is collected monthly from those workers earning 70 or more roubles per month. Anyone who earns between 70-100 roubles pays 4.6 roubles tax a month, plus 12 per cent of what he earns above 70 roubles. Those with over three dependants are entitled to 30 per cent reduction on their income tax. Childless men between 20 and 50 years of age and childless women between 20 and 45 years pay a tax totalling 6 per cent of their income. Those workers who

earn less than 70 roubles per month pay less income tax. In both categories there are those who are exempt from taxation, these include privates, N.C.O.s, pensioners, invalids, students and others.

In rural areas the agricultural tax is the principal one. It is paid by collective farmers and other citizens who hold plots of land for their personal use. It is worked out at fixed rates on the 0.01 hectare basis, irrespective of crops sown. The rates vary in different republics, regions, districts and sometimes even villages. In the Russian Federation the average rate is 0.85 rouble ranging from 0.3 to 1.4 roubles per 0.01 hectare. War and labour invalids, servicemen's families, elderly people and rural intellectuals enjoy privileges.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce: Ul. Kuibysheva 6, Moscow; f. 1932; Pres. B. A. BORISOV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDENKO. The Chamber of Commerce promotes contact between trade corporations and foreign companies or organizations. It organizes Soviet Trade and Industrial exhibitions abroad and international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R. It is the sole patent issue office in the U.S.S.R.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population. Co-operative trade serves the rural population, its share in the country's overall trade turnover being 28.4 per cent. Collective trade accounts for 4.3 per cent of the total trade volume.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade: Moscow; Minister A. I. STRUVEV; is responsible for internal trade through the *Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli*.

Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli (*State-owned Shops*): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities. Shops are subordinated either to the board of consumer goods, or to the board of food-stuffs.

Tsentrosoyuz (*Central Co-operative Union*): organizes wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 40 countries; handles construction and management of Kolkhoznie Rynki; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

Kooperativi (*Co-operative Shops*): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, trade with foreign countries is exercised through state organizations only. Import-export relations with foreign countries are governed by special plans forming part of the national-economic plans. The postwar period has seen a rapid advance of Soviet foreign trade. The foreign trade turnover of the U.S.S.R. in 1970 totalled 22,100 million roubles in terms of

cost. Over 65 per cent of the U.S.S.R.'s foreign trade is with the socialist countries.

Foreign trade monopoly is exercised by Foreign Trade Organizations. These include, above all, all-Union foreign trade associations ("*Mashinexport*", "*Exportkhleb*", "*Exportilen*", etc.) subordinated to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Some foreign trade organizations engaged in wholesale deliveries of equipment and rendering technical aid to foreign countries are under the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers; the "*Soyuzkhozpromstorg*" association is under the "*Tsentrosoyuz*"; the "*Sovfrakht*"—under the Ministry of Merchant Marine.

Each foreign trade organization exercises state monopoly over the import or export of a group of commodities (e.g. the "*Soyuzneftexport*" handles oil and oil products; "*Avtoexport*"—motor cars, lorries, motor cycles, bicycles. Some associations are organized on a territorial principle, i.e. trade in various kinds of commodities with a certain group of countries (e.g. "*Vostokintorg*" that trades with the East). There are also associations specializing in trade in licences, tourism, publications, delivery of commodities and transport-forwarding operations.

The foreign trade organizations have a working capital and enjoy the legal rights of a juridical person within the framework of their Rules. They have the right of setting up their own branches, offices and agencies, of concluding transactions with firms and organizations, bearing responsibility for the transactions concluded. The state is not responsible for commitments of the associations and the latter accept no claims addressed to the state.

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: in charge of the conduct of foreign trade; Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Almazynvelimport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34.

Aviaexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports aircraft and equipment.

Avtoexport: Moscow G-19, Volkhonka 14; imports and exports all kinds of motor vehicles; publ. *Avtoexport Round-Up* (quarterly in Russian, English, French, German and Swedish).

Avtopromimport: Moscow, Ryatnitskaya 50/2; imports complete sets of equipment for car factories.

Dalintorg: Nakhodka, 4 Portovaya ul.; coastal export and import between the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Energomashexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports complete sets and separate items of equipment for the power industry, for electric railways and also sells power.

Exportkhleb: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products.

Exportlyon: Moscow B-420, Ul. Arkhitektora Vlasova 33; exports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics and other textile products; imports cotton, jute, wool, hemp, sisal, woollen cloth, cord and various fabrics.

Exportles: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports sawn-goods, plywood, pitprops and wood pulp, newsprint, hardboard and chipboard.

Khimimport: exports and imports basic chemicals, plastics, resins, paints, etc.

Lenfintorg: Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods with Finland.

Mashinoexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports all kinds of equipment for the oil, mining and metallurgical industries.

Mashinoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports mining, electrical and industrial machinery; imports railway rolling stock.

Mashpriborintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports precision engineering and electrical equipment and watches.

Medexport: Moscow V-61, Ul. Kakhovka 31, kor. 2; imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, medical equipment, surgical stitching equipment, medical instruments.

Metallurgimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips.

Neftekhimpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; gives technical assistance abroad in the construction of complete projects for the oil and chemical industries.

Novoexport: Moscow A-287, Bashilovskaya ul. 19; exports and imports carpets, jewellery, and handicraft articles.

Prodintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports food products, pedigree stock and animals for slaughter.

Promashexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; technical assistance abroad in the construction of industrial plants and projects for heavy machine-building.

Promashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, wood-working and timber industries.

Promsyrimport: Moscow V-420, Ul. Arkhitektora Vlasova 33; exports and imports pig iron, ferrous alloys and rolled steel products.

Raznoexport: Moscow, Verkhne Krasnoselskaya 15; exports and imports tobacco, cement, glass, crockery, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, guns, clothes, domestic appliances.

Raznoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys, rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, corkwood and cork products, linoleum.

Scotoimport: Moscow K-62, 6 Makarenko ul.; imports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses for slaughter.

Selkhozpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete sets of equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of grain elevators, grain storages, flour mills, canneries, packing plants, bakeries, hydro and irrigation installations, timber and wood-working machinery, etc.

Soyuzvneshtans: Moscow G-200, Pl. Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; shipping and forwarding agent.

Soyuzkhimexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports heavy chemicals and products of organic synthesis, chemical reagents, varnishes, paints, plastics, and cosmetic goods, etc.

Soyuzkoopvneshtorg: Moscow K-3, 15 Bolshoi Cherkassky per.; exports pharmaceutical raw materials, fruit, food.

Soyuzneftexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports crude oil and petroleum products.

Soyuzplodimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports fruit, vegetables, fresh and canned berries, wines, etc.

Soyuzpromexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports coal and coal by-products, manganese, chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral products.

Soyuzpushnina: Moscow K-12, Ul. Knibysheva 6 and Leningrad K-84, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles and animal hair; organizes fur auctions, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow K-9, 14 Kalashny per.; exports and imports films.

Sovfracht: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; handles chartering operations involved in Soviet foreign trade.

Stankoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports machine tools, woodwork and metalwork machinery, rolling mills, foundry machinery, measuring, cutting and mechanics tools, ball and roller bearings, etc.

Sudoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports ships and arranges repairs to Soviet ships abroad.

Techmashexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports machinery and equipment for the textile, printing, oil refining and other industries.

Techmashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries producing chemicals and refrigeration plants.

Technoexport: Moscow Zh.-324, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; renders technical assistance in the construction of underground railways, roads, bridges, tunnels, aerodromes, etc.

Technopromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete plant and equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of thermal and hydraulic power stations.

Technopromimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the cable, tanning, shoe, fabric, printing industries; technological equipment for electronics industry, etc.

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Tekhnabexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of isotopes, nuclear research installations and apparatus, special materials, rare metals and rare-earth metals.

Tsvetmetpromexport: Moscow, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya naberezhnaya; f. 1969; renders technical assistance in the construction of non-ferrous metallurgical plants, coal and ore mines, trunk pipelines, etc.

Tyazhpromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; f. 1957; construction of complete industrial plants and installations for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the ore and coal mining industry.

Traktoroexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their spare parts, repair tools; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad.

Vneshposyltorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; organization for sale of Soviet gift goods to foreign buyers paying in foreign currencies.

Vneshtorgreklama: Moscow M-461, Ul. Kakhovka 31/2; advertising agency.

V/o Litsenzintorg: Moscow M-461, Ul. Kakhovka 31; Agency for granting foreign firms licences to use Soviet inventions abroad, technical documentation, purchases foreign patents and licences to use foreign inventions in the U.S.S.R.

Vostoktintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; trade with the Mongolian P.R., Afghanistan, Iran, Yemen, Turkey and Southern Yemen; exports rolled metal products, cement, glass, timber, and imports wool, cotton, coffee beans and traditional goods of the above countries.

Zapchastexport: Moscow Zh.-29, 2 Skotoprogonnaya ul. 35; export of spare parts for tractors, tractor and automobile engines.

Some trade organizations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister V. V. MATSKEVICH.

Soviet agriculture is divided into two main groups:

Kolkhozi (Collective Farms): administered and worked by the participating farmers. The produce is sold to the State and on the Kolkhoznie Rynki (*Collective Farm Markets*). Profits are shared amongst the collective farmers who also have small individual plots of land for their own private use. There are 34,700 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. (1970).

Sovkhozi (State Farms): are the property of the State. They render technical aid and advice to the farms. The farmers are employees of the State and are paid wages. There are some 14,310 state farms (1970).

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnika" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. A. A. Yezhevsky.

INDUSTRY

The U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, GOSPLAN, is responsible for the problems of economic development, the drafting and implementation of economic plans and the generalization of sector plans; all plans are submitted for approval of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The management of industry of national significance is centralized under the State Planning Committees. This applies to such industries as aeronautics, automobiles, gas, defence, shop-building, electronics, electrical goods etc. Other industries such as oil, coal, chemicals, timber and its products, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals are under the joint jurisdiction of national and republican councils. Industries exclusively consuming local raw materials come under the State Planning Committees of the Union Republics.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninsky Prospekt 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. A. M. SHELEPIN.

In the U.S.S.R. there are 26 branch trade unions with a total membership of over 90 million. Membership in trade unions is voluntary and open to every factory or office worker, as well as to every person attending institutions of higher learning, special secondary or vocational schools.

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power—they have the right to nominate candidates to the deputies of Soviets; in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 13,600 million roubles in 1968. They control sanatoria and holiday homes and promote physical culture and sports.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

The supreme body of the trade unions is their Congress which elects the central committee of a trade union and which is convened once every four years. The last (14th) Congress took place in February 1968. Between Congresses union affairs are managed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.C.T.U.) which is elected by Congress. In the regions, territories, union republics and cities, the work of trade union organizations is co-ordinated by trade union councils. The basic unit of a trade union is the primary trade union organization at an enterprise, state farm, office or institute. Soviet Trade Unions are members of the W.F.T.U.; publs. *Trud* (daily), *Sovietские Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS (Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV.

Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.

Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. K. KONNOV.

Aviation Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. A. ZUYEV.

Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. P. USHAKOV.

Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. G. ARKHIPOV.

Communication Workers' Union: 68 Ul. Vavilova; Chair. A. M. KANAeva.

Cultural Worker's Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. V. PASHKOV.

Educational and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.

Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. S. ANDREYEV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. V. DRAGUNOV.

Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Chair. E. F. GUGINA.

Geological Survey Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. P. I. SHELAKHIN.

Local Industries and Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1957; Pres. V. N. MOSKALEV.

Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. B. L. BELIKOV.

Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. N. GRIGORIEVA.

Medium Machine Building Workers' Union: A. N. KALLISTOV.

Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.

Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.

Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. K. N. KUZNETSOV.

Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Pres. N. I. KOVALYOV.

Sea and River Workers' Union: Moscow V-119, 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. I. PETRIKEYEV.

Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. BUKIMOVICH.

State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. G. A. MAKEYEV.

State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.

Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. G. DOLZHENKOVA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister B. BESHCHEV. Administers the railways through 25 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totals 134,600 km. of 1,524 mm. (5 ft.) gauge. By the end of 1969 106,000 km. of line were converted to electric and diesel traction. The railways carry 70 per cent of all freight. Electrification has been completed on the 5,500 km. (3,438 miles) line between Moscow and Baikal, on the 3,500 km. (2,125 miles) between Leningrad, Moscow, and Leninakan and on the 1,800 km. (1,125 miles) between Moscow, Gorky and Sverdlovsk. The total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R. amounted to 2,842,000 million ton-km. in 1970 and 3,015 million passengers were carried.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads is 1,358,900 km., of which 483,000 km. are hard-surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways: total length about 144,800 km. River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. The main inland waterway systems are those of the Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga and its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov, Moscow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are

Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

River-ports in Siberia improved under the 1951-55 Plan included Omsk, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. Kotlas and Pechora, in North Russia, have also been improved.

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles		Miles
Lena . . .	2,653	Kolyma . . .	1,616
Volga . . .	2,293	Ural . . .	1,575
Ob . . .	2,287	Dnieper . . .	1,420
Yenisei . . .	2,200	Syr Darya . . .	1,330
Amur . . .	1,771	Don . . .	1,224

PRINCIPAL INLAND SEAS AND LAKES

	Sq. miles
Caspian Sea . . .	152,000
Sea of Aral . . .	25,650
Lake Baikal . . .	12,160

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 125 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 222 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Sea Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 890 km. long.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links the five seas; the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 106 km. long; completed May 1952.

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Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Step Canal (Hungry Steppe Canal): Uzbek S.S.R. To irrigate this largely desert region. The first section of 60 km. was completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. It has 15 steamship lines, each specializing in a particular shipping operation. In 1968 the total tonnage of the Soviet fleet reached 13,248,414 gross tons making it the sixth largest in the world after Liberia, U.K., U.S.A., Norway and Japan.

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent, Mediterranean-Canada Westbound Conference, North Atlantic Passenger Conference. The Soviet Union's 14 international sea lines connect its ports with those of 24 foreign countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Steamers operate between the Soviet Union and Montreal, Hong Kong, Beirut and several European ports.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. represents the interests of the Soviet Union in several international organizations concerned with shipping (IMCO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNCITRAL).

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

MAIN DEPARTMENTS

Glavflot: Central Department for Shipping and Port Operations; Head A. V. GOLDOBENKO.

Commercial Department: Head A. P. VISLYKH.

Central Department for Port Construction and Development: Head S. M. SAKHAROV.

Central Engineering and Ship-Repairing Department: Head V. S. YATSENKO.

Department for Shipbuilding Programming: Head N. G. BYKOV.

Central Inspection on Safety of Navigation: Head V. I. ZHARKOV.

Foreign Relations Department: Head I. M. AVERIN.

V/O Morpasflot: Head N. N. MALAKHOV.

SHIPOWNER COMPANIES

Azov Shipping Company: Zhdanov, Ul. Portovaya 89.

Baltic Shipping Company: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.

Black Sea Shipping Company: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Shipping Company: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.

Estonian Shipping Company: Tallinn, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.

Far Eastern Shipping Company: Vladivostok, ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.

Georgian Shipping Company: Batumi, Ul. Gogebashvili 52.

Kamchatka Shipping Company: Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Ul. Radiosvyazi 26.

Latvian Shipping Company: Riga, Soviety Bulvar 2.

Murmansk Shipping Company: Murmansk, Ul. Kominterna 15.

Northern Shipping Company: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.

Novorossisk Shipping Company: Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.

Primorsk Shipping Company: Port Nakhodka.

Sakhalin Shipping Company: Kholmsk, Ul. Shkolnaya 84.

Soviet Danube Shipping Company: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.

OTHER SHIPPING CORPORATIONS

Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: Leningrad, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya 8; Dir. E. M. PRIVALOV.

Tsentralnoe Agentstvo Mezhdunarodnykh Passazhirskikh Perevozok: Moscow, Ul. Manezhnaya, 13; central travel agency for Soviet passenger vessels; Dir. L. V. KUPRIYANOV.

Vsesoyuznoe Objedinenie "SOVERACHT": Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya, Ploshchad, 32/34; chartering and liner booking broker; operator of time-chartered vessels; Chair. N. Z. ZUEV.

Vsesoyuznoe Objedinenie "SOVINELOT": Moscow K-12, Ul. Zhdanova, 1/4; f. 1969; general shipping agent; Chair. G. A. MASLOV.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroflot (Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.): Leningradsky Prospekt 37, Moscow; f. 1923; Minister B. BUGAYEV.

All civil airlines, internal and external, are operated by Aeroflot. The capitals of all the Union Republics and most towns are connected by aeroplane. Aeroflot has air service agreements with 50 countries and with many civil aviation companies. Twenty-six international airlines also serve the Soviet Union.

The present fleet of Tu-104, Tu-114, Tu-124, Tu-134, Il-18, Il-62, An-10, An-12, An-24 and Yak-40 serves basic air routes, and its share in air traffic is about 89 per cent. Aeroflot operates 3,000 lines of a total length of more than 694,000 km., which connect 3,500 towns of the U.S.S.R. In 1970 Aeroflot liners transported 71.5 million passengers, that is about one-third of the world passenger transportation. In the summer holiday period aircraft carry up to 300,000 passengers daily.

The supersonic liner Tu-144 with a cruising speed of 2,500 km.p.h., was tested in 1969. It has already made supersonic flights, and in several years will operate on long-distance routes.

TOURISM

U.S.S.R. Company for Foreign Travel—Intourist: Moscow, K-9, Prospekt Karla Marxa 16; Leningrad, ul. Brodskogo 1/7; branches in major cities of the U.S.S.R.; organizes tours in numerous Soviet cities, and has contracts with more than 500 foreign companies; offices abroad:

West Berlin: 8 Olivär Platz, 1 Berlin 15.
East Berlin: Unter den Linden 61, 108 Berlin.
Brussels: 119 rue Royale.
Budapest: Felsabadulas tér, 1.
Copenhagen: V. Farimagsgade 6.
London: 292 Regent Street, W.1.
New York: 45 East 49 St., N.Y. 10017.
Paris: 7 blvd. des Capucines, 2e.
Prague: Václavské nám. č. 15.
Rome: Via L. Bissolati 27.
Sofia: bul. Ruski 2.
Stockholm: 21 Sergelgatan, C.
Tokyo: Roppongi Heights 1-16, 4-chome Roppongi Minato-ku.
Vienna: 10 Park-Ring.
Warsaw: ul. Krucza 47.
Zürich: Usterstrasse 800, 9/10 Wenplatz.
Pres. VIKTOR BOICHENKO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture: Ul. Kuibisheva 10, Moscow; Minister EKATERINA FURSTOVA.

Gosconcert (State Concert Department): Neglinnaya 15, Moscow; for the exchange of international arts groups.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

In the U.S.S.R. there are 508 professional theatres of which 37 are for opera and ballet, 344 for musical comedy, music and drama, 127 for children and youth. The following are the principal Moscow theatres:

Bolshoi Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 2/7; f. 1776; opera and ballet; Dir. M. I. CHULAKY.

Central State Obraztsov Puppet Theatre: Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 3; Dir. SERGEI OBRATZSOV.

Maly Drama Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 1/6; f. 1824; drama; Dir. M. I. TSAREV.

Mayakovsky Theatre: Ul. Gertsena 19; f. 1922; Dir. R. G. EKIMYAN.

Mimiki i Zhesta (Mime Theatre): Izmailovsky bulvar 41.

Moscow Arts Theatre: Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 3; f. 1898; drama; Dir. K. A. USHAKOV.

Mossoviet Theatre: Bolshaya Sadovaya ul. 16; Dir. L. F. LOSEV.

Romen Theatre (Gipsy Theatre): Pushkinskaya ul. 26; Dir. V. P. EFREMOV.

Sovremennik Theatre: Pl. Mayakovskogo 1/19; Dir. O. P. TABAKOV.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre: Pushkinskaya ul. 17; Dir. V. A. CHAIKOVSKY.

Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre: Ul. Chkalova 75; Dir. N. K. DUPAK.

Vakhtangov Theatre: Arbat 26; Dir. D. K. IVANOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Symphony Orchestra of the U.S.S.R.: Moscow; Principal Conductor EVGENY SVETLANOV.

Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Leningrad; Principal Conductor EVGENY MRAVINSKY.

Symphony Orchestra of the State Philharmonic Society: Moscow; Principal Conductor KIRIL KONDRASHIN.

Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra: Moscow; Principal Conductor GENNADY ROZHDESTVENSKY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The world's first atomic power station began operation in Obninsk with a capacity of 5,000 kW. in June 1954. Since that time, the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive programme of development and experiment in the peaceful use of atomic energy, and the possibility of atomic engines for air and rail travel is also being investigated.

Some of the most important power stations in the U.S.S.R. are: the Siberian Atomic Power Station in Novosibirsk, opened in 1958, with 100,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 500,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction; the Kurchatov Atomic Power Station, opened in 1963, with 100,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 200,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction; and the Novovoronezh Atomic Power Station, opened in 1964, with 240,000 kW. capacity in its first section, 375,000 kW. in its second, and third and fourth sections under construction each with two reactors of 440,000 kW. capacity.

There are several smaller plants of the ARBUS type (750 kW.) and the TES-3 type (1,500 kW.) supplying power to remote northern regions lacking fuel deposits.

U.S.S.R. State Atomic Energy Committee: 26 Staromonetnii per., Moscow; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS; con-

trols the development of atomic energy. The Committee directs three research institutes, the Institute for Radiation Technique, the Physical-Energetical Institute and the Physical-Technical Institute, as well as the Kurchatov Beloyarsk Atomic Power Station and the Novovoronezh Reactor.

U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences: undertakes research in nuclear physics; Pres. MSTISLAV KELDYSH. The Academy comprises the Departments of Atomic Energy, Biological Sciences, Geology and Geography, Physics and Mathematics, Technical Sciences, and the Siberian Department. The following institutes are within the Atomic Energy Department:

Institute of Physics and Power (Soviet Atomic Laboratory): Obninsk, near Maloyaroslavets, Moscow; has an atomic power station and research and test reactors; Dir. MIKHAIL P. RODIONOV.

Soviet Research Centre for Radiation Chemistry (Branch of Karpov Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Moscow): Obninsk; has a research reactor.

Novosibirsk Science Centre: 20 Sovetskaya ul., Novosibirsk; part of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences; Sec. M. A. LAVRENTIEV.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS—(UNIVERSITIES)

Union-Republican Academies of Sciences: engage in nuclear research.

Co-operation. The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is situated in the U.S.S.R. at Dubna, near Moscow. Members: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Viet-Nam. The U.S.S.R. is also a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Under bilateral agreements, the U.S.S.R. has supplied research reactors to: the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, and accelerators have been supplied to: the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the United Arab Republic.

UNIVERSITIES

Azerbaijani S. M. Kirov State University: Baku, Azerbaijanian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 11,000 students.

Bashkir State University: Ufa, Bashkir A.S.S.R.; 215 teachers, 5,600 students.

Byelorussian V. I. Lenin State University: Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 370 teachers, 10,000 students.

Chernovtsy State University: Chernovtsy, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 9,000 students.

Chuvash I. N. Ulyanov State University: Cheboksary, Chuvash A.S.S.R.; 300 teachers, 6,000 students.

Daghestan V. I. Lenin State University: Makhach-Kala, Daghestan A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 8,000 students.

Dnepropetrovsk State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.

Donetsk State University: Donetsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.

Erevan State University: Erevan, Armenian S.S.R.; 384 teachers, 7,000 students.

Far Eastern State University: Vladivostok; 400 teachers, 7,000 students.

Gomel State University: Gomel, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 250 teachers, 5,500 students.

Gorky N. I. Lobachevsky State University: Gorky; 700 teachers, 8,000 students.

Irkutsk A. A. Zhdanov State University: Irkutsk; 500 teachers, 9,000 students.

Kabarda-Balkar State University: Nalchik, Kabarda-Balkar A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 8,000 students.

Kaliningrad State University: Kaliningrad, R.S.F.S.R.; 200 teachers, 4,000 students.

Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University: Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kazan V. I. Lenin (Ulyanov) State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Kazan, Tatar A.S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kharkov A. M. Gorky State University: Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 7,239 students.

Kiev T. G. Shevchenko (Order of Lenin) State University: Kiev; 120 professors, 20,000 students.

Kirghiz State University: Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R.; 550 teachers, 12,000 students.

Kishinev State University (Order of the Red Banner of Labour): Kishinev, Moldavian S.S.R.; 513 teachers, 8,455 students.

Krasnoyarsk State University: Krasnoyarsk.

Kuibyshev State University: Kuibyshev.

Latvian P. Stuchka State University: Riga, Latvian S.S.R.; 500 teachers, 8,000 students.

Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov State University (Order of Lenin): Leningrad; 1,700 teachers, 20,000 students.

Lvov Ivan Franko State University: Lvov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.

Mordovian State University: Saransk, Mordovian A.S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University (Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labour): Moscow; 3,700 teachers, 28,833 students.

North-Ossetian K. L. Khetagurov State University: Ordzhonikidze, North-Ossetian A.S.S.R.

Novosibirsk State University: Novosibirsk; 500 professors, 5,000 students.

Odessa I. I. Mechnikov (Order of Red Banner of Labour) State University: Odessa, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,000 students.

Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University: Moscow; 1,000 teachers, 4,400 students.

Perm A. M. Gorky State University: Perm, R.S.F.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,000 students.

Petrozavodsk O. V. Kuusinen State University: Petrozavodsk, Karelian A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 7,000 students.

Rostov State University: Rostov-on-Don; 5,805 students.

Samarkand Alisher Navoi State University: Samarkand, Uzbek S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 6,500 students.

Saratov N. G. Chernyshevsky State University: Saratov, R.S.F.S.R.; 700 teachers, students, 10,000.

Tadzhik V. I. Lenin State University: Dushanbe, Tadzhik S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 11,000 students.

Tartu State University: Tartu, Estonian S.S.R.; 578 teachers, 6,000 students.

Tashkent V. I. Lenin State University: Tashkent; 1,100 teachers, 13,000 students.

Tbilisi State University: Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.; 1,219 teachers, 15,813 students.

Tomsk V. V. Kuibyshev State University: Tomsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 10,058 students.

Turkmen A. M. Gorky State University: Ashkhabad, Turkmen S.S.R.; 4,000 students.

Urals A. M. Gorky State University: Sverdlovsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 425 teachers, 6,000 students.

Uzhgorod State University: Uzhgorod, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 4,154 students.

Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University: Vilnius, Lithuanian S.S.R.; 837 teachers, 14,170 students.

Voronezh State University: Voronezh, R.S.F.S.R.; 507 teachers, 8,000 students.

Yakutsk State University: Yakutsk, Yakutsk A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 6,000 students.

Yaroslavl University: Yaroslavl; f. 1971.

There are 57 technical universities including evening universities.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., formed on November 7th, 1917, has an area of 17,075,400 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas and is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. Out of the total

population of the R.S.F.S.R. which is 130.7 million, 83.3 per cent are Russians, 3.5 per cent Tartars, 2.9 per cent Ukrainians and 1.2 per cent Chuvash. There are over 60 other nationalities in the R.S.F.S.R. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 7,061,000. Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangel on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Japan Sea.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.0	20.6
1960	23.2	7.4
1969	14.2	8.5

AGRICULTURE

At the beginning of 1970 there were 51.6m. cattle, including 21m. cows.

In 1969 there were 15,180 collective farms and 8,182 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Wheat	18,844	39,630	42,346	31,900
Rye	10,990	12,798	7,724	n.a.
Maize (Grain only)	1,181	2,722	1,790	n.a.
Millet	1,042	1,673	1,904*	2,073†
Buckwheat	861	341	1,067*	859†
Rice	43	70.2	499.6	n.a.
Leguminous Plants	1,218	1,440	5,180	n.a.
Sugar Beet	3,614	20,830	21,238	23,500
Flax Fibre	172	240	246	238
Sunflower	867	1,906	2,838	3,000
Potatoes	50,086	46,689	50,899	53,900
Vegetables	4,952	8,101	8,720	9,600
Fruit	567	1,034	1,738	n.a.
Grapes	78	224	678	n.a.
Tea	0.4	2.2	3.7	n.a.

* 1968.

† 1969.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(R.S.F.S.R.)

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	1950	1960	1969*	1970*
Cattle	30,174	38,155	38,000	40,300
of which:				
Cows	13,349	17,983	13,700	14,100
Pigs	11,865	29,427	22,200	26,600
Sheep	39,532	61,470	45,000	47,200

* On collective and state farms only.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (‘000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	2,646	4,492	6,000	6,200
Milk	21,393	34,523	44,800	45,300
Eggs (million)	6,019	15,705	21,500	23,300
Wool	90.9	178	201	208

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Russian Federation is the most economically developed of the Union Republics, having Leningrad as the hub of the north-western area, an industrial area around Moscow, oil and salt in the Volga valley, the Urals with their rich natural resources, and further mineral sources on the Black Sea coast, especially of iron-ore and coal deposits. Large deposits of coal are found in Siberia, which also provides iron ore, copper, manganese, nepheline, tungsten, potash, magnesium, titanium, lithium, tantalum, rubidium, cobalt, mica, tin, zinc, gold and precious stones. Diamonds have recently been found in Yakutia.

Industry is highly developed in the R.S.F.S.R. It possesses the world's four largest hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Angara, the Ob and the Yenisei in Siberia. The central area (around Moscow) produces a high proportion of technological equipment and there are complex

and advanced precision engineering plants. The industry of the Volga-Vyatka region is characterized by high labour consumption and produces large numbers of cars, rivercraft and milling machines. Ship-building is an important industry in the North-west. It also produces equipment for industry. The enormous timber resources of this region enable it to produce one-third of the Union's paper and cardboard. The Volga area has predominately heavy industry and is also the main supplier of sulphuric acid to the national economy. The Urals produce one-quarter of the Union's mineral fertilizers and one-fifth of its paper. Siberian industry is based mainly on mining, but certain branches of the chemical and engineering industries have developed there. Incentives are offered to people settling in Siberia.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	36,588.2	59,900	63,900
Pig Iron	" "	21,589	39,800	42,000
Coal	" "	294,523	335,000	345,000
Oil	" "	118,861	266,000	284,000
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	95,812	109,000	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	24,412	82,100	84,400
Electric Power	million kWh.	196,988	441,000	470,000

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	111,796	25,400,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	2,403	2,600,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	454	2,700,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. D. MILLIONSHCHIKOV.

Presidium President: M. YASNOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: M. S. SOLOMENTSEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Moscow

Chairman of the Supreme Court: L. N. SMIRNOV.

Procurator: V. M. BLINOV.

THE PRESS

There are 4,704 newspapers published in the R.S.F.S.R. with a total daily circulation of nearly 90 million copies, and 3,859 periodicals with a total circulation of over 2,003 million. The large majority are published in Russian.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Krasnoye Znamya (*The Red Banner*): Vladivostok, Leninskaya 43; f. 1917; organ of the Primorye regional committee of the C.P.S.U., the Vladivostok City Committee and the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor V. G. CHUKHLANTSEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies; Editor M. S. KURTYNIN.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. I. BORISOV.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U. and the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor I. BALANENKO.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; Editor A. UDALTSOV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor V. P. MOSKOVSKY.

Vecherni Leningrad (*Leningrad Evening*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1946; organ of the Leningrad City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. CHURENKOV.

Vechernyaya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor S. INDURSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Tavricheskaya 37; f. 1970; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Unions of Writers; fiction; monthly; Editor N. KOSARYOVA.

Literaturnaya Rossiya (*Literature of Russia*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1958; organ of the R.S.F.S.R. and the Moscow city Union of Writers; weekly; Editor K. POZDNYAYEV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Moscow, Arbat 20; f. 1956; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Moscow branch; fiction; monthly; Editor M. N. ALEKSEYEV.

Neva (*The River Neva*): 192065 Leningrad D-65, Nevsky prospekt 3; f. 1955; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Leningrad branch; fiction; monthly; Editor A. POPOV; circ. 270,000.

Sotsialnoye Obespechenie (*Social Security*): Moscow, Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor M. I. DEREVIN.

Sportivnaya Zhizn Rossii (*Sporting Life in Russia*): Moscow; f. 1957; journal of the All-Russian Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Avrora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Nevsky 7/9; f. 1969; fine arts; published in different European languages; Dir. B. M. PIDEMSKY.

Gidrometeoizdat: Leningrad, Vasilyevsky Ostrov 2, Linia 23; f. 1934; hydrology, meteorology, oceanography, Arctic and Antarctic; Dir. A. N. MIKHAILOV.

Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Publishing House*): Moscow, Leninskoye Gory; science; Dir. L. G. ORLOV.

Moskovski Rabochi (*Moscow Worker*): Moscow, Proezd Vladimirova 6; publishing house of the Moscow city and regional Soviets; all types of work, including fiction; Dir. N. H. ESELYEV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Proezd Sapunova 13/15; Dir. E. A. PETROV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Bolshoi Drama Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. L. N. NAKITSYN.

Comedy Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. I. I. OSIPOV.

Gorky Opera and Ballet Theatre: Gorky; Dir. P. M. RESNIKOV.

Leningrad State Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Isskustvo pl.; Dir. V. O. ZNAMENSKY.

Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Tcatralnaya pl.; Dir. P. I. RACHINSKY.

Pushkin Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. B. A. FOKEYEV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Symphony Orchestra of the Gorky State Philharmonic Society: Gorky; Conductor I. B. GUSMAN.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 2,545,000. Of these, 88 per cent are Armenians, 6.1 per cent Azerbaizhanians, 3.2 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent

Kurds. Yerevan, the capital, has a population of 767,000. Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	41.2	13.8
1960	40.3	6.8
1969	22.8	5.2

AGRICULTURE

Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, but with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. Peaches, apricots, pomegranates and figs are produced.

In 1969 there were 498 collective farms and 253 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	182	170	189.5	n.a.
Sugar Beet	48	111	93.9	n.a.
Potatoes	159	185	189.8	265.8
Vegetables	67	147	247.9	277.9
Fruit	69	140	70.5	145.4
Grapes	50	92	195.1	228.6

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971*
Cattle	494	599	446	455.8
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	141	237	153	154.9
Pigs	81	127	74	84.4
Sheep	1,051	1,899	1,302	1,343

* On collective and state farms only.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	16	42	52.2	47.6
Milk	133	317	351.3	351.8
Eggs (million)	43	158	204.8	233.9
Wool	1.7	3.9	3.4	3.9

INDUSTRY AND MINING

In the mountains of Armenia are found copper and iron ore, pyrite, manganese, molybdenum and nepheline, which form the basis of developing metallurgical industries. The mountains are also rich in marble of varied shades and tufa which is widely used in construction. The mountain rivers have been harnessed as a source of cheap electric power for industry and are also used for irrigating arid lands. The

food and other light industries, machine-building and metallurgy are important branches of industry in Armenia, and the chemical industry is of growing significance. Since power generation is relatively cheap, power-consuming industries such as aluminium, rubber and ferro-alloy production have been established.

	UNITS	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	0.22	0.4	n.a.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,824	11,057	11,500
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,747	5,408	6,083

EDUCATION
(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,505	651,200
Secondary Specialized Institutions	60	47,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	54,400

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. S. TOPCHYAN.

Presidium President: M. KH. ARUTYUNYAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. A. MURADYAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. E. KOCHINYAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Armenian Communist Party: Yerevan; 110,441 mems.;
Sec. A. E. KOCHINYAN (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia:
Yerevan; First Sec. L. G. SAAKYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

EREVAN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. A. GEVORKYAN.
Procurator: V. M. MUSAKHANYAN.

THE PRESS

There are 96 newspapers published in the Armenian S.S.R., including 81 published in Armenian. The daily circulation is 1,057,000 copies about one million in Armenian). Eighty-seven periodicals are published, including 71 in Armenian, with a total circulation of 9,992,000 copies (over 8 million in Armenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Avangard: Yerevan; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; in Armenian; Editor G. KROYAN.

Kommunist (Communist): Yerevan; f. 1934; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor V. A. SYRTSEV.

Komsomolets (Member of the Leninist Young Communist League): Yerevan; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; Editor A. STEPANYAN.

Sovetakan Aiastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1920; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor H. OVAKIMIAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ayastani Ashkhatavorui (Working Women of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Armenian.

Ayastani Gyukhtntesutyun (Armenian Agriculture): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "CK Kompartii Armenii" (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; problems of agriculture; in Armenian.

Garun (Spring): Yerevan; f. 1967; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction and moral problems for young generations, translations; in Armenian.

Leninyan Ugiov (Along Lenin's Way): Yerevan; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; political; in Armenian.

Literaturnaya Armeniya (Literature of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1958; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction.

Pioner (Pioneer): Yerevan; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Arvest (Soviet Art): Yerevan; f. 1932; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian S.S.R. and of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Ayastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1945; journal of the Armenian Committee of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad; illustrated; fiction; in Armenian.

Sovetakan Grakanutyun (Soviet Literature): Yerevan; f. 1934; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Armenian.

Vozni (Hedgehog): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "Sovetakan Ayastan" newspaper; satirical; in Armenian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

ARMTAG (Armenian Telegraph Agency): Yerevan.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Ayastan" (Armenia Publishing House): Yerevan, Ul. Teryana, 91; political and fiction; Dir. H. A. BARSEGYAN.

RADIO

Radio Erevan: broadcasts in Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. M. O. DOFTYAN.
Armenian State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Yerevan, Lenina 54; Dir. M. V. KHACHATRYAN.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. I. S. KOZLINEK.
The Republic has 1,221 libraries with 9,862,000 books; 29 museums and 14 theatres.

THE AZERBAIZHAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 5,225,000. Of these, 67.5 per cent are Azerbaijanians, 13.6 per cent Russians and 12 per cent Armenians. Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,261,000. The Azerbaijan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing

the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	29.4	14.7
1960	42.6	6.7
1969	29.3	7.0

AGRICULTURE

The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources, and irrigation systems are continually extending the fertile area. A new breed of mountain fine-fleeced merino sheep has been produced.

In 1969 there were 1,016 collective farms, and 398 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	374	519	573.9	721.7
Cotton	284	366	299.4	335.4
Potatoes	119	114	113	129.8
Vegetables	67	190	371	408.8
Fruit	143	153	51.8*	n.a.
Grapes	81	91	272	n.a.
Tea	0.8	4.7	9.3	n.a.

* Excluding citrus fruit.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	1,248	1,373	1,560	1,578
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	345	513	626	622
Pigs	73	156	90	106
Sheep	2,765	4,632	3,960	4,413

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(AZERBAIZHAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	33	79	93.2	91.5
Milk	235	427	425.4	464.1
Eggs (million)	105	334	356.5	412.3
Wool	4.8	8.8	7.0	7.6

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Oil derricks have appeared in the basin of the Kura, in the foothills of the Greater Caucasus and extending into the open sea. The Republic also manufactures the machinery for oil-prospecting, extraction and refining. Chemical industry is developing on the basis of oil and gas and the

refineries are putting out more than ninety different kinds of products. Azerbaijan is one of the oldest oil-producing areas of the world. Oil was first extracted in the middle of the nineteenth century.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	598.9	728.5	732.6
Oil	" "	17,833	20,420	20,200
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	5,841	4,938	5,500
Electric Power	million kWh.	6,590	11,683	12,000

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	5,643	1,444,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	79	70,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	100,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. A. TOPCHIBASHEV.

Presidium President: K. A. KHALILOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. I. IBRAGIMOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: G. A. ALIEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 211,256 mems.; Sec. G. A. ALIEV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan: Baku; Sec. R. G. ASKEROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

BAKU

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. IBRAGIMOV.

Procurator: G. A. MAMEDOV.

THE PRESS

There are 121 newspapers published in the Azerbaijan S.S.R., including 95 in Azerbaijan. The daily circulation is 1,960,000 copies (nearly 1.5 million in Azerbaijan). One hundred and twenty-eight periodicals are published, including 80 in Azerbaijan, with a total circulation of 23,086,000 (nearly 20 million in Azerbaijan).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Azerbaidzhan Kanchlari** (*Youth of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan; three times weekly; in Azerbaijan; Editor C. ELIBASOV.
- Bakinski Rabochi** (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; f. 1906; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.
- Kommunist** (*Communist*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; six times weekly in Azerbaijan; Editor A. S. RZAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

- Azerbaidzhan** (*Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Azerbaijanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; recent works by Azerbaijan authors; in Azerbaijan.
- Azerbaidzhan Gadyny** (*Women of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Azerbaijan.
- Azerbaidzhan Kommunisti** (*Communist of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1939; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; political; in Azerbaijan.
- Elm ve Khayat** (*Science and Life*): Baku; f. 1961; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Azerbaijan.
- Kend Khayat** (*Country Life*): Baku; f. 1952; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; advanced methods of work in agriculture.

Kirpi (*Hedgehog*): Baku; f. 1952; published by the "Kommunist" newspaper; satirical; in Azerbaijan; fortnightly.

Literaturnyi Azerbaidzhan (*Literature of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1942; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Baku; f. 1927; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Azerbaijan.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Azerneshr (*State Publishing House of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.*): Baku, Ul. Guzi Gajieva, 4; various; Dir. G. I. MUSAEV.

Izdatelstvo Akademii Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi S.S.R. (*Azerbaijan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House*): Baku, Poselok Musabekova, 571, kvartal 24; scientific books and journals; Dir. A. R.-o KHAUBABAEV.

RADIO

Radio Baku: Broadcasts in Azerbaijan, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. A. A. ALEKPEROV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Baku, Nizami 27; Dir. S. D. SAIDAVA.

State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Yerevan, Lenina 54; Dir. M. V. KHACHATRYAN.

Russian Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. I. P. NOVINSKAYA.

The Republic has 2,650 libraries with 21,164,000 books; 38 museums and 9 theatres.

THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 9,003,000. Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 8.2 per cent Russians, 6.7 per cent Poles and 1.7 per cent Ukrainians. Minsk, the capital, has a population of 916,000.

There is a short frontier with Poland, Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north and the Ukraine to the south.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	26.8	13.1
1960	24.5	6.6
1969	15.7	7.4

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half the territory; about one-third is arable. The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, potato, flax and sugar beet production. The network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly expanded.

In 1969 there were 2,353 collective farms and 738 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	1,713	1,429	4,322	n.a.
Sugar Beet	70	383	897	1,019
Flax Fibre	42	85	109	n.a.
Potatoes	9,537	10,641	13,404	n.a.
Vegetables	483	843	686	817

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	2,746	3,666	5,077	5,383
of which:				
Cows	1,382	2,037	2,522	2,543
Pigs	1,623	3,104	3,651	4,001
Sheep	1,261	1,151	670	690

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(BYELORUSSIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	222	402	678	710
Milk	1,643	3,219	5,204	5,296
Eggs (million)	568	868	1,512	1,671
Wool	2	2.1	1.21	1.21

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Byelorussian industry produces motor vehicles, ball bearings, electric motors, farm machines, television sets, electric instruments, watches, cameras, pianos, synthetic fibres and furniture. There is a very high output of machine tools, lorries, tractors and motorcycles. The chemical industry is a large supplier of mineral fertilizers. Oil and natural gas were recently discovered in quantities to be of industrial importance. A new branch of mining has thus been established.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	119.7	189.6	n.a.
Oil	" "	—	2,800	4,200
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	16,807	26,600	26,400
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,636	12,900	15,100

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	12,011	1,858,400
Secondary Specialized Institutions	131	146,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	28	140,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: E. I. SKURKO.

Presidium President: F. A. SURGANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: T. Y. KISELYOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: P. M. MASHEROV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 343,174 mems.;
Sec. P. M. MASHEROV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia: Minsk; First Sec. V. I. PODREZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

MINSK

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.

Procurator: I. P. PASTNRVICH.

THE PRESS

There are 180 newspapers published in the Byelorussian S.S.R., including 133 published in Byelorussian. The daily circulation is 3,837,000 copies (1.5 million in Byelorussian). Eighty-three periodicals are published, about a third in Byelorussian, with a total circulation of 22,370,000 copies (15,763,000 in Byelorussian).

PRINCIPLE NEWSPAPERS

Obyrvona Zmena (*Red Rising Generation*): Minsk; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; in Byelorussian; Editor V. KHORSUN.

Sovietskaya Byelorussia (*Soviet Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor V. V. MIKHAILOV.

Znamya Yunosti (*Banner of Youth*): Minsk; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; Editor V. CHANIN.

Zvyazda (*The Star*): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor V. A. PYZHOKOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Belarus (*Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1944; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and political essays; in Byelorussian.

Byarozka (*Birch-tree*): Minsk; f. 1924; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; fiction; illustrated; for age group of 10-15 years; in Byelorussian.

Kommunist Belorussii (*Communist of Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; political.

Maladosti (*Youth*): Minsk; f. 1953; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; novels, short stories, essays, translations, etc., for young people; in Byelorussian.

Neman (*The River of Nieman*): Minsk; f. 1951; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction.

Polymya (*Fire*): Minsk; f. 1922; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Byelorussian.

Rabotnitsa i Silyanka (*Worker Woman and Peasant Woman*): Minsk; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; popular; in Byelorussian.

Vozhyk (*Hedgehog*): Minsk; f. 1945; published by the "Zvyazda" Publishing House; in Byelorussian; fortnightly; satirical.

Vyaselka (*Rainbow*): Minsk; f. 1957; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; popular for 5-10 year old children; in Byelorussian.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (*Byelorussian Telegraph Agency*): Minsk.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Belarus (*Byelorussia Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 79; various; Dir. Z. P. MATUZOV.

Nauka i Tekhnika (*Science and Technology Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 68; books on science and technology; in Byelorussian and Russian; Dir. N. D. UKSUSOV.

Urozhai (*Crop Publishing House*): Minsk, Instrumentalni pereulok, 11; books and booklets on agriculture; in Byelorussian; Dir. N. D. PUZIKOV.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Broadcasts in Byelorussian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Russian Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. GUSEV.

State Academic Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. I. F. MIKHAILOV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Minsk, pl. Parizhskei Kommuny; Dir. F. G. ZHEGALOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Byelorussian State Symphony Orchestra: Minsk; Conductor V. V. KATAEV.

The Republic has 7,317 libraries with 49,298,000 books; 46 museums and 13 theatres.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,374,000. Of these, there are 74.6 per cent Estonians, 20.1 per cent Russians, 1.4 per cent Finns, and 1.3 per cent Ukrainians. Tallinn, the capital, has a population of

363,000. The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	16.1	17.0
1960	16.6	10.5
1969	15.5	11.3

AGRICULTURE

In 1969 there were 410 collective farms and 171 state farms. Livestock rearing is the main branch of agriculture. Field cultivation is made difficult by excessive flooding and soil problems.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	204	159	842.5	726.0
Potatoes	1,140	1,303	1,271.6	1,413.9
Vegetables	93	144	123.6	128.6

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	462	494	665.8	691.6
of which:				
Cows	284	296	308.5	310.3
Pigs	297	587	609.7	687.4
Sheep	266	261	159.1	164.8

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	54	100	127.8	136.6
Milk	508	857	1,017.8	1,024.5
Eggs (million)	122	236	318.9	355.7
Wool	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(ESTONIA)

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Engineering and metal working are the main industries. Estonia produces building machinery, trench excavators, precision instruments, equipment for the oil, mining, and chemical industries, mercury rectifiers, semi-conductors and gas analysers.

Estonia is rich in power resources, water power, peat, and especially bituminous shale, having the biggest deposits in the Soviet Union. Gas, liquid fuel, chemicals and other valuable products obtained from the shale are processed at the Kohtla-Järve works, the largest plant of its

kind in the world. A number of power stations have been built including a hydropower station on the Narva Falls and a power station in Ellamaa, working on peat.

Timber and wood-working industries and the textile industry are expanding rapidly, and Estonia has the highest per capita output of fabrics in the U.S.S.R.

Estonian fishing trawlers and refrigerator ships, work in the North Atlantic, the main catch being herring. The Republic has the biggest per capita fish catch and output of tinned fish in the country.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	5.14	5.3	n.a.
Shale	"	9,246	17,505	18,900
Artificial Fertilizer	"	465	1,033	1,325
Paper	"	86.8	104.2	n.a.
Cement	"	101	953.8	964
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,950	9,900	11,600

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	932	211,400
Secondary Specialized Institutions	37	24,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	6	22,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. V. KOOP.

Presidium President: A. VADER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. I. KLAUSON.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. G. KEBIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Estonian Communist Party: Tallinn; 58,311 mems.; Sec. I. G. KEBIN (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia: Tallinn; First Sec. A. P. PUKYA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TALLINN

Chairman of the Supreme Court: R. A. SIMSSON.

Procurator: K. J. KIMMEL.

THE PRESS

There are 43 newspapers published in the Estonian S.S.R., including 31 published in Estonian. The daily circulation is 1,005,000 copies (847,000 in Estonian). One hundred and thirty-seven periodicals are published, including 107 in Estonian, with a total circulation of 20,179,000 copies (15,993,000 in Estonian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Noorte Haal (*The Voice of Youth*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; six times weekly; Editor G. VIILAS.

Rahva Haal (*The Voice of the People*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMAGI.

Sovietskaya Estonia (*Soviet Estonia*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor YU. YURNA.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Eesti Kommunist (*Communist of Estonia*): Tallinn; f. 1945; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; in Estonian and Russian; political.

Eesti Loodus (*Nature of Estonia*): Tallinn; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and the Main Board of Forestry and Nature Preservation of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian S.S.R.; popular scientific; illustrated; in Estonian.

Kekhakultuur (*Physical Culture*): Tallinn; f. 1940; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; new methods of training, technique, theory, reviews of championships; fortnightly; in Estonian.

Khorisont (*Horizon*): Tallinn, P.O.B. 442; f. 1967; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Society "Teadus" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief F. FEODOROV; circ. 50,000.

Kultuur ja Elu (*Culture and Life*): Tallinn; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Estonian S.S.R. and of the Council of Trade Unions of the Estonian S.S.R.; problems and aspects of culture in the Estonian S.S.R.; in Estonian.

Kunst ja Kodu (*Art and Homestead*): Tallinn; 3 times yearly; circ. 10,000.

Looming (*Creative Work*): Tallinn, Harju str.; f. 1923; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief PAUL KINNSBERG; fiction, poetry, critical works; circ. 13,000.

Loomingu Raamatukogu (*Library of Creative Work*): weekly supplement to "Looming".

Noorus (*Youth*): Tallinn; f. 1946; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; material on work and life of Estonian youth, first publications of beginners in short stories, novels, poems, essays, etc., in Estonian.

Nyukogude Naine (*Soviet Woman*): Tallinn; f. 1945; journal of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; popular for women; in Estonian.

Pioneer (*Pioneer*): 200101 Tallinn 1, Blvd. Estonia 4; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor H. PUKK; circ. 28,000.

Tyakheke (*Little Star*): 200101 Tallinn, Blvd. Estonia 4; f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 8-10 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor H. PUKK; circ. 60,000.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (*Estonian Telegraph Agency*): Tallinn; f. 1918.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Eesti Raamat (*Estonian Book Publishing House*): Tallinn, Pyarnusskoe Chaussee, 10; political, scientific and fiction; Dir. R. P. POTISEPP.

Kunst (*Fine Art Publishing House*): Tallinn, Ul. Pikk, 6, Box 105; f. 1957; fine arts and criticism; Dir. N. S. VANASELYA.

RADIO

Radio Tallinn: Broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tallinn; Dir. R. A. KHAMMER.

The Republic has 883 libraries with 9,807,000 books; 41 museums and 9 theatres.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 4,688,000. Of these, 64.3 per cent are Georgians, 11 per cent Armenians, 10.1 per cent Russians and 3.8 per cent Azerbaizhanians. Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 889,000. The Georgian Republic includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Azharian

Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The Republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south-west.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	27.4	8.8
1960	24.7	6.5
1969	18.7	7.5

AGRICULTURE

Georgia's main crop is tea. More tea is produced in Georgia than anywhere else in the Soviet Union. The Republic also grows almost all tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grapes, wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters. In areas where crops are grown, particularly near industrial centres and on the Georgian highlands, stock is raised for meat and milk; in the mountainous and dry areas meat and wool are produced.

In 1969 there were 1,358 collective farms and 210 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	522	681	605.3	615.6
Sugar Beet	115	136	99.8	123.7
Sunflower	12	17	20.0	n.a.
Potatoes	134	200	166.6	301.0
Vegetables	84	186	226.6	263.0
Fruit	311	461	321.1	485.3*
Grapes	158	247	475.0	578.0
Tea	83.7	156.8	231.6	258.9

* Excluding citrus fruit.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	1,473	1,486	1,445.9	1,472.0
of which:				
Cows	431	585	589.9	598.7
Pigs	489	585	588.8	684.9
Sheep	1,941	1,882	1,826.8	1,950.3

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(GEORGIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	51	91	100.1	100.6
Milk	293	487	493.8	510.4
Eggs (million)	156	221	357.6	400.2
Wool	4.3	4.1	4.3	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Georgia was formerly important for its minerals, which included coal, iron and manganese, but mining has now been overtaken by heavy industry and engineering. The metallurgical industry is important and among Georgia's other products are electric locomotives, lorries, drilling equipment, agricultural machinery and electrical equipment.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	1,130.9	1,380	1,411
Pig Iron	" "	721	802	783
Coal	" "	2,850	2,317	2,298
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,836	3,490	3,439
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,702	8,334	8,942

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	4,620	1,016,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	98	53,100
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	18	89,300

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: R. R. DVALI.

Presidium President: G. S. DZOTSENIDZE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: G. D. DZHAVAKHISHVILI.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: V. P. MZHAVANADZE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 259,945 mems.; Sec. V. P. MZHAVANADZE (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia: Tbilisi; First Sec. D. I. PATIASHVILI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

Tbilisi

Chairman of the Supreme Court: V. I. MAISURADZE.

Procurator: P. E. BERDZENISHVILI.

THE PRESS

There are 146 newspapers published in the Georgian S.S.R., including 125 published in Georgian. The daily circulation is 2,809,000 copies (2,119,000 in Georgian). One hundred and twenty-one periodicals are published, about 100 in Georgian, with a total circulation of 14,782,000 copies (over 12 million in Georgian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Akhalgazdra Kommunisti (*Young Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia; three times weekly; in Georgian; Editor G. GELASHVILI.

Kommunisti (*Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1920; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Georgian; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (*Eastern Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor J. CHOMERIKI.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dila (*Morning*): Tbilisi; f. 1928; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 year olds; in Georgian.

Drosha (*Banner*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian S.S.R. Communist Party; fiction; in Georgian.

Literaturnaya Gruzia (*Literature of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1963; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Metsniereba da Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Tbilisi; f. 1949; published by the "Metsniereba" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; in Georgian.

Mnatobi (*Luminary*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction; in Georgian.

Niangi (*Crocodile*): Tbilisi; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneri (*Pioneer*): Tbilisi; f. 1926; published by the "Nakaduli" (Tiny Brook) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 10-15 year olds; in Georgian.

Sabchota Khelovneba (*Soviet Art*): Tbilisi; f. 1935; published by the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" (Soviet Georgia) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R.; propaganda of Soviet art; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Kali (*Georgian Woman*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; popular for women; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Komunisti (*Communist of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1930; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; political.

Ziskari (*Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Writers and Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgian S.S.R.; fiction; in Georgian.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (*Georgian Telegraph Agency*): Tbilisi.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Nakaduli (*Tiny Brook Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; books for children and youth; Dir. K. A. LORDKIPANIDZE.

Merani (*Writer Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Prospekt Plekhanova 181; fiction; Dir. K. R. KELADZE.

Sabchota Sakartvelo (*Soviet Georgian*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; political and fiction; Dir. V. V. CHELIDZE.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Tbilisi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tbilisi, pr. Rustaveli 25; Dir. A. I. KHIMAKADZE.

Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. (vacant).

Theatre of Russian Drama: Tbilisi; Dir. Sh. M. GABESKIKIA.

The Republic has 3,285 libraries with 20,023,000 books; 70 museums and 22 theatres.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on 26 August 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 2,715,100 sq. km. and a population of 13,068,000 (15 January 1971). Of these 30 per cent are Kazakhs, 42.7 per cent Russians and 8.2 per cent Ukrainians. The population density is 4.7 persons per square kilometre. Alma Ata, the capital, has a population of 730,000. In size the Kazakh Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only to the Russian Federation. It extends from

the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the People's Republic of China to the south-east.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppes, is world famous as the launching place of the Soviet spaceships.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	41.1	21.6
1960	36.7	6.5
1969	23.5	6.2

AGRICULTURE

Kazakhstan accounts for 30 per cent of the agricultural land of the Soviet Union. Grain crops are grown on about 80 per cent of the arable land. Vast pastures, on which grazing is possible all the year round, offer good prospects for sheep-breeding.

In 1969 there were 450 collective farms and 1,593 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	3,612	15,511	20,200	22,200
Maize	52	116	146.0	n.a.
Rice	55.5	23.1	254.2	274.0
Cotton	49	86	90	105
Sugar Beet	541	1,148	2,279	2,239
Sunflower	31	38	73	78
Potatoes	1,158	1,265	2,060	1,892
Vegetables	182	390	671	776
Fruit	60	70	68	206
Grapes	4	16	66	60

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KAZAKHSTAN)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	4,422	5,501	7,154	7,217
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	1,321	2,055	2,618	2,657
Pigs	399	1,759	1,617	2,213
Sheep	14,921	27,618	30,262	31,716

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	242	545	833.8	874
Milk	1,555	2,457	3,715.0	3,881.8
Eggs (million)	255	851	1,480.2	1,681.2
Wool	31.3	65.3	81.5	92.8

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Kazakh economy combines heavy industry with food and light industries and a thriving agriculture. There are many meat-processing complexes which produce a great variety of meat products, including canned foods.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTIONS
Pig Iron	'000 tons	1,678	1,766
Steel	" "	1,325	2,225
Oil	" "	10,124	13,200
Coal	" "	57,463	61,500
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,165	2,302
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	680	2,093
Electric Power	million kWh.	30,982	34,600

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	10,337	3,191,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	187	216,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	43	199,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. E. ESENOV.

Presidium President: S. B. NIYAZBEKOV.

Secretary: B. R. RAMAZANOVA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: B. ASHIMOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. A. KUNAYEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 486,000 mems.; First Sec. D. A. KUNAYEV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan: Alma Ata; First Sec. Z. KAMALIDENOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ALMA ATA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: K. E. MYNBAEV.

Procurator: U. S. SEITOV.

THE PRESS

There are 354 newspapers published in the Kazakh S.S.R., including 125 published in Kazakh. The daily circulation is 4,056,000 copies (1,300,000 in Kazakh). One hundred and forty-one periodicals are published, including 23 in Kazakh, with a total circulation of 35,276,000 copies (14,937,000 in Kazakh).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (*Pravda of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1920; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor F. P. MIKHAYLOV.

Leninchil Zhas (*Leninist Youth*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor SH. MURTAZAEV.

Leninskaya Smena (*Leninist Rising Generation*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; Editor V. ENGOLI.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (*Socialist Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1919; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. KHAIDAROV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ara (*Bumble-bee*): Alma Ata; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh and Russian; satirical.

Baldyrgan (*Sprout*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, illustrated; for pre-school and first grades of school; in Russian.

Bilim zhane enbek (*Knowledge*): f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; popular science and technology; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Aïeldori (*Woman of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; popular women's magazine; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Kommunist (*Communist of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1921; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh.

Kazakstan Mektebi (*Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; organization of public education; in Kazakh.

Kazakstannyn Auyı Shrushylygy (*Agriculture of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1936; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; organization of work on collective farms; in Kazakh.

Kooperator Kazakstana (*Kazakhstan Co-operator*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; journal of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Kazakh S.S.R.; trade organizations; in Russian.

Madamet hana Turmys (*Culture and Life*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kazakhstan" Publishing House; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; popular illustrated; in Kazakh.

Narodnoe khozyaistvo Kazakhstana (*National Economy of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1926; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R.; theory and practice of planning and managing of the national economy of the Republic; in Russian.

Partiinaya Zhizn Kazakhstana (*Party Life of Kazakhstan*): Alma Ata; f. 1931; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; political; in Russian.

Prostor (*Spaciousness*): Alma Ata; f. 1935; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Russian.

Russkiy Yazyk v Kazakhskoy Shkole (*Russian Language in the Kazakh School*): Alma Ata; f. 1962; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; linguistic problems; in Russian.

Vestnik Selskokhozyaistvennoy Nauki (*Herald of Agricultural Science*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kaynar" (Spring) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kazakh S.S.R.; problems of agriculture in different zones of Kazakhstan; in Russian.

Zhuldyz (*Star*): Alma Ata; f. 1928; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Kazakh.

Zhurnal Mod (*Fashion Magazine*): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Dom Modely Odezhdy" (Fashion House) Publishing House; twice a year; everyday fashions; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KAZTAG (*Kazakh Telegraph Agency*): Alma Ata.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Kainar (Spring) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kashiarskaya ul. 64; books and booklets about agriculture; Dir. A. K. BEKTEMISOV.

Kazakhstan Publishing House: Alma Ata, Ul. Kirova 122; political and popular editions; Dir. A. B. BEISEMBAEV.

Zhazushy (Writer) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kommunisticheskii prospekt 105; fiction; Dir. I. ESEM-BERLIN.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. and Producer A. MAMBETOV.

Kazakh Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Alma Ata, Kalinina 112; Dir. I. Z. OSTROVSKY.

The Republic has 7,134 libraries with 51,892,000 books, 26 museums and 23 theatres.

THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Kirghizia was made an Autonomous Republic on 1 February 1926, and attained the status of a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 198,500 sq. km. and a population of 3,000,000 (15 January 1971). Of these, 40.5 per cent are Kirghiz, 30.2 per cent Russians, 10.6 per cent Uzbeks and 6.6 per cent Ukrainians. Frunze,

the capital, has a population of 131,000. The Kirghiz Republic is situated at the junction of two gigantic mountain systems, the Tien-shan (Celestial Mountains) and the Pamirs, and is noted for its severe natural beauty and amazing range of climate. In the south-east there is a frontier with the People's Republic of China.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.0	16.3
1960	36.8	6.1
1969	30.1	7.5

AGRICULTURE

The Kirghiz were formerly wandering herdsmen. They have now settled on the land, taken up agriculture and built up their own industry. Of 19,800,000 hectares of land, 15,100,000 hectares are used by agricultural enterprises and farms. Kirghizia produces wheat, cotton, tobacco, southern hemp, kenaf, essential-oil plants and poppy. Grape- and fruit-growing and silkworm breeding also have an important place in the economy.

Livestock raising is the main branch of agriculture. The wealth of the Republic is made up of its herds of cattle, flocks of fine-fleece sheep and droves of horses.

In 1969 there were 243 collective farms and 102 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	299	429	975	1,001
Rice	9	3.1	3.0	3.2
Leguminous Plants	2	0.4	2.0	3.0
Cotton	120	126	139.8	187.2
Sugar Beet	587	1,194	1,619.8	1,683.9
Potatoes	135	113	101	106
Vegetables	45	84	196.3	191
Fruit	32	34	68	n.a.
Grapes	2	9	35	n.a.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KIRGHIZIA)

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	662	739	907.1	914.6
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	222	293	377.5	378.6
Pigs	89	199	207.2	243.9
Sheep	3,584	5,996	9,250.8	9,450.7

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	46	100	223.0	226.8
Milk	213	401	501.5	545.6
Eggs (million)	58	163	244.7	268.0
Wool	6.8	14.6	25.5	26.9

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The construction of roads and the introduction of air transport have assisted the growth of industry. There are deposits of lead ore and oil and Kirghizia is one of the country's main suppliers of mercury and antimony. There are machine-building, instrument-making, oil, gas, and food industries.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	1.9	n.a.
Oil	" "	285.9	297.9
Coal	" "	3,564	3,694
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,273	2,414
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	340.7	366.8
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,519	3,560

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,936	772,400
Secondary Specialized Institutions	36	41,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	9	48,400

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(KIRGHIZIA)

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: B. T. MURATALIEV.

Presidium President: T. K. KULATOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. S. SUYUMBAEV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: T. U. USUBALIEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kirghiz Communist Party: Frunze; 90,703 mems.; First Sec. T. USUBALIEV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia: Frunze; First Sec. M. K. KAPAROV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

FRUNZE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. SUPATAEV.

Procurator: A. M. SATAROV.

THE PRESS

There are 89 newspapers published in the Kirghiz S.S.R., including 47 published in Kirghizian. The daily circulation is 846,000 copies (494,000 in Kirghizian). Forty-three periodicals are published, including 19 in Kirghizian, with a total circulation of 18,407,000 copies (15,248,000 in Kirghizian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Kirghizii (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; Editor V. BOBYLEV.

Leninchil Zhash (*Leninist Youth*): Frunze; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; in Kirghiz; Editor N. ZHARKYNBAEV.

Sovetskii Kirghyzstan (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kirghiz; Editor N. ZHANALIEV.

Sovietskaya Kirghizia (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1925; organ of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Russian and Kirghiz; Editor P. S. DENISYUK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ala-Too (*Ala-Too Mountains*): Frunze; f. 1931; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Union of Writers and Ministry of Culture; novels, short stories, plays, poems of Kirghizian authors and translations into Kirghizian; in Kirghizian.

Chalkan (*Stinging-nettle*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; satirical.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Frunze; f. 1926; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; political.

Kyrgyzstan Ayaldary (*Women of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; popular; in Kirghizian.

Kyrgystandyn Ayyi Charbasy (*Agriculture of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; progressive system of farming; in Kirghizian.

Literaturnyi Kirghizstan (*Literature of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of Kirghiz S.S.R.; fiction; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie Kirgizii (*Soviet Public Health System of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; medical experimental work; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KIRTAG (*Kirghiz Telegraph Agency*): Frunze.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Kirghizstan Publishing House: Frunze, Ul. Bokombaeva 99; political and fiction; Dir. Z. S. SAGYMBAEV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. Z. TURGUMBEKOV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. N. K. ANGAROV.

Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Frunze, Dubovy Park; Dir. M. R. BAYALINOV.

The Republic has 1,324 libraries with 10,034 books, 6 museums and 6 theatres.

THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Latvia became part of the Soviet Union on August 5th, 1940. It has an area of 63,700 sq. km. and a population of 2,385,000. Of these, 62 per cent are Letts, 26.6 per cent Russians, 2.9 per cent Byelorussians and 2.9 per cent

Poles. Riga, the capital, has a population of 733,000. The Latvian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, between Lithuania and Estonia on the Baltic coast.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	19.3	15.7
1960	16.7	10.0
1969	14.0	2.9

AGRICULTURE

Latvia is a maritime country and fishing plays a big part in its economy. The Letts now catch fish not only in the Baltic but also in the Atlantic near the coasts of Canada and Africa. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fish caught and in the output of tinned fish (herring and sprat). The raising of livestock is also impor-

tant and this is the reason for the growing number of food factories, creameries and cheese factories. In many districts there are collective farms which raise poultry and keep bees. The Republic also has silver fox and mink farms.

In 1969 there were 755 collective farms and 204 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	336	296	1,202	1,322
Sugar Beet	247	359	158	213
Flax Fibre	11	7	5.7	3.7
Potatoes	1,934	1,688	1,881	2,325
Vegetables	241	283	219	268
Fruit	9	95	42	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	812	938	1,144	1,204
of which:				
Cows	496	553	576	586
Pigs	533	1,051	966	1,075
Sheep	485	472	319	318

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LATVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (¹000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	81	152	199	203
Milk	945	1,470	1,745	1,713
Eggs (million)	205	313	446	500
Wool	1	1.3	0.7	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Latvia manufactures a quarter of the railway carriages produced in the U.S.S.R. for electric railway lines, one-fifth of the radio sets and one-sixth of household washing machines. Latvia also produces steel, rolled stock, ferrous

metals, mineral fertilizers, cement, fabrics, footwear and foodstuffs. Industrial output has increased rapidly in recent years, particularly in the engineering and metal-working industries.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	90.7	442.6	443
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	726	27	n.a.
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,672	2,452	2,700

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,254	357,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	55	39,000
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	10	41,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: P. I. VALESKALN.

Presidium President: V. P. RUBEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: Y. Y. RUBEN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. E. VOSS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Latvian Communist Party: Riga; 101,851 mems.; Sec. A. E. Voss (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia: Riga; First Sec. E. G. BRESIV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

RIGA

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. A. AZAN.

Procurator: V. I. LAIVIN.

THE PRESS

There are 85 newspapers published in the Latvian S.S.R., including 55 published in Lettish. The daily circulation is 1,249,000 copies (904,000 in Lettish). Ninety periodicals are published, including 56 in Lettish, with a total circulation of 36,890,000 copies (about 30 million in Lettish).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Radomju Jaunatne (*Soviet Youth*): Riga; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; in Lettish; Editor V. KRUSTINS.

Sovietskaya Latvia (*Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1940; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. P. SALEYEV.

Sovietskaya Molodezh (*Soviet Youth*): Riga; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; Editor YU. MITIN.

Tsinya (*Struggle*): Riga; f. 1904; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Lettish; Editor V. GAVAPS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dadzis (*Burdock*): f. 1957; published by the "Tsinya" newspaper; in Lettish; fortnightly; satirical.

Dambrete (*Draughts*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Central Board of the Sports Societies and Organizations and of the Draughts Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; draughts in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Lettish.

Draugs (*Friend*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer V. I. Lenin Organization of Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Lettish.

Karogs (*Banner*): Riga; f. 1940; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Latvian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Lettish; fiction.

Liesma (*Blaze*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; novels, short stories, essays, poems, etc., for young people; in Lettish.

Maksa (*Art*): Riga; f. 1959; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Soviet Painters, Architects, Composers and Cinematographers and of the Theatrical Society of the Latvian S.S.R.; development of art in the republic; quarterly; in Lettish.

Radomyu Latviyas Sieviete (*Woman of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party; popular for women; in Lettish.

Radomyu Latviyas Komunisti (*Communists of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; in Lettish and Russian; political.

Shakhs (*Chess*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations and Chess Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; chess life in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian; fortnightly.

Zilite (*Blue Titmouse*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated for 5-10 year olds; in Lettish.

Zinatne un Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Riga; f. 1960; journal of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian S.S.R. and the Latvian Council of the U.S.S.R. Society of Innovators and Rationalizers; popular science and technology; in Lettish.

Zvaigzne (*Star*): Riga; f. 1950; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; illustrated popular and fiction; in Lettish; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

LTA (*Latvian Telegraph Agency*): Riga.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Liesma (*Flame Publishing House*): Riga, Bulvar Padomyu 24; political, fiction, fine arts; Dir. (vacant).

Zinatne (*Science Publishing House*): Riga, Ul. Turgoneva 19; scientific and textbooks; Dir. M. M. BELYUK.

RADIO

Radio Riga: Broadcasts in Lettish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Art Theatre: Riga; Dir. O. R. REIKHMANIS.

Rizhsky Theatre of Russian Drama: Riga; Dir. A. M. KHLEBNOV.

Academic Drama Theatre: Riga; Dir. I. A. FILIPSON.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Riga, blv. Padomyu 3; Dir. L. L. EIKHMAN.

The Republic has 1,540 libraries with 14,938 books, 45 museums and 10 theatres.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,160,000. Of these, 79.3 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 8.5 per cent Poles and 1.1 per cent

Byelorussians. Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 372,000. The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	23.0	13.0
1960	22.5	7.8
1969	17.4	8.7

AGRICULTURE

Half of the cultivated land is taken up by fodder crops. Industrial crops are confined to flax and sugar beet. Grazing land constitutes two-fifths of the agricultural land; stud and sheep-farming and bee-keeping are being developed.

In 1969 there were 1,480 collective farms and 302 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	567	440	2,187	2,099
Leguminous Plants	111	47	131	n.a.
Sugar Beet	349	484	473	514
Flax Fibre	15	17	11	n.a.
Potatoes	3,122	2,259	2,926	2,716
Vegetables	401	373	328	358
Fruit	17	126	65	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	731	1,223	1,732.4	1,813.2
of which:				
Cows	504	737	858.4	861.7
Pigs	723	1,720	2,071.1	2,288.7
Poultry	n.a.	n.a.	8,921.0	n.a.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LITHUANIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	126	212	367	393
Milk	851	1,749	2,465	2,490
Eggs (million)	266	438	674	709
Wool	0.9	1.1	0.3	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

The Lithuanian Republic produces radio equipment, diesel engines, mineral fertilizers, fabrics, footwear, furniture, bicycles and handicrafts from wood, ceramics and amber. There is a modern fishing fleet.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	2	6.2	n.a.
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	8,942	20,843	22,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,112	7,180	7,384

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	4,134	575,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	81	65,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	57,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. BARKAUSKAS.

Presidium President: M. Y. SHUMAUSKAS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: U. A. MANJUSHIS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: A. Y. SNECKUS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 93,124 mems.; Sec. A. Y. SNECKUS (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania: Vilnius; First Sec. V. A. MORKUNAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

VILNIUS

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. L. LIKAS.

Procurator: V. S. KAIRYALIS.

THE PRESS

There are 91 newspapers published in the Lithuanian S.S.R., including 69 published in Lithuanian. The daily circulation is 1,912,000 copies (1,719,000 copies in Lithuanian). One hundred and twenty-nine periodicals are published, including 80 in Lithuanian, with a total circulation of 32,916,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Czerwony Sztandar (Red Banner): Vilnius; 1, 1953; organ of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor L. ROMANIVICH.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(LITHUANIA)

Komjaunimo Ties (*Komsomol Pravda*): Vilnius; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; five times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor J. CIVILKAITE.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Genis (*Woodpecker*): Vilnius; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; illustrated, for 5-10 year olds; in Lithuanian.

Jaunimo Gryžtos (*Rows of Youth*): Vilnius; f. 1944; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; best works by Lithuanian, Russian and other authors in the Republic, short stories and essays by beginners, translations; in Lithuanian.

Komunistas (*Communist*): Vilnius; f. 1918; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian and Russian; political.

Kulturos Baras (*Landmark of Culture*): Vilnius; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; problems of culture and arts; in Lithuanian.

Mokslas ir Gyvymanimas (*Science and Life*): Vilnius; f. 1957; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Society of "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular science; in Lithuanian.

Musu Gamta (*Our Nature*): Vilnius; f. 1929; joint edition of the Society for Preservation of Nature, Society of Hunters and Anglers, Scientific and Technological Society of Workers in the Forest Industry and Forestry, and Council for Tourism of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; popular; nature preservation in the Republic; in Lithuanian.

Pyargale (*Victory*): Vilnius; f. 1942; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Tarbine Moteris (*Soviet Woman*): Vilnius; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; popular for women; in Lithuanian.

Shluota (*Broom*): Vilnius; f. 1934; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian; fortnightly; satirical.

Shvituris (*Beacon*): Vilnius; f. 1949; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Sovetskaya Litva (*Soviet Lithuania*): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. A. MESHCHERYAKOV.

Tiesa (*Truth*): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1917; six times weekly in Lithuanian; Editor G. ZIMANAS.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (*Lithuanian Telegraph Agency*): Vilnius.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Mintis (*Idea Publishing House*): Vilnius, Ul. Serakauskio, 15; political and popular books and booklets; Dir. BAUTRENAS.

Vega (*Furrow Publishing House*): Vilnius, Prospekt Lenina, 50; fiction; Dir. I. Y. CHEKIS.

RADIO

Radio Vilnius: Broadcasts in Lithuanian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. P. I. TREINIS.

Russian Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. V. P. URYEV.

Panevezhsky Lithuanian Drama Theatre: Panevezhitse; Dir. S. K. KOSMAUSKAS.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Vilnius, Basanavichus 11; Dir. V. A. LAURUSHAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony of Lithuania: Vilnius, Conductor I. I. GUSMAN.

The Republic has 2,256 libraries with 17,778,000 books, 33 museums and 11 theatres.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian Republic was formed on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,608,000. Of these, 65.4 per cent are Moldavians, 14.6 per cent Ukrainians, 10.2 per cent Russians and 3.3 per cent

Gagauzi. Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 357,000. Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	26.6	16.9
1960	29.2	6.4
1969	18.9	7.4

AGRICULTURE

Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds second place in tobacco production, after the Ukraine. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize (which is the main grain crop), sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also hemp, soya beans and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit,

grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods.

In 1969 there were 530 collective farms and 130 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	1,174	1,445	2,389	n.a.
Sugar Beet	274	1,322	2,668	2,797
Sunflower	156	338	339	331
Potatoes	605	255	353	n.a.
Vegetables	196	385	517	531
Fruit	315	705	748	n.a.
Grapes	201	506	978	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	551	652	809	903
of which:				
Cows	217	274	266	278
Pigs	338	1,177	1,016	1,297
Sheep	955	1,693	1,497	1,546

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(MOLDAVIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	62	119	169	178
Milk	285	615	759	789
Eggs (million)	253	375	514	584
Wool	1.9	3.7	3.2	3.3

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Moldavia manufactures electric motors, cables, tractors, cement, prefabricated concrete elements, washing machines, refrigerators, and leather footwear. In 1970 production of electricity totalled 7,600 million kWh. (677 million kWh. in 1960).

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	2,253	795,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	48	51,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	8	44,800

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: C. J. RADAUTSAN.

Presidium President: K. F. ILYASHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: P. A. PASKAR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: I. I. BODYUL.

Secretaries: P. A. PASKAR, B. A. STESHOV, Y. I. MELKOV, D. S. KORNOVAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 93,886 mems.; Sec. I. I. BODYUL (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia: Kishinev; First Sec. P. K. LUCHINSKY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KISHINEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. Y. ZINGAN.

Procurator: Y. Y. CHEBAN.

THE PRESS

There are 112 newspapers published in the Moldavian S.S.R., including 53 published in Moldavian. The daily circulation is 1,491,000 copies (944,000 copies in Moldavian). Seventy-six periodicals are published, including 19 in Moldavian, with a total circulation of 28,911,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Moldova Sotsialiste (*Socialist Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor M. PLESHKO.

Sovietskaya Moldavia (*Soviet Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1925; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; Editor N. GLADILIN.

Tinerimya Moldovei (*Youth of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1928; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; three times weekly; in Moldavian; Editor A. BLANOVSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Femine Moldovei (*Moldavian Woman*): Kishinev; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; popular for women; in Moldavian.

Kiperush (*Cayenne*): Kishinev; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian; fortnightly; satirical.

Komunistul Moldovei (*Communist of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; political.

Nistru (*The River Dnestr*): Kishinev; f. 1932; journal of the Moldavian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Moldavian.

Moldova (*Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1966; illustrated popular and fiction; in Moldavian.

Skynteya Leniniste (*Lenin's Spark*): Kishinev; f. 1930; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Moldavian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Moldavian.

NEWS AGENCY

MOLDTAG (*Moldavian Telegraph Agency*): Kishinev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Kartya Moldovenyaske (*Moldavian Book Publishing House*): Kishinev, Ul. Zhukovskogo 44; political and fiction; Dir. V. A. KERDIVARENKO.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Music and Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. V. A. RAILYAN.

Russian Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. A. V. VOLKOVSKY.

State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kishinev, Lenina 79; Dir. E. G. PLATON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kishinev; Conductor I. I. GURTOVOY.

The Republic has 1,771 libraries with 15,658,000 books, 18 museums and 6 theatres.

THE TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tadzhik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on 14 October 1924, and attained the status of a Union Republic on 5 December 1936. It has an area of 143,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,990,000 (15 January 1971). Of these, 53.1 per cent are Tadzhiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks and 13.3 per cent Russians. Dushanbe, the capital,

has a population of 374,000. The Tadzhik Republic (Tadzhikistan) includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	30.6	14.1
1960	33.5	5.1
1969	34.7	6.1

AGRICULTURE

Large irrigation projects have been carried out, making it possible to cultivate cotton, vegetables, hemp, kenaf, ground-nuts, sugar-beet and essential oil crops in addition to rice, wheat and maize, the main grain crops. Sheep-breeding is the most developed branch of animal husbandry.

In 1969 there were 301 collective farms and 75 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	160	166	197.4	219.9
Rice	10.5	10.2	24.9	n.a.
Cotton	289	399	625.8	726.5
Potato	36	31	48	n.a.
Vegetables	26	49	163.1	197.1
Fruit	75	84	115	n.a.
Grapes	16	44	17	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1950*	1960*	1970	1971
Cattle	558	683	973.0	1,009.3
of which:				
Cows	172	264	377.7	389.4
Pigs	16	80	61.6	76.3
Sheep	1,703	2,183	2,497.1	2,636.0

* On collective and state farms only.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(TADZHIKISTAN)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS (‘000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	21	47	56.5	59.9
Milk	86	203	260.3	285.3
Eggs (million)	30	91	114.3	125.6
Wool	2.9	4.6	4.7	5.1

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Coal, oil, gas, ozocerite, lead, zinc, tungsten, bismuth, gold, silver, mountain crystals and building materials have been found in this area. Tadzhikistan has cotton gins, food factories, mining, metal-working, engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries. The capital has factories manufacturing tractor and automobile spare parts, cotton gins, silk reeling and woollen mills.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	2.5	n.a.
Oil	" "	155.4	181
Coal	" "	818.3	886.9
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	1,000	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	437.8	387.6
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,995	3,145

* 1968 figures.

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	2,923	774,500
Secondary Specialized Schools	36	35,300
Higher Schools (incl. Univer- sities)	7	44,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. MIRSHAKAROV.
Presidium President: M. KHOLOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: A. K. KAKHAROV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: D. R. RASULOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tadzhik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 71,534 mems.; First Sec. D. R. RASULOV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan: Dushanbe; First Sec. G. BOBOSADYKOVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supremo Court

DUSHANBE

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. R. RADJABOV.

Procurator: S. KURBANOV.

THE PRESS

There are 62 newspapers published in the Tadzhik S.S.R., including 50 published in Tadzhik. The daily circulation is 835,000 copies (526,000 in Tadzhik). Thirty-seven periodicals are published including 12 in Tadzhik, with a total circulation of 8,216,000 copies (about 6 million in Tadzhik).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kommunist Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhik Communist*): Dushanbe; f. 1929; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. R. RUMYANTSEV.

Komsomolets Tadzhikistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. DASHKEVITSH.

Komsomoli Tochokistoni (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Tadzhik; Editor A. ZAKIROV.

Tochikistoni Sovieti (*Soviet Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tadzhik; Editor A. KHALIMOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Khochgii Kishloki Tochikiston (*Agriculture of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1947; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of agriculture; in Tadzhik.

Khorpushtak (*Hedgehog*): Dushanbe; f. 1953; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; fortnightly; satirical.

Kommunisti Tochikiston (*Communist of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1936; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; political.

Maktabi Soveti (*Soviet School*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; journal of the Ministry of Public Education of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; theory of pedagogical science; in Tadzhik.

Mashal (*Torch*): Dushanbe; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Tadzhik.

Sadon Shark (*The Voice of the East*): Dushanbe; f. 1924; journal of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Tadzhik.

Zanoni Tochikiston (*Women of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; popular; in Tadzhik.

Zdravookhranenie Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhikistan Public Health System*): Dushanbe; f. 1954; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of improvement of medical help; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

TADZHIKTAG (*Tadzhik Telegraph Agency*): Dushanbe.

RADIO

Radio Dushanbe: Broadcasts in Tadzhik and Persian.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Irfon (*Knowledge*) Publishing House: Dushanbe, Ul. Shevchenko 21; political and fiction; Dir. A. E. KAHHORI.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. A. ROMAN-KULOV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. A. A. EROSHENKO.

State Academic Opera and Music Theatre: Dushanbe, pl. Moskvyy; Dir. A. S. SAMADOV.

The Republic has 1,055 libraries with 9,862 books, 5 museums and 9 theatres.

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. Turkmenia, the southernmost republic in the Soviet Union, is situated in the south-west of Central Asia. It is bounded on the north by Kazakh S.S.R., on the north-east by the Uzbek S.S.R., on the south by Iran, and the south-east by Afghanistan. To the west lies the Caspian Sea. The Republic has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,180,000 (as of January 1st, 1971). Of these, 60.9 per cent are Turkmen, 17.3 per cent Russian, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 4.6 per cent Kazakhs.

The Kara-Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts,

occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land. The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 253,000 (1971). The most densely populated districts are the valleys of the rivers Amu-Darya and Murgab and the foothills of Kopet-Dag and the oases of Khorezm, Tedzen, Atrek and Ashkhabad, where there are up to 300 inhabitants per sq. km. It is extremely sparse in the vast desert lands. However, the discovery of rich mineral deposits has caused many settlements to develop even in the most arid districts.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	36.9	19.5
1960	42.4	6.5
1969	34.3	7.0

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half of the territory. The fourth section of the Great Kara-Kum Canal is due to be completed in 1975. The first stage is 850 km. long and stretches from the Amu-Dar'ya river to Geok-Tepe. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided irrigation for more than 160,000 hectares of desert land;

it is also used for shipping. Thanks to its special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow large quantities of long-staple cotton. Sowing and cultivating operations are fully mechanized. Sheep-breeding is also important.

In 1969 there were 330 collective farms and 54 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	41.3	19	80.8	82
Rice	3.5	0.1	12.8	n.a.
Cotton	276	363	692	868
Potatoes	5	5	7	n.a.
Vegetables	25	68	141	150
Fruit	17	28	7	35
Grapes	18	24	15	22

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1950	1960	1970	1971
Cattle	265	365	199.0	208.8
<i>of which:</i>				
Cows	88	143	60.7	63.5
Pigs	11	47	41.5	60.2
Sheep	2,532	4,647	2,910.7	3,400.5

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(TURKMENIA)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	15	51	47.0	47.6
Milk	67	126	170	187
Eggs (million)	32	56	95	122.2
Wool	6.9	15.9	12.2	14

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Oil is the basic source of wealth of Turkmenia. It also has gas, chemical and other industries based on locally available raw materials. Mirabilite is being extracted in the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay on the Caspian and deposits of sulphur are worked in the heart of the Kara-Kum Desert. The Turkmen Republic is the country's biggest supplier of ozocerite. The textile, silk-reeling and food industries are rapidly expanding. Machine-building is the newest branch of heavy industry. Output includes electrical engineering equipment, bulldozers and ventilators.

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Oil	'000 tons	13,725	14,487
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	4,843*	13,107
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,561	1,657

*1968 figure.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	1,646	559,900
Secondary Specialized Schools	29	28,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	5	29,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: P. AZIMOV.

Presidium President: A. M. KLYCHEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: O. N. ORAZMAKHAMEDOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: M. N. GAPUROV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Turkmen Communist Party: Ashkhabad; 61,000 mcms.;
First Sec. M. N. GAPUROV (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia: Ashkhabad; First Sec. T. B. DURDYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

ASHKHBAD

Chairman of the Supreme Court: O. SAPARMURADOV.
Procurator: A. VASILYEV.

THE PRESS

There are 49 newspapers published in the Turkmen S.S.R., including 33 published in Turkmenian. The daily circulation is 660,000 copies (458,000 in Turkmenian). Thirty-eight periodicals are published including 14 in Turkmenian, with a total circulation of 5,337,000 copies (4,343,000 in Turkmenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Turkmenistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. STERLINGOV.

Soviet Turkmenistani (*Soviet Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmenian; Editor M. BADAEV.

Turkmenskaya Iskra: Ashkhabad; f. 1924; Russian organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor M. D. MEDVEDEV.

Yash Kommunist (*Young Communist*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia; three times weekly; in Turkmenian; Editor A. MURADOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ashkhabad (*City of Ashkhabad*): Ashkhabad; journal of the Turkmen S.S.R. Union of Writers; popular; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Pioneer (*Pioneer*): Ashkhabad; f. 1926; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Turkmenian S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Turkmenian.

Soviet Turkmenistanynyn Ayallary (*Women of Soviet Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; popular; in Turkmenian.

Tokmak (*Beetle*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; satirical; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistan Kommunisti (*Communist of Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; United Publishing House of Newspapers and Journals; political; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistanyn oba Khozhlygy (*Agriculture of Turkmenistan*): Ashkhabad; f. 1957; edition of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.; intensification of work in agriculture; in Turkmenian.

Sovet edebiyaty (*Soviet Literature*): Ashkhabad; f. 1928; published by the Turkmenskoe Obyedinennoe (Turkmenian United) Publishing House; journal of the Turkmenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Turkmenian.

NEWS AGENCY

TURKMENTAG (*Turkmen Telegraph Agency*): Ashkhabad.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Turkmenistan Publishing House: Ashkhabad, Ul. Gogolya 17-a; political and fiction; Dir. B. KH. KHALMURADOV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. and Producer A. KUNMAMEDOV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. I. N. KOPYTMAN.

Opera and Ballet Theatre: Ashkhabad, Engelsa 93; Dir. M. A. ALLANUROV.

The Republic has 1,135 libraries with 6,054,000 books, 6 museums and 6 theatres.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, has an area of 603,700 sq. km. and a population of 47,400,000. Of these, 76.8 per cent are Ukrainians, 16.9 per cent Russians, and 0.9 per cent Poles. The capital, Kiev, has a population of 1,632,000. The Ukraine has

frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and stretches southwards as far as the Black Sea coast.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	27.3	14.3
1960	20.5	6.9
1969	14.6	8.6

AGRICULTURE

The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. About a quarter of the industrial crops and more than a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine.

In 1969 there were 9,470 collective farms and 1,543 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Grain	15,879	15,084	36,547	n.a.
Rice	4.9	0.4	143.7	n.a.
Sugar Beet	14,624	31,761	41,600	46,100
Flax Fibre	12	74	107	n.a.
Sunflower	727	1,664	3,100	2,600
Potatoes	20,329	19,461	17,900	19,700
Vegetables	2,318	4,948	5,300	5,600
Fruit	831	1,461	3,747	n.a.
Grapes	66	423	1,329	n.a.

* 1967.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	11,182	17,632	20,300	21,300
of which:				
Cows	4,811	7,928	8,700	8,800
Pigs	7,765	18,194	17,200	20,700
Sheep	5,465	10,062	8,700	9,000

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Meat	1,195	2,068	2,700	2,900
Milk	6,804	13,995	18,300	18,700
Eggs (million)	3,490	7,187	8,600	9,200
Wool	11.9	27.6	25.1	n.a.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Engineering is the most important branch of industry, producing metal-cutting lathes, electrical apparatus, radio and optical devices, automation appliances, cameras, medical equipment, agricultural machinery, rivercraft, buses and motor-cycles. The meat, butter-making and canning industries are well developed, the latter producing mainly vegetables and fruit. The fuel and power resources are coal, natural gas, oil, peat and hydro-electricity, coal being the most important.

	UNIT	1960 PRODUCTION	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	26,155.1	45,902.6	46,600
Pig Iron	" "	24,173	39,339	41,400
Coal	" "	172,109	204,380	207,000
Oil	" "	2,159	13,351	13,900
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	20,467	29,053	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	14,286	55,403	60,900
Electric Power	million kWh.	53,926	128,181	138,000

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	31,850	8,500,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	757	798,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	138	807,000

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. E. KORNEICHUK.

Presidium President: A. P. LAYSHKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: P. E. SHELEST.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ukrainian Communist Party: Kiev; 1,970,000 mems.; Sec. P. E. SHELEST (see above).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine: Kiev; First Sec. A. S. KAPTO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

KIEV

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. N. YAKIMENKO.

Procurator: F. G. GLUKH.

THE PRESS

There are 2,647 newspapers published in the Ukrainian S.S.R., including over 2,100 published in Ukrainian. The daily circulation is 19,575,000 copies (nearly 13 million copies in Ukrainian). Four hundred and sixty-four periodicals are published, including 146 in Ukrainian with a total circulation of 167,666,000 copies.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Pravda Ukrainy (Ukrainian Pravda): Kiev; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Ukrainian Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1938; six times weekly; Editor V. SEROBABA.

Rabochaya Gazeta (Workers' Gazette): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party; f. 1957; six times weekly; Editor E. LAZEBNIK.

Radianskaya Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1919; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; Editor A. RYABOK-
LYACH.

Silski Visti (Rural News): Kiev; f. 1939; organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Ukrainian; Editor M. ISHCENKO.

Ukraina (Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1941; weekly; circ. 180,000; Editor V. G. BOLSHAK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Barvinok (Flower): Kiev; f. 1945; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and

the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukraine; illustrated popular fiction for children of 4th-8th grades; in Ukrainian and Russian.

Dnipro (The Dniepr River): Kiev; f. 1927; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; novels, short stories, essays, poems by young Ukrainian authors; in Ukrainian.

Donbass (The Donets Coal Basin): Donetsk; f. 1923; published by the "Donbass" Publishing House; journal of the Donetsk and Lugansk branches of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction by authors of the area; twice monthly.

Kommunist Ukraini (Communist of the Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Ukrainian and Russian; political.

Lyudina i Svif (Man and World): Kiev; f. 1965; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Ukrainian.

Malyatko (Little People): Kiev; f. 1960; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-8 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Muzika (Music): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; f. 1970; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; musical culture and aesthetics; twice monthly; in Ukrainian.

Nauka i Suspilstvo (Science and Society): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; illustrated; in Ukrainian.

Novini Kinoekranu (Screen News): Kiev; f. 1961; published by the "Mystetstvo" (Art) Publishing House; supplement of the magazine "Mystetstvo" (Art); problems of development of the cinema in the country; in Ukrainian.

Obrazotvorche Mistetstvo (Fine Arts): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly, in Ukrainian.

Perets (Cayenne): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" Publishing House; in Ukrainian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneriya (Pioneer Movement): Kiev; f. 1924; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Prapor (Banner): Kharkov; f. 1956; published by the "Prapor" (Banner) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Raduga (Rainbow): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Ranok (Morning): Kiev; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; for young people.

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(THE UKRAINE)

Radyanska Zhinka (*Soviet Woman*): Kiev; f. 1946; joint edition of the Republican Council of Trade Unions and the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; popular for women; in Ukrainian.

Start (*Start*): Kiev; f. 1922; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; edition of the Council of the Union of Sports' Societies and Organizations; articles about outstanding sportsmen of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

Ukraina (*Ukraine*): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; popular; illustrated; in Ukrainian and Russian; weekly.

Ukrainsky Teatr (*Ukrainian Theatre*): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly, in Ukrainian.

Vitchizna (*Fatherland*): Kiev; f. 1932; published by the "Radyansky pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; best pieces of Ukrainian prose and poetry; in Ukrainian.

Vse Svit (*All World*): Kiev; f. 1958; published by the "Radyansky pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; joint edition of Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; illustrated; fiction, critical works and reviews; in Ukrainian; circ. 55,000.

Zhovten (*October*): Lvov; f. 1940; published by the Kamenyar Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Znannya ta Pratsya (*Knowledge and Labour*): Kiev; f. 1929; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; popular science and technology; in Ukrainian.

NEWS AGENCY

Ratau (*Ukrainian Telegraph Agency*): Kiev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Budivelnik (*Builder Publishing House*): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 24; books and journals on building and architecture in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. V. V. MUSAKOV.

Dnipro (*The Dnepr River Publishing House*): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 42; fiction in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. A. I. BANDURA.

Mistetstvo (*Fine Art Publishing House*): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova, 19; fine art criticism, reproduction in Ukrainian; Dir. V. N. MASHINTSEV.

Naukova Dumka (*Scientific Idea Publishing House*): Kiev, Ul. Repina 3; scientific books and periodicals in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. N. L. KARPENKO.

Politvidav (*Political Literature Publishing House*): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 42; books and booklets on political problems; political and popular journals; in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. N. M. KHVOROSTYANY.

Radyanskii pismennik (*Soviet Writer Publishing House*): Kiev, Bulvar Lesi Ukrainki 20; fiction in Ukrainian; Dir. A. T. MOROZ.

Tekhnika (*Technology Publishing House*): Kiev, Pushkinska ul. 28; technological books and journals; Dir. G. P. SALNIKOV.

Urozhai (*Crop Publishing House*): Kiev, Bolshaya Podvalnaya ul. 10; books and journals about agriculture; Dir. A. N. SVISTELNIK.

RADIO

Radio Kiev: Broadcasts to Europe and America in Ukrainian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Kiev; Dir. and Producer S. K. SMEYAN.

Kiev Russian Drama Theatre: Dir. I. G. KUNITSKA.

Kiev State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 50; Dir. B. G. PONOMARENKO.

Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre: Odessa, per. Chaikovsky; Dir. L. A. BOGDANOVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kiev; Conductor V. M. KOZHUKHAR.

The Republic has 27,271 libraries with 261,428,000 books; 139 museums and 63 theatres.

THE UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek Republic was formed on 27 October 1924. It has an area of 449,600 sq. km. and a population of 12,300,000 (15 January 1971). Of these, 62.2 per cent are Uzbeks, 13.5 per cent Russians, 5.5 per cent Tatars, 4.1 per cent Kazakhs, 3.8 per cent Tadzhiks and 2.1 per cent Kara-Kalpaks. Tashkent, the capital, has a population of 1,385,000. The Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of

Kara-Kalpakiya (capital Nukus) is part of the Uzbek Republic. Uzbekistan is situated in the south-eastern part of the Soviet Union, in the heart of Central Asia, and has a short frontier with Afghanistan in the south. Turkmenia lies to the south-west, Kazakhstan to the north, Kirghizia to the east and Tadzhikistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1940	33.6	13.2
1960	39.9	6.0
1969	32.7	5.9

AGRICULTURE

Cotton holds the leading place in agriculture with two-thirds of all land under cotton. Sugar beet and groundnuts are grown under irrigation while the main grain crops are rice, wheat and maize.

In 1969 there were 1,045 collective farms and 354 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Wheat	201	330	551	385
Maize (Grain only)	64	76	61	66
Rice	125.5	58.8	179	162
Leguminous Plants	6	1	1	1
Cotton	2,282	2,949	4,012	3,861
Potatoes	113	165	184	170
Vegetables	164	383	701	789
Fruit	295	296	410	266
Grapes	84	195	242	139

* 1969 figures; others not available.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1950	1960	1969	1970
Cattle	1,309	2,274	2,890	2,889
of which:				
Cows	410	931	1,210	1,203
Pigs	61	401	266	271
Sheep	5,765	8,677	8,544	7,264

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ANIMAL PRODUCTS ([']000 tons)

	1950	1960	1968	1969
Meat	57	182	192	205
Milk	300	872	1,214	1,276
Eggs (million)	95	468	697	733.6
Wool	11.7	24.3	23.2	20

INDUSTRY AND MINING

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION	1970 PRODUCTION
Steel	'000 tons	383	389
Coal	" "	4,212	3,747
Oil	" "	1,799	1,805
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	255	n.a.
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	30,769	32,100
Electric Power	million kWh.	15,776	18,300

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary Schools	9,080	3,323,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	159	165,000
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	38	233,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. S. SADYKOV.

Presidium President: N. M. MACHANOV.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

First Secretary: S. R. RASHIDOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: N. D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Uzbek Communist Party: Tashkent; 335,969 mems.; First Sec. S. R. RASHIDOV (*see above*).

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan: Tashkent; First Sec. R. C. ABDULLAYEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court

TASHKENT

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KH. PULATKHODJAYEV.

Procurator: K. M. RUZMETOV.

THE PRESS

There are 235 newspapers published in the Uzbek S.S.R., including 130 published in Uzbek. The daily circulation is 3,359,000 copies (2,265,000 in Uzbek). One hundred and nineteen periodicals are published including 33 in Uzbek, with a total circulation of 84,200,000 (about 50 million in Uzbek).

U.S.S.R. (THE UNION REPUBLICS)—(UZBEKISTAN)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Esh Leninchil** (*Young Leninist*): Tashkent; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor R. SHOGULOMOV.
- Komsomolets Uzbekistana** (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. TYURIKOV.
- Pravda Vostoka** (*Eastern Pravda*): Tashkent; f. 1917; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor: N. TIMOFEEV.
- Soviet Uzbekistoni** (*Soviet Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1918; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor M. KORIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

- Fan va Turmush** (*Science and Life*): Tashkent; f. 1939; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular scientific; in Uzbek.
- Gulistan** (*Flourishing Area*): Tashkent; f. 1967; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek S.S.R.; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Gulkhan** (*Bonfire*): Tashkent; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Ministry of Education and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-14 years; in Uzbek.
- Guncha** (*Small Bud*): Tashkent; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 years; in Uzbek.
- Mushket** (*Fist*): Tashkent; f. 1923; published by the "Soviet Uzbekiston" newspaper; satirical; in Uzbek; fortnightly.
- Obshchestvennie nauki v Uzbekistano** (*Social Sciences in Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1957; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; history, oriental studies, archaeology, economics, ethnology, etc.; in Russian.
- Partiya Turmushi** (*Party Life*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.
- Saodat** (*Happiness*): Tashkent; f. 1950; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular for women; in Uzbek.
- Shark Yulduzi** (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; journal of the Uzbek Union of Writers; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Sovet Maktabi** (*Soviet School*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the "Uchitel'" (Teacher) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek S.S.R.; improvements to the educational system; in Uzbek.
- Uzbekiston** (*Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular; illustrated; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kishlok Khuzhaligi (*Agriculture of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek S.S.R.; cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, forestry; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kommunisti (*Communist of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the United Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Uzbek tili va adabiet (*Uzbek Language and Literature*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; articles on history and modern development of the Uzbek language, folk-lore, etc.; in Uzbek; twice monthly.

Zvezda Vostoka (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; fiction; translations from Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, Japanese, etc.

NEWS AGENCY

UZTAG (*Uzbek Telegraph Agency*): Tashkent.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

- Esh Gvardiya** (*Young Guard*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; books and journals for the young; Dir. A. V. VAKHABOR.
- Fan** (Science) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Gogolya 70; books and journals in all fields of science; Dir. Y. Y. YUNUSOV.
- Meditsina** (Medicine) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; all branches of medical sciences; Dir. U. G. SAIPOV.
- Uzbekistan** Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; various; Dir. T. R. RUSTAMOV.
- Tashkent Publishing House**: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; fiction; Dir. F. U. YUNUSOV.

RADIO

Radio Tashkent: Broadcasts in Uzbek, English, Persian Urdu and Uyghur.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

- Academic Drama Theatre**: Tashkent; Dir. I. I. MUSABAEV.
- State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre**: Tashkent, ul. Pravdy Vostoka 31; Dir. M. A. ASHRAFY.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

- State Symphony Orchestra**: Tashkent; Conductor Z. V. SHAKHNAZAKOV.

The Republic has 5,448 libraries with 26,633,000 books, 22 museums and 24 theatres.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Great Britain is the largest of the islands forming the United Kingdom. It comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. Climate is temperate and variable. The language is English but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and the Baptists. There are about half a million Jews. The flag, known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Saint Patrick of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

Britain retains several colonial territories throughout the world: Brunei, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, St. Helena, Seychelles, and territory in the Antarctic, Indian Ocean, West Indies and Western Pacific. Since the war, however, independence has been granted to most of her former territories overseas. India, Malaysia, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and others are now members of the Commonwealth. Two more British possessions, Fiji and Tonga, became independent states within the Commonwealth in 1970, as did Western Samoa in 1971.

In November 1965 the colony of Rhodesia declared itself no longer subject to British sovereignty and put into effect an independent constitution declaring itself a republic on March 2nd, 1970. Severe economic sanctions have been applied by Britain and other states, and in December 1966 the United Nations resolved to impose an embargo on trade with Rhodesia in selected commodities. During 1971 the British and Rhodesian Governments agreed on a possible settlement and in January 1972 a commission led by Lord Pearce went to Rhodesia to ascertain the views of Rhodesians as a whole.

In response to Britain's unfavourable balance of payments situation, the Labour government, which came to office in 1964 under Mr. Harold Wilson, instituted a policy of economic austerity, involving credit restriction and legislation to control prices and incomes. In November 1967 the pound was devalued by 14.3 per cent. In January 1968 further economic measures were announced, including withdrawal by 1971 of British forces in Singapore, Malaysia, and the Persian Gulf. Following a more favourable balance of payments situation towards the end of 1969, various restrictions, including those on the foreign travel allowance, were relaxed. After six years of Labour rule, a Conservative government, under Mr. Edward Heath,

was returned in the General Election of June 1970. The new government carried out a reorganization of the central administration in October when two new ministries were formed, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of the Environment. During 1970 the Conservative government introduced new measures to curb inflation, including an Industrial Relations Bill to deal with the increasing number of strikes and with wage demands. This bill became law in January, 1972; it includes a code of practice for both employers and employees and provides for the registration of all trade unions and the establishment of a national Industrial Relations Court. Unemployment has continued to rise, and in 1971 the Government began a wide expansion of industrial training schemes on a national scale to include retraining.

On January 22nd, 1972, Britain signed the Treaty of Accession to the European Economic Community and, subject to approval on all points by Parliament, will become a full member on January 1st, 1973, when she will also leave the European Free Trade Association.

Government

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is the Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary. The Sovereign summons and dissolves Parliament and gives the Royal Assent to bills which have passed through both Houses of Parliament. Her formal consent is necessary before a treaty is signed, a cabinet formed or war declared. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Commons are elected for a five-year term through direct suffrage by all citizens of 18 years and over. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Sovereign.

Defence

Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the Armed Forces in September 1971, including women's services was 367,700 (Army 173,900, Navy 81,900, Air Force 111,900). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence expenditure for 1970/71 totalled £2,279 million.

Economic Affairs

Britain is one of the world's leading industrial and ex-

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

porting countries. About 46 per cent of Britain's G.N.P. is in the form of industrial production, including 34 per cent manufacturing. Chief industries are iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, aircraft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. The coal, gas, electricity and atomic energy industries are nationalized as are the railways and the two largest airlines.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanized, half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet.

In 1971 rising inflation continued but on the initiative of the Confederation of British Industry price rises in industry have been checked at 5 per cent. Exports were favoured by the realignment of world currencies at the end of the year and the rate of economic growth is expected to increase beyond the recent average of 3 per cent. There was a record trade surplus of £297 million for 1971 and a balance of payments surplus of £952 million.

Transport and Communications

British railways cover approximately 11,800 route miles. They are state owned, and many branch lines have been closed down as a result of extensive reorganization. All main lines have been converted from steam to diesel or electric trains. London's Underground is the oldest and most extensive in the world. It operates over 254 route miles and carries two million passengers daily. Total road mileage in Great Britain is almost 210,000 miles including 1,000 miles of motorways. Waterways extend for 2,500 miles providing navigation for small craft. There are about 300 ports of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, the Tyne ports, Glasgow and Hull are the largest. London is linked to most large cities by airways.

Social Welfare

The National Insurance Scheme as known today was started in 1948 and is run by the Department of Health and Social Security, through nearly 800 local offices. The scheme is compulsory by law for all people over school-leaving age (except students) and under 65. Employers and employees make joint, flat-rate, weekly contributions and, in addition, people over 18 pay graduated contributions on earnings of over £9 a week. The state contributes one quarter of the flat rate contribution plus a further sum to make up 18 per cent of the total contribution income. The Scheme insures against loss of income due to sickness, unemployment and maternity and provides old-age and widows' pensions, maternity benefits, child allowances, death and industrial injury benefits. In 1970 pensions for younger widows between 40 and 50 were established as was an attendance allowance for the severely disabled. In 1971 the provision of old-age pensions was further extended to include those over 80, some of whom did not previously qualify for a pension.

There are also family allowances of 90p per week for the second child and £1 for each additional child up to the age of 15 (generally 19 for a child continuing in full-time education), and supplementary benefits for people whose income falls below a certain level, though in both cases they are financed from taxes. In 1971 a new benefit, the family income supplement, was introduced for families with at least one child, where the head of the family is in full-time employment and where the family income is

below a certain level: £18 for a one-child family, plus £2 for each additional child.

The National Health Service is a comprehensive health service, not based on an insurance scheme, which everyone ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may use. Apart from fixed charges (from which there are certain exemptions) for such things as prescriptions, dental treatment and spectacles, the service is free. Most of the cost of the service is met from taxation, the remainder being made up by a small weekly contribution from employees and employers. In 1970 the gross cost of the NHS was £2,158 million.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of 5 to 15. (In 1972 the minimum school leaving age will be extended to 16.) Schools may be divided into publicly maintained state schools, private and "public schools" (fee paying).

Secondary education generally starts at the age of 11 and, in the public maintained state system, is given in grammar schools, secondary modern schools, comprehensive schools and some "middle" schools, together with fee paying private and "public schools". In recent years there has been a move to replace grammar and secondary modern schools by comprehensive schools, which are able to accommodate a larger number of pupils, and provide a wider variety of vocationally or academically biased courses to suit the individual ability. Changes of this kind are however left to each local education authority to decide and implement as they think fit. *The General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Ordinary Level* may be taken at the age of 16 in as many subjects as a candidate wishes. *The G.C.E. Advanced Level*, generally taken two years later, qualifies for entrance to higher education. *The Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.)* is taken by pupils completing five years of secondary education.

Further Education: There are nearly 700 institutions providing vocational and academic courses, on a full-time, part-time and "sandwich" basis. Teacher training colleges (known as Colleges of Education) provide three-year courses for non-graduates, and graduates are encouraged to take a one-year postgraduate teaching course.

University Education: Although two G.C.E. Advanced Level passes are normally the minimum requirements for University entrance, the decision to admit students is made by the individual universities according to their own specific standard of requirements. The first degree course normally lasts three years and leads to a Bachelor of Arts or Sciences (B.A. or B.Sc.) degree. There are 42 universities. The Open University began a teaching programme in 1971, and provides degree courses by means of television, radio and correspondence.

Responsibility for providing education other than in universities rests with the local education authorities. The Department of Education and Science only sets standards of educational provision, controls the cost of educational building, and the training and supply of teachers. The Government deals with the Universities through the Universities Grants Committee.

Expenditure on education in 1970-71 reached about £2,400 million, which represents just over 6 per cent of the G.N.P.

Tourism

Tourism plays a significant part in the economy. In 1970, 6,730,000 overseas visitors came to Britain (16 per cent more than in 1969). Receipts from tourism totalled £572 million, including £139 million in fares paid to British carriers. The chief attractions are the country's history and traditions and the beauty of the countryside.

In 1969 the British Tourist Authority was established as a statutory organization with particular responsibilities for attracting tourists from overseas. The Authority has taken over the main functions and responsibilities of the British Travel Association. In addition, statutory English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards were set up to encourage tourist development in and the growth of visitors to their areas. A scheme for financial aid for new hotels and hotel improvements was introduced, and this is administered by the English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards respectively.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco (including Tangier), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

Many kinds of sport are popular in Britain. Football (Association and Rugby) is played everywhere. Cricket is regarded as England's national game, and it is played much less in Scotland and Wales. Other popular recreations are golf, tennis, athletics, fishing, boating, swimming, horse racing and motor racing. A Sports Council was

formed early in 1965 to advise the government on training and facilities for sport.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), April 3* (Easter Monday), May 1†, May 29* (Spring Holiday), August 7†, August 28* (Late Summer Holiday), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26* (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1† (New Year's Day).

* Excluding Scotland.

† Scotland only.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Weight:

1 pound (lb.) = 16 ounces (oz.) = 0.4536 kilogram

14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.35 kilograms

112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 50.8 kilograms

20 hundredweights = 1 ton = 1,016 kilograms.

Length:

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) = 36 inches (in.) =

0.9144 metre

1,760 yards = 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Capacity:

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.546 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit is the Pound Sterling (£), divided into 100 pence.

Notes: £20, £10, £5, £1.

Coins: 50p., 10p., 5p., 2p., 1p., ½p.

The old 6d. (2½ new pence) will be retained for at least two years from February 1971.

Exchange rate: £1 = U.S. \$2.61.

£0.38 = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION Preliminary 1971 census results		
		Total	Males	Females
England and Wales	58,350	48,593,658	23,608,157	24,985,501
Scotland	30,414	5,227,706	2,515,140	2,712,566
TOTAL	88,764	53,821,364	26,123,297	27,698,067

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000—preliminary 1971 census results)

Greater London	7,379,014	Teesside	395,477
Birmingham	1,013,366	Coventry	334,839
Glasgow	897,848	Nottingham	299,758
Liverpool	606,834	Bradford	293,756
Manchester	541,468	Kingston upon Hull	285,472
Sheffield	519,703	Leicester	283,549
Leeds	494,971	Cardiff	278,221
Edinburgh	448,895	Wolverhampton	268,847
Bristol	425,203	Stoke-on-Trent	265,153

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1970—'000)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
England and Wales	784.5	414.7	575.2
Scotland	87.3	43.2	63.6
Total	871.8	457.9	638.8

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION* (Commonwealth Countries)

	1969	1970
Associated States	n.a.†	447
Australia	1,280	1,704
Barbados	536	515
Canada	953	1,002
Ceylon	365	387
Cyprus	383	305
Ghana	169	151
Gibraltar	70	30
Guyana	308	256
Hong Kong	1,371	1,370
India	10,958	7,158
Jamaica	2,795	2,465
Kenya	345	341
Leeward and Windward Is.	620	n.a.
Malaysia and Singapore	303	370
Malta	987	819
Mauritius	354	329
New Zealand	382	618
Nigeria	387	449
Pakistan	12,658	9,863
Rhodesia	17	17
Sierra Leone	35	15
Tanzania	106	89
Trinidad and Tobago	280	254
Uganda	59	93
U.K. passport holders from East Africa	n.a.†	6,839
All other territories	7,085	720
TOTAL	42,806	36,725

* Includes holders of Ministry of Labour Vouchers, dependant relatives, and other persons coming for settlement.

† Figures included in total.
Commonwealth Immigrants Acts 1962 and 1968,
Statistics 1970 (Cmd. 4620).

EMIGRATION* (‘000)

	1968	1969	1970
Australia	84.0	96.6	93.4
Canada	40.1	34.0	31.1
New Zealand	8.1	9.1	10.4
Rhodesia	1.3	0.9	1.3
African Countries†	16.4	14.8	16.5
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	6.8	10.1	10.3
West Indies	9.7	9.4	9.0
Other Commonwealth Countries	5.8	9.0	7.7
South Africa	17.3	21.3	28.3
Latin America	2.6	2.1	2.8
U.S.A.	31.0	23.2	23.4
Eastern Europe	1.5	2.0	1.6
European Economic Com- munity	28.6	31.4	34.5
Remainder of W. Europe	14.1	15.2	16.6
Other Foreign Countries	10.3	13.6	14.1
TOTAL	277.7	292.7	299.9

* Registrar General's Quarterly Returns for England and Wales, 1970.

† Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

EMPLOYMENT (Great Britain) (‘000)

At June in each year

	1967	1968	1969(a)	1969(b)	1970
Total Working Population	25,986	28,425	25,802		25,637
Males	16,853	16,679	16,584		16,416
Females	9,133	9,146	9,218		9,221
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	417	400	380		372
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	443	423	401	399	380
Mining and Quarrying	555	489	444	446	418
Manufacturing Industries	8,879	8,790	8,911	8,923	8,911
Construction	1,591	1,554	1,491	1,493	1,367
Gas, Electricity and Water	432	421	405	405	391
Transport and Communications	1,629	1,610	1,570	1,577	1,591
Distributive Trades	2,857	2,832	2,771	2,759	2,706
Professional, Financial and Scientific Services	3,339	3,428	3,528	3,743	3,851
Catering, Hotels and Miscellaneous Services	2,153	2,138	2,141	1,924	1,845
Public Administration	1,427	1,440	1,422	1,417	1,431

For the years 1965-69(a) industries were analyzed according to the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Trade Classification (SITC) and these figures are not comparable with 1969(b) and subsequent figures which were derived from analysis based on the 1968 edition of SITC. Consequently the figures for 1969(a) should be used for comparison with earlier years and 1969(b) for comparison with 1970.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE (including Northern Ireland) DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (‘000 acres)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FOREST	OTHER LAND
60,295	59,487	17,942	29,917	4,641	7,795

CROPS

	AREA (‘000 acres)				PRODUCTION (‘000 tons)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . .	2,305	2,417	2,059	2,495	3,841	3,414	3,311	4,108
Barley . .	6,027	5,933	5,962	5,542	9,069	8,140	8,527	7,378
Oats . .	1,012	945	945	928	1,364	1,205	1,287	1,214
Potatoes .	708	691	614	669	7,087	6,703	6,117	7,364
Sugar Beet .	457	465	457	463	6,775	7,006	5,939	6,311
Fruit . .	227	220	207	204	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables .	409	442	475	510	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fodder Crops .	774	822	799	725	6,835	6,453	6,304	6,289

DAIRY PRODUCE

MILK (million gallons)			EGGS (million dozen)			CHEESE (‘000 tons)			BUTTER (‘000 tons)		
1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
2,565	2,595	2,646	1,229	1,222	1,260	118	118	128	51	56	63

LIVESTOCK (‘000, at June in each year)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle . .	12,342	12,151	12,374	12,581
Sheep and Lambs .	28,885	28,004	26,604	26,080
Pigs . .	7,107	7,387	7,783	8,088
Poultry . .	125,624	127,459	126,514	143,430

FISHING

	LANDINGS (‘000 tons)				VALUE (£‘000)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wet fish . .	841.6	850.3	883.4	895.8	56,745	57,062	59,744	62,207
Shell fish . .	39.1	39.0	46.8	52.2	3,757	4,604	5,664	6,279

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING
(^{'000 tons})

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Iron Ore	15,415	13,658	12,739	13,716	12,104	11,828
China Clay	2,232	2,512	2,611	2,781	3,007	3,133
Crude Petroleum	82	77	87	80	76	82
Salt Rock	723	1,030	692	1,088	1,515	1,718
Tin Ore	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Coal (million tons)	187.5	174.6	172.1	164.1	150.5	142.3

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coke	million tons	21.6	20.9	19.6	18.2
Gas	million therms	4,339	4,871	5,486	6,318
Electricity (Public Supply)	million kWh	191,789	205,102	219,087	228,899
Pig Iron	^{'000 tons}	15,153	16,432	16,390	17,393
Steel Ingots and Castings	" "	23,895	25,862	26,422	27,869
Aluminium	" "	230.2	238.9	261.0	254.1
Newsprint	" "	714.5	735.3	789.4	756.9
Soap	" "	320.0	311.3	275.3	261.7
Synthetic Resins	" "	1,091.0	1,236.1	1,329.1	1,463.1
Synthetic Rubber	" "	200.4	232.9	268.7	301.3
Fertilisers (Phosphates)	" "	409	434	437	438
Sulphuric Acid	" "	3,182.7	3,282.3	3,234.7	3,298.7
Jute Yarn	" "	112.0	109.7	106.2	87.8
Jute Cloth	" "	63.6	58.8	51.9	41.0
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	491.8	487.6	469.5	445.0
Cotton Cloth	million lin. yds.	745	731	723	686
Rayon and Nylon Yarn	million lb.	955.1	1,188.6	1,221.2	1,321.5
Woollen Yarn	" "	304	325	314	285
Woollen Cloth and Mixtures	million sq. yds.	294.5	294.7	286.2	257.4
Paints and Varnishes	million gall.	83.5	88.2	90.3	95.3
Merchant Vessels (100 gross tons and over)	^{'000 gross tons}	1,192	1,046	814	1,297
of which: Tankers	" " "	155	239	47	519
Agricultural Machinery (excl. tractors)	£ million	49.0	56.5	61.2	62.1
Watches	"	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.6
Radio Sets	^{'000}	1,532	1,736	1,421	1,303
Television Sets	"	1,272	1,963	1,902	2,214
Clocks	"	5,373	5,496	5,127	5,603
Typewriters	number	322,047	345,147	418,164	406,366
Motor Cars	"	1,552,013	1,815,936	1,717,093	1,640,966
Commercial Vehicles	"	385,106	409,186	465,776	457,532
Motor Cycles	"	94,819	83,987	71,150	69,840
Cycles	^{'000}	1,437	1,504	1,624	1,605
Footwear	million pairs	190.1	200.8	194.1	190.5

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 100p.

£0.38 = U.S. \$1.

£100 = U.S. \$261.20.

BUDGET (1971-72 Estimate)

(£ million)

REVENUE

Principal Items	
Income Tax	6,491
Surtax	360
Death Duties	375
Corporation Tax	1,620
Selective Employment Tax	1,298
Customs and Excise	5,359
Motor Duties	440
Interest and Dividends	105
Miscellaneous	714
TOTAL (excluding National Insurance contributions)	16,672

EXPENDITURE

Principal Items	
Defence	2,725
Social Security	4,426
Education	3,092
Health and Welfare	2,553
Housing	1,272
Roads	867
Public Administration	554
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	485
Overseas	216
Investment Grants	148
EEC and other overseas services	503
TOTAL	16,841

Financial Statement and Budget Report 1971/72.

Public expenditure to 1975-76 (Cmnd. 4829).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	34,558	36,634	38,576	42,307
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,150	1,176	1,254	1,348
Mining	714	696	648	718
Manufacturing	11,523	12,459	13,220	14,551
Construction	2,401	2,540	2,637	2,640
Transport, communications, and public utilities	3,967	4,384	4,620	4,870
Distributive trades	3,773	4,028	4,205	4,524
Public health and education	1,682	1,828	1,987	2,292
Finance, banking, insurance and rent	2,741	3,062	3,347	3,776
Other private services	4,511	4,810	5,257	5,879
Public administration and defence	2,104	2,256	2,391	2,741
Less stock appreciation	-180	-638	-828	-976
Residual error	172	33	-162	-56
Net property income from abroad	385	341	501	512
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	34,943	36,975	39,077	42,819
Less depreciation allowances	-3,121	-3,384	-3,723	-4,132
NET NATIONAL INCOME	31,822	33,591	35,354	38,687
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,195	6,046	7,019	7,610
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	37,017	39,637	42,373	46,297
Depreciation allowances	3,121	3,384	3,723	4,132
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	40,138	43,021	46,096	50,429
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	- 67	- 49	672	796
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	40,071	42,972	46,768	51,225
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	25,447	27,236	28,799	31,238
Government and local authority current expenditure	7,282	7,739	8,130	9,055
Gross fixed capital formation	7,261	7,884	8,121	8,886

National Income and Expenditure 1971 (Blue Book).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(£ million—at year end)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold	693	538	614	613	562
Convertible Currencies	414	585	395	440	505
Total Currency in Circulation	3,323	3,411	3,579	3,714	3,962
<i>of which:</i>					
Bank of England notes	2,937	3,012	3,161	3,283	3,450
Scottish bank notes	134	136	142	148	155
Northern Ireland bank notes	8	9	11	13	15
Coin	244	254	265	270	341

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£ million)

	1968	1969	1970
Exports	6,273	7,061	7,885
Imports	6,916	7,202	7,882
VISIBLE BALANCE	-643	-141	3
Government services (net)	-287	-290	-314
Government transfers (net)	-179	-177	-172
Private services (net)	540	602	595
Private transfers (net)	-60	-55	-45
Interest, profits and dividends (net)	341	501	512
INVISIBLE BALANCE	355	581	576
CURRENT BALANCE	-288	440	579
Official long-term capital (net)	17	-98	-204
Private investment (net):			
U.K. investment abroad	-727	-667	-714
Foreign investment in U.K. private sector	567	673	727
Foreign investment in U.K. public sector	16	—	-10
Other capital balance transactions	-627	20	414
CAPITAL BALANCE	-754	-72	615

PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT OVERSEAS

(£ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
NEW INVESTMENT ABROAD*	276	281	410	547	486
<i>of which:</i>					
Unremitted profits of subsidiaries	183	190	277	321	309
Other investment	193	91	135	226	177
Net earnings*	429	438	568	650	701
NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN U.K.†	195	170	283	319	317
<i>of which:</i>					
Unremitted profits of subsidiaries	193	97	176	132	166
Other investment	102	73	107	187	151
Net earnings†	204	216	329	308	340

* Excluding oil.

† Excluding oil and insurance.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC AID

(£ million)

	1968	1969	1970
Contributions to Multilateral Agencies	18.7	31.8	19.8
TOTAL BILATERAL AID	184.3	179.1	193.9
of which:			
Commonwealth	163.8	157.5	171.8
(Grants)	42.8	39.5	36.5
(Loans)	86.7	83.0	99.7
(Technical Assistance)	34.4	34.9	35.5
Foreign	20.5	21.6	22.1
(Grants)	4.0	3.4	3.2
(Loans)	9.5	9.6	8.9
(Technical Assistance)	7.0	8.7	10.1
TOTAL GROSS ECONOMIC AID	203.0	210.8	213.8
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AID			
Commonwealth:			
Africa	67.6	60.7	58.7
Americas	14.3	15.7	18.5
Asia	66.2	61.5	74.7
Europe and Middle East	7.6	4.9	8.8
Oceania	6.1	7.8	8.3
Non-Commonwealth:			
Africa	1.3	2.1	2.6
Americas	1.6	3.5	2.1
Asia	3.9	6.3	6.3
Europe and Middle East	10.9	6.6	7.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Including Northern Ireland)

(£ million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	5,571.1	5,949.4	6,436.7	7,897.5	8,315.0	9,051.5
Total Exports*	4,900.8	5,255.3	5,229.6	6,433.9	7,339.4	8,062.8

* Including re-exports.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Food and Live Animals	1,707,353	1,750,269	1,862,604	1,969,970
Meat and Meat Preparations	398,400	432,497	438,201	465,026
Dairy Products (including eggs)	199,590	184,050	185,524	237,768
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	232,096	251,907	281,428	282,777
Fruit and Vegetables	346,966	358,295	379,908	393,823
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	104,447	112,514	117,479	124,032
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Cocoa Preparations, Spices	191,880	182,657	209,690	197,483
Beverages and Tobacco	192,638	183,751	189,397	208,327
Beverages	75,993	69,201	79,049	99,342
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	116,645	114,550	110,348	108,985
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,139,596	1,181,130	1,263,157	1,163,451
Hides, Skins and Furs	62,549	78,149	70,161	73,928
Rubber, including Synthetic and Reclaimed	48,462	60,878	57,693	52,707
Wood and Cork	231,115	217,518	238,818	245,089
Pulp and Waste Paper	155,477	165,445	197,948	161,446
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	219,396	210,873	183,940	150,002
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	266,424	291,214	346,575	318,155
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	901,503	910,266	945,742	1,249,379
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	881,586	889,581	925,375	1,187,075
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	67,778	73,137	100,675	108,905
Chemicals	415,411	463,029	542,793	568,777
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	1,704,035	1,839,862	1,966,699	2,008,520
Wood and Cork Manufactures (excl. furniture)	95,946	90,108	108,530	113,922
Paper and Paper Manufactures	185,275	203,636	231,145	256,703
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	231,159	238,670	256,394	324,938
Iron and Steel	154,874	173,887	222,475	206,451
Non-ferrous Base Metals	567,162	608,880	608,677	460,538
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,188,582	1,319,127	1,496,499	1,731,196
Machinery, other than electrical	632,581	681,080	855,737	903,979
Transport Equipment	319,107	371,711	298,525	452,347
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	464,234	514,553	573,915	700,994
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	108,993	79,918	109,985	124,423

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Food and Live Animals	171,578	191,471	249,335	280,712
Beverages and Tobacco	226,904	224,886	265,008	306,581
Beverages	196,941	190,034	224,911	263,802
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	171,941	191,395	263,533	267,524
Textile Fibres and Waste, unmanufactured	89,242	99,021	96,377	87,297
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	166,418	171,435	206,861	235,994
Coal, Coke and Briquettes	18,351	25,062	29,081	22,302
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	147,159	145,693	176,341	212,172
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	7,203	8,319	9,285	10,566
Chemicals	599,652	685,036	786,100	884,547
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	1,570,686	1,816,865	1,989,801	2,232,442
Paper and Paper Manufactures	66,299	78,596	89,228	97,529
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Fabrics	86,742	94,482	93,517	86,066
Cotton Yarns and Fabrics	38,319	39,252	37,706	38,732
Man-made Yarns and Fabrics	70,403	86,821	109,489	121,529
Iron and Steel	266,057	284,999	347,887	402,471
Non-ferrous Base Metals	271,509	312,046	350,571	297,614
Metal Manufactures n.e.s.	183,602	214,568	260,449	304,507
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,594,695	2,954,356	3,301,218	3,865,172
Machinery, other than electric	1,270,150	1,417,538	1,642,376	1,994,930
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	409,521	465,642	579,052	647,657
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	795,676	964,475	1,005,245	1,197,588
Ships and Boats	81,854	61,958	61,391	57,749
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	519,715	635,989	730,852	837,370
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	153,772	159,593	260,758	254,628
Postal Packages	107,172	108,901	159,556	139,810

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADE GROUPS
(£ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
European Economic Community .	1,610.9	1,822.2	2,108.0	1,526.0	1,753.8	1,926.8
European Free Trade Area . .	1,248.0	1,411.9	1,569.8	1,080.7	1,283.5	1,391.7
Commonwealth	1,933.0	2,158.2	2,191.5	1,601.3	1,695.4	2,609.2
U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe .	332.1	364.1	349.4	231.8	258.5	252.5
North America	1,634.2	1,856.8	1,733.5	1,214.4	1,231.0	1,437.8
Latin America	355.7	325.9	317.9	248.3	283.2	336.7

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£'000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS*			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Australia	211,000	237,500	260,084	276,658	320,600	323,000	346,094	365,101
Belgium	174,100	187,300	192,503	219,306	243,100	291,400	288,620	322,100
Canada	513,900	506,400	682,732	638,377	268,000	310,900	288,123	349,317
Hong Kong	115,500	125,500	128,394	164,827	78,200	89,100	99,516	104,396
India	135,300	107,100	106,044	111,188	73,200	67,000	72,900	138,338
Italy	235,000	223,000	249,176	282,545	178,500	210,400	239,663	249,311
Kuwait	151,436	171,982	163,397	198,750	41,518	29,141	36,224	35,264
New Zealand	196,700	216,200	203,558	226,637	104,400	122,100	129,285	146,132
Nigeria	70,300	104,500	123,874	139,561	59,000	79,500	114,385	165,009
Norway	162,200	179,700	198,637	201,883	127,900	145,200	173,834	177,103
Spain	116,000	115,000	108,490	125,102	116,100	135,700	123,169	145,315
South Africa	271,900	302,400	258,266	241,279	266,300	292,800	332,896	395,406
Denmark	240,700	246,200	275,038	300,966	165,600	198,000	220,208	231,657
Finland	160,700	173,600	195,005	214,949	80,100	101,700	128,901	142,500
Switzerland	150,900	174,600	198,839	225,295	137,200	184,600	209,298	231,731
France	312,000	324,500	368,243	444,891	253,900	313,000	339,229	393,517
German Fed. Republic	436,400	466,800	548,934	648,083	364,100	415,600	502,903	534,890
Irish Republic	270,600	296,300	341,255	507,474	278,900	337,500	381,209	501,105
Netherlands	393,100	409,200	459,102	508,602	256,100	295,700	377,767	409,428
Sweden	314,500	332,900	371,047	407,036	263,700	301,900	364,065	383,433
U.S.A.	1,056,100	1,124,300	1,170,234	1,091,558	907,600	903,400	932,736	1,074,605
U.S.S.R.	158,100	197,200	220,054	205,180	230,300	231,800	102,132	88,833
Zambia	89,815	105,518	101,384	56,791	35,653	35,093	37,866	49,338
S. Rhodesia	90	68	49	53	811	817	503	697
Japan	115,184	104,453	134,414	201,437	98,409	128,625	147,841	156,571

* Including re-exports.

TOURISM
VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM
('000)

FROM	1968	1969	1970
Western Europe	2,123	2,557	2,975
North America	1,239	1,056	1,975
Sterling Area	1,186	1,246	1,374
Other Countries	280	360	406
TOTAL	4,828	5,821	6,730
Total Expenditure (£ million) . .	282.4	359.3	433.0

Trade and Industry (The International Passenger Survey).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES

	1968	1969	1970		1968	1969	1970
France . . .	423,101	563,115	626,927	Switzerland . . .	57,282	68,601	85,959
Germany . . .	266,209	321,249	403,459	Denmark . . .	45,128	51,032	52,837
Netherlands . . .	170,221	204,891	252,518	U.S.A.	691,837	935,984	1,164,654
Belgium . . .	134,350	163,424	190,686	South Africa . . .	40,158	48,934	61,307
Italy	99,090	127,130	147,905	Canada	137,748	180,885	71,811
Sweden	96,277	103,563	116,429	Australia	50,338	56,681	213,919

Figures are for tourists visiting the U.K. for periods of less than three months; the Canadian and Australian figures, however, include business visitors.

Statistics of foreigners entering and leaving the United Kingdom 1970 (Cmd. 4655).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (Receipts—£'000)

	BRITISH RAILWAYS			LONDON TRANSPORT
	Passengers	Coal and Coke	Other Freight	Passengers
1967	179,701	87,818	162,500	38,990
1968	185,156	91,106	171,287	39,655
1969	205,418	92,561	162,986	45,324
1970	227,766	95,990	174,641	53,859

ROADS VEHICLES LICENSED ('000)

	CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	GOODS VEHICLES	BUSES AND COACHES	TAXIS
1967	10,303	1,443	1,624	79	15
1968	10,816	1,325	1,571	79	20
1969	11,228	1,223	1,570	79	23
1970	11,515	1,142	1,622	78	25

SHIPPING ('000 Net Tons)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Cargo	Ballast	Cargo	Ballast
1968	122,670	26,259	66,818	82,172
1969	130,496	27,901	70,734	83,713
1970	137,888	28,676	74,207	91,552

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION (UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

	ALL SERVICES				DOMESTIC SERVICES				INTERNATIONAL SERVICES			
	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSEN- GERS	MAIL	FREIGHT
	Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons		Thousands		Short Tons	
1966	143,911	12,058	24,851	359,918	24,755	5,123	8,453	76,581	119,156	6,935	16,397	283,338
1967	152,603	12,318	22,896	319,461	26,086	5,314	7,183	74,284	126,517	7,004	15,713	245,177
1968	153,839	12,184	24,100	303,980	24,984	5,041	7,100	80,206	128,855	7,143	17,000	223,774
1969	167,997	13,215	26,201	312,767	24,335	5,159	7,391	79,441	143,662	8,056	18,810	233,326
1970	182,148	13,874	29,626	267,362	24,808	5,366	8,177	63,080	157,340	8,508	21,449	204,282

* Excluding Charter services.

Sources: *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, published by the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London, S.W.1.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1970)

	NUMBER
Telephones	13,844,000
Television Licences	15,899,000
of which: Colour	273,000
Books published (new titles)	33,489

EDUCATION

(state-maintained and grant-aided—1970)

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS	SCHOOLS
Primary and Secondary	9,566,000	412,400	36,200†
Further Education	252,400	51,309	793
Universities	219,308	32,161	43
Teacher Training	126,056	12,276	170

* In addition 1,122,000 students follow sandwich courses and part-time further education, and 8,000 Evening Institutes provide adult education.

† There are also 3,000 non-maintained fee-paying schools.

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole: and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England." But the Constitution is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

This evolutionary Constitution has come into being only because the United Kingdom emerged and consolidated over long years when change was slow; and because she escaped any violent revolution. New countries, which grow up in the conditions of the twentieth century, when education, science and outside influences can change the face of political life inside a generation, and older countries which have suffered violence, have little time to allow constitutions to evolve. It is perhaps paradoxical that the United Kingdom, who has no written constitution herself, should provide a model for so many new constitutions in such various lands. In some respects the modern constitution makers have the best of several worlds: they can apply their own skill and judgment, unhindered by preceding legislation; and they can draw on the experience of a long past and see its results.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Queen's title in the United Kingdom is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title varies slightly for different parts of the Commonwealth. Except in India, Ghana, Malaysia, Cyprus, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Singapore, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Guyana, the Queen is represented in each full member country of the Commonwealth by a Governor-General whom she appoints on the advice of the Ministers of that country. He may be a national of that country, or of any other Commonwealth country, and he fulfils the same constitutional position, according to the constitution, laws and customs of the country in which he serves, as the Queen fills in the United Kingdom. If the Queen visits a Commonwealth country she can of course take over the functions of the Governor-General.

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants

and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years: if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 630 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation, or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 18 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are about 900 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seat in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in

Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organization, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organizations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinise the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorised by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy

Counsellors who were also Ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realised, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne, February 6th, 1952.

THE MINISTRY

(March 1972)

(Conservative, formed June 1970; re-formed October 1970.)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service: The Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH.

Secretary of State for the Home Department: The Rt. Hon. REGINALD MAUDLING.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME.

Lord High Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. the Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARLYBONE.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY BARBER.

Lord President of the Council: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM WHITELAW.

Secretary of State for Defence and Minister of Aviation Supplies: The Rt. Hon. Lord CARRINGTON.

Secretary of State for Social Services: The Rt. Hon. Sir KEITH JOSEPH.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: The Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY RIPPON, Q.C.

Secretary of State for Employment: The Rt. Hon. ROBERT CARR.

Secretary of State for Education and Science: The Rt. Hon. MARGARET THATCHER.

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. GORDON CAMPBELL.

Lord Privy Seal: The Rt. Hon. The Earl JELlicoe.

Secretary of State for the Environment: The Rt. Hon. PETER WALKER.

Secretary of State for Wales: The Rt. Hon. PETER THOMAS, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: The Rt. Hon. JAMES PRIOR.

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and President of the Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. JOHN DAVIES.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM WHITELAW.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: The Rt. Hon. CHRISTOPHER CHATAWAY.

Paymaster-General: The Rt. Hon. The Viscount ECCLES.

Minister for Trade: The Rt. Hon. MICHAEL NOBLE.

Minister for Aerospace: The Rt. Hon. FREDERICK CORFIELD.

Minister for Overseas Development: The Rt. Hon. RICHARD WOOD.

Minister for Housing and Construction: The Rt. Hon. JULIAN AMERY.

Minister for Transport Industries: The Rt. Hon. JOHN PEYTON.

Minister for Local Government and Development: GRAHAM PAGE.

Minister for Industry: Sir JOHN EDEN.

Minister of State, Home Office: RICHARD SHARPLES.

Minister of State, Home Office: Lord WINDLESHAM.

Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH GODBER.

Chief Secretary, Treasury: The Rt. Hon. MAURICE MACMILLAN.

Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury: The Rt. Hon. FRANCIS PYM.

Financial Secretary, Treasury: PATRICK JENKIN.

Minister of State, Treasury: TERENCE HIGGINS.

Minister of State for Defence: The Rt. Hon. Lord BALNIEL.

Minister of State for Defence Procurement: IAN GILMOUR.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security:
The Lord ABERDARE.
Minister of State, Department of Employment: PAUL
BRYAN.
Minister of State, Scottish Office: Baroness TWEEDSMUIR OF
BELHELIVIE.
Minister of State, Welsh Office: DAVID GIBSON-WATT.
Minister without Portfolio: The Rt. Hon. the Lord
DRUMALBYN.
Ministers of State for Northern Ireland: Lord WINDLESHAM,
PAUL CHANNON.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: The Rt. Hon. Sir PETER RAWLINSON,
Q.C.
Lord Advocate: The Rt. Hon. NORMAN WYLIE, Q.C.
Solicitor-General: Sir GEOFFREY HOWE, Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland: DAVID BRAND, Q.C.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Defence Staff: Admiral Sir PETER HILL-
NORTON, G.C.B.
Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord: Admiral Sir
MICHAEL POLLOCK, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.

Chief of the General Staff: General Sir MICHAEL CARVER,
G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Gen.).
Chief of the Air Staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS
SPOTSWOOD, G.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM
(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: 31 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:*
Prince ZALMAY MAHMUD-GHAZI (also accredited to
Netherlands and Norway).

Algeria: 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:*
LAKHDAR BRAHIMI.

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:*
General GUSTAVO MARTINEZ-ZUVIRIA.

Australia: Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High
Commr.:* Sir ALEXANDER DOWNER, K.B.E.

Austria: 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:*
Dr. WILFRIED PLATZER, G.C.V.O. (also accredited to
Malta).

Bahrain: New Bond Street House, 1-5 New Bond St., W.1
(E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh SULMAN bin DA'UJ AL-
KHALIFA.

Barbados: 229-231 Kensington High St., W.8 (HC); *High
Commr.:* (vacant) (also accredited to France, Federal
Germany and Netherlands).

Belgium: 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:*
Baron JEAN VAN DEN BOSCH, G.C.V.O. (also accredited to
Malta).

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:*
Brig. Gen. JUAN LECHIN SUAREZ (also accredited to
Netherlands).

Botswana: 3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:*
Miss GAOSITWE K. T. CHIEPE (also accredited to Denmark,
France, Federal Germany, Norway and Sweden).

Brazil: 32 Green St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SÉRGIO COR-
REIA DA COSTA, G.C.V.O.

Bulgaria: 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambas-
sador:* ALEXANDER YANKOV.

Burma: 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1 (E);
Ambassador: U CHIT MYAING (also accredited to Denmark,
Norway and Sweden).

Burundi: Brussels 1, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: 84 Holland Park, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:*
LUCAS ZAA NKWETA (also accredited to Finland, Norway
and Sweden).

Canada: Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 (HC);
High Commr.: J. H. WARREN.

Ceylon: 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2 (HC); *High Commr.:*
TILAK E. GOONERATNE.

Chile: 3 Hamilton Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO
BUNSTER.

China, People's Republic: 31 Portland Place, W.1 (E);
Chargé d'Affaires ad int.: P'EI CHIEN-TSANG.

Colombia: Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambas-
sador:* (vacant).

Costa Rica: 8 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
(E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ESCALANTE-DURÁN (also
accredited to Denmark).

Cuba: 57 Kensington Court, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:*
Señorita ALBA GRIÑÁN NÚÑEZ.

Cyprus: 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* COSTAS
ASHIOTIS, M.B.E. (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and
Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E);
Ambassador: MILOSLAV ZEMLA.

Dahomey: Paris 6c, France (E).

Denmark: 29 Pont St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLING
KRISTIANSEN (also accredited to Ireland).

Dominican Republic: 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall
Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. PORFIRIO
HERRERA-BÁEZ (also accredited to Turkey).

Ecuador: Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1
(E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO PARRA VELASCO (also
accredited to Finland).

Egypt: 26 South St., W.1 Y 6DD (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL
E. RIFAAT.

El Salvador: 16 Edinburgh House, 9b Portland Place, W.1
(E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO QUIRÓNEZ MEZA (also
accredited to Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Vatican).

Ethiopia: 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:*
Lieut.-Gen. IYASSU MENGESHA (also accredited to
Netherlands).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Fiji: 25 Upper Brook St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JOSUA R. RABUKAWAQA, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Finland: 66 Chester Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* OTSO WARTIOVAARA, G.C.V.O.

France: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFROY DE COURCEL, G.C.V.O., M.C.

Gabon: 66 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N'GOUA.

Gambia: The Gambia House, 28 Kensington Court, W.8 (HC); *High Commr.:* BOCAR OUSMAN SEMEGA-JANNEH (also accred. to Belgium and Sweden).

Federal Republic of Germany: 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-GÜNTHER VON HASE, K.C.M.G.

Ghana: 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* HENRY SEKYI.

Greece: 51 Upper Brook St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN A. SOROKOS (also accred. to Iceland).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Guyana: 28 Cockspur St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR JOHN CARTER, Q.C. (also accred. to France, Federal Germany, Netherlands and U.S.S.R.).

Haiti: 192 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Honduras: 48 George St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: 35 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. VENCEL HÁZI.

Iceland: 1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* NIELS P. SIGURDSSON (also accred. to Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

India: India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* APA B. PANT.

Indonesia: 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROESMIN NURJADIN.

Iran: 16 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR KHOSROW AFSHAR, K.C.M.G.

Ireland: 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. DONAL O'SULLIVAN.

Israel: 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL COMAY.

Italy: 14 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* RAIMONDO MANZINI, G.C.V.O.

Ivory Coast: 2 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* HONORÉ MAMBE POLNEAU (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Jamaica: 48 Grosvenor St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR LAURENCE LINDO, C.M.G. (also accred. to Belgium, France and Federal Germany).

Japan: 46 Grosvenor St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MORIO YUKAWA.

Jordan: 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* ZAID AL RIFA'I (also accred. to Netherlands and Sweden).

Kenya: 45 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* NG'ETHE NJOROGE (also accred. to Vatican).

Khmer Republic: 26 Townshend Rd., N.W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMRETH SOTH (also accred. to Belgium and Denmark).

Korea, Republic of: 36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KYUNG NOK CHOI (also accred. to Malta).

Kuwait: 40 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD ABDUL WAHHAB AL-NAKIB (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Laos: 5 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* PHAGNA INFENG SURYADHAY (also accred. to Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden).

Lebanon: 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NADIM DIMECHKIÉ (also accred. to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Lesotho: 16A St. James's St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* C. M. MOLAPO (also accred. to France, Federal Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland).

Liberia: 21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Switzerland).

Libya: 58 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* KHAIRY MOHAMMED BEN AMER.

Luxembourg: 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PHILIPPE (also accred. to Iceland).

Madagascar: 33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ALFRED RAJAONARIVelo (also accred. to Denmark, Greece and Norway).

Malawi: 47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* REID WILLIE KATENGA-KAUNDA (also accred. to Belgium, Netherlands and Vatican).

Malaysia: 45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* TAN SRI ABDUL AZIZ bin YEOP (also accred. to Ireland).

Mali: Paris 6c, France (E).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ARTHUR J. SCERRI (also accred. to U.S.S.R.).

Mauritania: Paris 16e, France (E).

Mauritius: Grand Buildings, Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR LECKRAZ TEELook, C.B.E. (also accred. to Belgium and the Vatican).

Mexico: 8 Halkin St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE SÁNCHEZ GAVITO (also accred. to Iceland).

Mongolia: 7 Kensington Court, W.8 5DL (E); *Ambassador:* SONOMDORJIN DAMBADARJAA (also accred. to Denmark and Norway).

Morocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* THAMI OUAZZANI.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* UPENDRA BAHADUR BASNYAT (also accred. to Denmark, Italy and Sweden).

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON W. J. G. GEVERS (also accred. to Iceland).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* SIR DENIS BLUNDELL, K.B.E. (also accred. to Ireland).

Nicaragua: 8 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. RICARDO PARRALES SANCHEZ.

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* S. D. KOLO (also accred. to Ireland).

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT (also accred. to Ireland).

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LIEUT.-GEN. MOHAMMED YOUSUF (also accred. to Ireland).

Panama: 29 Wellington Court, 116 Knightsbridge, SW1X 7PJ (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ALBERTO BISSOT, JR. (also accred. to Netherlands and Sweden).

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIC. NUMA ALCIDES MALLORQUIN (also accred. to Switzerland).

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE (also accred. to Iceland).

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ZOBEL DE AYALA (also accred. to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden).

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTUR STAREWICZ.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO LEITE DE FARIA.

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE PUNGAN (also accredited to Iceland).

Rwanda: Brussels 4, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 27 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULRAHMAN AL-HELAISSI, G.C.V.O.

Senegal: 10 Gloucester Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. DAVIDSON S. H. W. NICOL (also accredited to Norway).

Singapore: 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. LEE YONG LENG.

Somalia: 60 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HAJI DUALEH (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HENDRIK G. LUTTIG.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME DE PINIES Y RUBIO.

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED ABDULLAH EL-HASSAN.

Swaziland: 58 Pont St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. A. B. GAMEDZE (also accredited to Belgium and France).

Sweden: 23 North Row, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LEIF BELFRAGE, G.B.E.

Switzerland: 16-18 Montague Place, W.1 2BQ (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT WEITNAUER (also accredited to Malta).

Tanzania: 43 Hertford St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* G. M. NHIGULA.

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* KONTHI SUPHAMONGKHON.

Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tonga: 17th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Baron VAEA.

Trinidad and Tobago: 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. P. U. J. SOLOMON (also accredited to Federal Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL KHELIL.

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEKI KUNERALP (also accredited to Malta).

Uganda: Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Licut-Col. S. E. LUKAKAMWA.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL N. SMIRNOVSKY (also accredited to Malta).

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER H. ANNENBERG.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE BARREIRO.

Venezuela: Flat 6, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS PEREZ DE LA COVA.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* LE-NGOC-CHAN (also accredited to Austria, Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Yemen Arab Republic: 41 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED AL-SHAMY.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 95 Park Lane, W.1 4JU (E); *Ambassador:* FADHLE AHMED SALLAMI (also accredited to France and Sweden).

Yugoslavia: 25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* DOBRIVOJE VIDIĆ.

Zaire: 26 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HH (E); *Ambassador:* THÉODORE IDZUMBUIR.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* A. I. PHIRI (also accredited to Vatican).

Bangladesh also has a mission in London.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Rt. Hon. (JOHN) SELWYN BROOKE LLOYD, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means: Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT GRANT-FERRIS, M.P.

General Election, June 19th, 1970.

PARTY	VOTES POLLED	PER CENTAGE OF TOTAL	SEATS
Conservatives and Associates . . .	13,144,692	46.4	330
Labour . . .	12,179,166	43.0	287
Liberal . . .	2,117,638	7.4	6
Scottish National- list . . .	306,796	3.2	1
Welsh Nationalist	175,016		—
Communist . . .	38,431		6
Others . . .	383,068		
	28,344,807	100	630

HOUSE OF LORDS

(March 1972)

Lord High Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. The Lord HAILSHAM of ST. MARYLEBONE.

Lord Chairman of Committees: Rt. Hon. The Earl of LISTOWEL, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and Countesses	162
Viscounts	107
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	723

TOTAL 1,078

POLITICAL PARTIES

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. EDWARD HEATH, P.C., M.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold religion, preserve the Constitution, and to strengthen the free association of the Commonwealth; to maintain, in collaboration with other like minded nations, defence forces adequate for the preservation of freedom and prevention of war; to work for peace by international disarmament; to provide financial and technical aid to raise the conditions of under-developed territories; to provide freedom and opportunity by supporting free enterprise and initiative against Socialist systems of state-trading and nationalisation; to improve the standards of life by economic policies which preserve full employment, promote expanding trade and production, maintain national solvency, and encourage thrift and an ever wider spread of ownership of property; to promote greater educational opportunities at all levels; to ensure that the old share in rising living standards; to promote better health by good housing and slum clearance, and a modern hospital system.

HEADQUARTERS

The Conservative and Unionist Central Office: 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HH; f. 1870; Chair. PETER THOMAS, Q.C., M.P.; Deputy Chair. Sir MICHAEL FRASER, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. Mrs. CHARLES MORRISON, R. W. ELLIOTT, M.P.; Treas. Lord CHELMER, M.C., T.D., Sir TATTON BRINTON, M.P.; Dir. of Organization Sir RICHARD WEBSTER, D.S.O.; Dir. of Publicity DONALD HARKER; Dir. of Research JAMES DOUGLAS, O.B.E.; Dir. of Conservative Political Centre RUSSELL LEWIS.

THE LABOUR PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, P.C., O.B.E., M.P.

The aims of the British Labour Party were stated in 1918 and reaffirmed and amplified in 1960.

The British Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands for democracy in industry and the expansion of common

ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions.

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

HEADQUARTERS

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; 680,191 individual mems.; 5,478,620 union-affiliated mems. (1970); Chair. Rt. Hon. A. WEDGWOOD BENN; Gen. Sec. Sir HARRY NICHOLAS, O.B.E. (until October 1972); National Agent R. G. HAYWARD, C.B.E.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

The Co-operative Party is constitutionally linked with the Co-operative Union Ltd., but has its own Annual Conference and National Committee. Under an Agreement with the Labour Party it sponsors Labour and Co-operative candidates at local and parliamentary elections; protects the interests of the co-operative movement; seeks to extend co-operative enterprise and cares for the interests of the consumer.

Headquarters: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; approx. 15,000 individual members in 147 brs.; 370 societies with approx. 11.5 million members are affiliated; Chair. HERBERT KEMP; Sec. T. E. GRAHAM.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Leader: Rt. Hon. JEREMY THORPE, P.C., M.P.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or conformity. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

HEADQUARTERS

Liberal Party Organization: 7 Exchange Court, Strand, London, WC2R 0PR; f. 1936; Pres. STEPHEN TERRELL, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.C.; Chair. of the Liberal Party RICHARD WAINWRIGHT; Head of L.P.O. EDWARD WHEELER.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Party Congress elects the Executive Committee, which elects the Political Committee that is responsible for conducting the day-to-day leadership of Party activity.

The object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system by public ownership, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organized working class.

There were 30,607 members in June 1969.

HEADQUARTERS

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; Exec. Cttee. Chair.

Mrs. IRENE SWANN; Gen. Sec. JOHN GOLLAN; weekly: *Comment*; monthly: *Marxism Today*.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): 8 Heol y Frenhines, Caerdydd, Cardiff, Wales; membership 40,000; Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS; Sec. ELWYN ROBERTS; publs. *Welsh Nation* (weekly) and *Y Ddraig Goch* (monthly).

Scottish National Party: 14A Manor Place, Edinburgh, EH3 7DD; Chair. WILLIAM WOLFE; Pres. Dr. PROVOST ROBERT MCINTYRE; Nat. Sec. Lt.-ol. M. MURIEL GIBSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

One of the most cherished liberties of the ordinary British citizen is his freedom from arbitrary arrest and his knowledge that the law regards him as innocent unless he can be proved guilty. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment were abolished when the famous Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679; under this Act in its present-day form anyone having custody of a person can be ordered to bring him before the court within forty-eight hours and to prove that he is being lawfully held in custody.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; and the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge the facts of a case. The judge decides the law. The jury verdict in both criminal and civil cases has since October 1967 been a majority verdict system.

There are three sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted, and Equity.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS OR PETTY SESSIONS

The criminal courts of lowest jurisdiction, are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins in the Magistrates' Court. The Justices must decide whether the evidence is sufficient for the accused to be committed for trial at the Crown Courts, according to the seriousness of the offence.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division

(in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

COUNTY COURTS

A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £750. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some undefended divorce cases are at present heard by County Court judges sitting as Special Commissioners.

CROWN COURTS

Crown Courts came into force on January 1st, 1972, under the Courts Act 1971 and replace Quarter Sessions and Assizes, abolished by the Act. They sit at various centres throughout the country but, at the Lord Chancellor's direction, they may sit anywhere. The country has been divided into six administrative circuits, each including all three tiers of the Crown Courts. Crimes calling for the severest penalties, such as life imprisonment, are tried in the first tier Crown Courts which, outside London, also deal with civil cases. The Crown Court for the City of London is the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey). High Court Judges or Circuit Judges preside over the first and second tier courts, Circuit Judges or Recorders over the third, where less serious offences are heard.

Appeals from the Crown Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal and in civil matters to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Family. The Chancery Division deals with litigation about properties, family trusts, companies, dissolution of partnerships and disputed estates. The Queen's Bench Division hears cases involving damage to property, personal injuries etc. and also includes the Admiralty Court. The Family Division hears contested or complex divorce and separation cases and matters relating to children such as adoption, wardship, guardianship of minors.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The Lord High Chancellor.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN PENNYCUICK, Hon. Sir JOHN ANTHONY PLOWMAN, Hon. Sir ARWYN LYNN UNGOED-THOMAS, Hon. Sir REGINALD WILLIAM GOFF, Hon. Sir ROBERT EDGAR MEGARRY, Hon. Sir JOHN PATRICK GRAHAM, Hon. Sir PETER HARRY BATSON WOODROFFE FOSTER, M.B.E., T.D., Hon. Sir JOHN NORMAN KEATES WHITFORD, Hon. Sir JOHN BRIGHTMAN, Hon. Sir ERNEST IRVINE GOULDING.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D.

Judges

Hon. Sir JOHN PERCY ASHWORTH, M.B.E., Hon. Sir GEORGE RAYMOND HINCHCLIFFE, Hon. Sir AUBREY MELFORD STEED STEVENSON, Hon. Sir GERALD A. THESIGER, M.B.E., Hon. Sir BASIL EDWARD NIELD, C.B.E., Hon. Sir GEOFFREY DE PAIVA VEALE, Hon. Sir BERNARD JOSEPH MAXWELL MACKENNA, Hon. Sir ALAN ABRAHAM MOCATTA, O.B.E., Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON, Hon. Sir DANIEL JAMES BRABIN, M.C., Hon. Sir HELENUS PATRICK JOSEPH MILMO, Hon. Sir JOSEPH DONALDSON CANTLEY, O.B.E., Hon. Sir PATRICK REGINALD EVELYN BROWNE, O.B.E., T.D., Hon. Sir GEORGE STANLEY WALLER, O.B.E., Hon. Sir ARTHUR EVAN JAMES, Hon. Sir RALPH VINCENT CUSACK, Hon. Sir STEPHEN CHAPMAN, Hon. Sir JOHN RAMSAY WILLIS, Hon. Sir GRAHAM RUSSELL SWANWICK, M.B.E., Hon. Sir PATRICK MCCARTHY O'CONNOR, Hon. Sir JOHN FRANCIS DONALDSON, Hon. Sir ROBERTSON CRICHTON, Hon. Sir SAMUEL BURGESS RIDGWAY COOKE, Hon. Sir BERNARD CAULFIELD, Hon. Sir NIGEL CYPRIAN BRIDGE, Hon. Sir SEBAG SHAW, Hon. Sir HILARY GWYNNE TALBOT, Hon. Sir EDWARD WALTER EVELEIGH, Hon. Sir WILLIAM LLOYD MARS-JONES, M.B.E., Hon. Sir GEORGE JOSEPH BEAN, O.B.E., Hon. Sir RALPH KILNER BROWN, O.B.E., T.D., Hon. Sir PHILIP WIEN, Hon. Sir PETER BRISTOW, Hon. Sir HUGH FORBES, Hon. Sir DESMOND JAMES CONRAD ACKER, Hon. Sir WILLIAM HUGH GRIFFITHS, M.C., Hon. Sir ROBERT HUGH MAIS, Hon. Sir NEIL LAWSON, Hon. Sir DAVID POWELL CROOM-JOHNSON, Hon. Sir LESLIE KENNETH EDWARD BOREHAM, Hon. Sir JOHN DOUGLAS MAY.

FAMILY DIVISION

President: Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER, O.B.E.

Judges

Hon. Sir GEOFFREY WALTER WRANGHAM, Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT LLOYD-JONES, Hon. Sir LESLIE GEORGE SCARMAN, O.B.E., Hon. Sir ROGER FRAY GREENWOOD ORMROD, Hon. Sir CHARLES WILLIAM STANLEY REES, T.D., Hon. Sir REGINALD WITHERS PAYNE, Hon. Sir NEVILLE MAJOR GINER FAULKS, M.B.E., T.D., Hon. Sir ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY STIRLING, Hon. Sir JAMES ROUALEYN HOVELL-THURLOW CUMMING-BRUCE, Hon. Sir JOHN BRINSMEAD LATEY, M.B.E., Hon. Sir HUGH EAMES PARK, Hon. Dame ELIZABETH KATHLEEN LANE, D.B.E., Hon. Sir ALAN STEWART ORR, O.B.E., Hon. Sir HENRY VIVIAN BRANDON, Hon. Sir ROBIN HORACE WALFORD DUNN, M.C.,

Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR BAGNALL, M.B.E., Hon. Sir ALFRED KENNETH HOLLINGS, M.C., Hon. Sir TASKER WATKINS, V.C.

COURT OF APPEAL

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice and in criminal cases from the Crown Courts. The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the court.

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE (President).

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY, O.B.E., T.D.

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Lord DENNING.

President of the Family Division: Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER, O.B.E.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHUR DAVIES, Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES RITCHIE RUSSELL, Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC SACHS, M.B.E., T.D., Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT EDMUND DAVIES, Rt. Hon. Sir HENRY JOSCELINE PHILLIMORE, O.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir SEYMOUR EDWARD KARMINSKI, Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN MEGAW, C.B.E., T.D., Rt. Hon. Sir DENYS BURTON BUCKLEY, M.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID ARNOLD SCOTT CAIRNS, Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD BLANSHARD STAMP, Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN FREDERICK EUSTACE STEPHENSON, Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN STEWART ORR, O.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir EUSTACE WENTWORTH ROSKILL, Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK HORACE LAWTON.

HOUSE OF LORDS

In civil and criminal cases this is the final court of appeal.

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord HAILSHAM OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. Lord REID, C.H., Rt. Hon. Lord MORRIS OF BORTH-Y-GEST, C.B.E., M.C., Rt. Hon. Lord HODSON, M.C., Rt. Hon. Lord GUEST, Rt. Hon. Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E., Rt. Hon. Lord PEARSON, C.B.E., Rt. Hon. Lord DIPLOCK, Rt. Hon. Viscount DILHORNE, Rt. Hon. Lord CROSS OF CHELSEA, Rt. Hon. Lord SIMON OF GLAISDALE, Rt. Hon. Lord KILBRANDON, Rt. Hon. Lord SALMON OF SANDWICH.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

This is a standing committee, consisting of the Law Lords of the United Kingdom (the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary) and other Privy Counsellors who have held high judicial office. It is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and United Kingdom dependent territories and, in a few instances, the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

There are seventeen Commonwealth members.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, are dealt with in magistrates' courts.

SHERIFF COURT

Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are tried in this court. Each of the twelve sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff Principal and a number of Sheriffs, who hear the cases.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY

The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same nineteen judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

SHERIFF COURT

Tries civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Sessions.

COURT OF SESSION

This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

INNER HOUSE. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

First Division: Lord Justice General and President: Rt. Hon. Lord Emslie; **Judges:** Hon. Lord Migdale, Hon. Lord Johnstone.

Second Division: Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. Lord Grant; **Judges:** Hon. Lord Walker, Rt. Hon. Lord Milligan.

OUTER HOUSE. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

Judges: Hon. Lord Hunter, Hon. Lord Kissen, Hon. Lord Fraser, Rt. Hon. Lord Avonside, Hon. Lord Leechman, Hon. Lord Thomson, Hon. Lord Robertson, Rt. Hon. Lord Stott, Hon. Lord Emslie, Hon. Lord Dunpark, Hon. Lord Keith.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England claims to be both Catholic and Reformed. Originating from the Celtic Mission of St. Aidan from Scotland and from the Roman Mission of St. Augustine, it finally renounced the jurisdiction of the Pope at the Reformation, while retaining the episcopal form of Church government.

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at coronation.

In England, there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Convocations, an Upper and Lower House. By the Enabling Act the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

In 1970 by the Synodical Government Measure 1969 the Church Assembly was reconstituted as the General Synod and was also given authority to exercise most of the functions of the Convocations. The House of Bishops consists of members of the Upper House of the Convoca-

tions (43 persons). The House of Clergy consists of the members of the Lower Houses (a maximum of 251 persons). The House of Laity consists almost entirely of representatives of the dioceses elected by the deanery synods (a maximum of 251 persons).

The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1968 was 27,756,000 (baptized).

Sec.-Gen. of the General Synod: Sir John Guillum Scott, Kt., T.D., D.C.L.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

The Province of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. A. M. Ramsey, P.C.

The Province of Canterbury includes 29 dioceses:

London	Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. R. W. Stopford, P.C., C.B.E.
Winchester	Rt. Rev. S. F. Allison.
Bath and Wells	Rt. Rev. E. B. Henderson.
Birmingham	Rt. Rev. Laurence Brown.
Bristol	Rt. Rev. O. S. Tomkins.
Chelmsford	Rt. Rev. A. J. Trillo.
Chichester	Rt. Rev. R. P. Wilson.
Coventry	Rt. Rev. C. K. N. Bardsley, C.B.E.
Derby	Rt. Rev. C. W. J. Bowles.
Ely	Rt. Rev. E. J. K. Roberts.
Exeter	Rt. Rev. R. C. Mortimer.

Gloucester . . .	Rt. Rev. B. T. GUY.
Guildford . . .	Rt. Rev. G. E. REINDORP.
Hereford . . .	Rt. Rev. M. A. HODSON.
Leicester . . .	Rt. Rev. R. R. WILLIAMS.
Lichfield . . .	Rt. Rev. A. S. REEVE.
Lincoln . . .	Rt. Rev. K. RICHES.
Norwich . . .	Rt. Rev. M. A. P. WOOD.
Oxford . . .	Rt. Rev. K. J. WOOLLCOMBE.
Peterborough . . .	Rt. Rev. C. EASTAUGH, M.C.
Portsmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. J. H. L. PHILLIPS.
Rochester . . .	Rt. Rev. R. D. SAY.
St. Albans . . .	Rt. Rev. ROBERT RUNCIE.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich . . .	Rt. Rev. L. W. BROWN, C.B.E.
Salisbury . . .	Rt. Rev. J. E. FISON.
Southwark . . .	Rt. Rev. A. M. STOCKWOOD.
Truro . . .	Rt. Rev. J. M. KEY.
Worcester . . .	Rt. Rev. R. W. WOODS.

The Province of York

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan:
Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. F. D. COGGAN.

The Province of York includes 14 dioceses:

Durham . . .	Rt. Rev. I. T. RAMSEY.
Blackburn . . .	Rt. Rev. R. A. S. MARTINEAU.
Bradford . . .	(to be appointed).
Carlisle . . .	Rt. Rev. S. C. BULLEY.
Chester . . .	Rt. Rev. G. A. ELLISON.
Liverpool . . .	Rt. Rev. S. Y. BLANCH.
Manchester . . .	Rt. Rev. PATRICK RODGER.
Newcastle . . .	Rt. Rev. H. E. ASHDOWN.
Ripon . . .	Rt. Rev. J. R. H. MOORMAN.
Sheffield . . .	Rt. Rev. W. G. FALLOWS.
Sodor and Man . . .	Rt. Rev. G. E. GORDON.
Southwell . . .	Rt. Rev. J. D. WAKELING.
Wakefield . . .	Rt. Rev. ERIC TREACY, M.B.E.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

THE PROVINCE OF WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury.

The Province is practically coterminous with Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of a few border parishes which, under the Welsh Church Act, voted themselves out of the Church in Wales. It is divided into 6 Dioceses served by 980 clergy. The number of Easter communicants is approximately 165,500.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative synod composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body, Sec. and Accountant of the Representative Body, and Clerical Sec. to Archdeacon of Margam W. R. JONES.

Archbishop of Wales: Most Rev. WILLIAM OWEN WILLIAMS.

The Province of Wales includes six dioceses:

Monmouth . . .	Canon D. CHILDS (Bishop elect).
St. Asaph . . .	Rt. Rev. H. J. CHARLES.
Llandaff . . .	Rt. Rev. L. S. THOMAS.
St. David's . . .	Rt. Rev. E. M. ROBERTS.
Bangor . . .	Most Rev. W. O. WILLIAMS.
Swansea and Brecon . . .	Rt. Rev. J. J. A. THOMAS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 4,810,288 (1970).

Apostolic Delegate

The Most Rev. DOMENICO ENRICI.

Archbishops

Westminster: His Eminence Cardinal JOHN CARMEL HEENAN.

Birmingham: Most Rev. GEORGE PATRICK DWYER.

Liverpool: Most Rev. GEORGE ANDREW BECK, A.A.

Southwark: Most Rev. CYRIL C. COWDEROY.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: H.E. Cardinal GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. JAMES SCANLAN.

Bishops

ENGLAND AND WALES

Arundel and Brighton . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL BOWEN.
Brentwood . . .	Rt. Rev. PATRICK CASEY.
Clifton . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH RUDDERHAM.
Hexham and Newcastle . . .	Rt. Rev. JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
Lancaster . . .	Rt. Rev. BRIAN FOLEY.
Leeds . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GORDON WHEELER.
Menevia . . .	Rt. Rev. JOHN PETIT.
Middlesbrough . . .	Rt. Rev. GERARD McCLEAN.
Northampton . . .	Rt. Rev. CHARLES GRANT.
Nottingham . . .	Rt. Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.
Plymouth . . .	Rt. Rev. CYRIL RESTIEAUX.
Portsmouth . . .	Rt. Rev. DEREK WORLOCK.
Salford . . .	Rt. Rev. THOMAS HOLLAND, D.C.S.
Shrewsbury . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM GRASAR.

The Rt. Rev. AUGUSTINE HORNIAK is the Exarch for all Roman Catholic Ukrainians in Great Britain.

Rt. Rev. GERARD TICKLE is the Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen . . .	Rt. Rev. MICHAEL FOYLAN.
Argyll and the Isles . . .	Rt. Rev. COLIN MACPHERSON.
Dunkeld . . .	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM HART.
Galloway . . .	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCGEE.
Motherwell . . .	Rt. Rev. FRANCIS THOMSON.
Paisley . . .	Rt. Rev. STEPHEN MCGILL.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognised as lawful. In May, 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church churches, manses and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. Immediately the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church appointed a Committee to prepare a basis and plan of union, and the union of the two Churches was effected in 1929. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for 1971 was Rt. Rev. ANDREW HERRON; Lord High Commr. to the General Assembly Lord CLYDESMUIR, C.B., M.B.E.; 1,154,211 mcms.; publs. *Life and Work* (circ. 200,000 monthly), *Manse Mail* (circ. 3,000 thrice annually).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly Rev. H. L. BROWNLEE; Sec. Rev. D. W. ROY; 85 congregations, 94 ministers and missionaries, 17,812 mems.; publ. *Stedfast* (monthly).

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank St., Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. D. MACDONALD; Gen. Treas. G. J. BREWSTER, A.I.A.C.; Assembly Clerk Rev. Prof. W. J. CAMERON, M.A., B.D.; Deputy Clerk Rev. CLEMENT GRAHAM, M.A., B.D.; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organized in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 324, clergy 262, communicants 48,967. The following is a list of the Bishops: Glasgow, F. H. MONCRIEFF, M.A. (Primus); Moray, G. SESSFORD; St. Andrews, M. HARE DUKE; Aberdeen, E. F. EASSON, D.D., M.A., B.D.; Brechin, JOHN C. SPROTT, D.D., M.A.; Edinburgh, KENNETH M. CAREY, D.D., M.A.; Argyll, RICHARD K. WIMBUSH, M.A.; Registrar, I. R. GUILD, w.s., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1971-72) Rev. Dr. G. HENTON DAVIES; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL.

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; members in British Isles (1970) 206,767; Press organ *The Baptist Times*, weekly.

Presbyterian Church of Wales (Calvinistic Methodist): f. as separate Church 1811; churches 1,329, ministers 346, members 108,064; Moderator General Assembly (1971-72) Rev. T. B. PHILIPS, B.A., B.D., Sohra, 17 Maes Llan, Eglwysbach, Colwyn Bay; Sec. Rev. W. D. JONES, B.A., 32 Carstairs Rd., Liverpool, L6 8NN; publs. six periodicals.

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Established by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston, U.S.A., in 1892, where it still has its headquarters, the Church has 307 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The governing body of The Mother Church in Boston is The Christian Science Board of Directors. The Christian Science Publishing Society includes among its publications *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, the international daily newspaper *The Christian Science Monitor*; British Isles Bureau: 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JH.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 64 Exhibition Rd., London, S.W.7; f. 1837; 3,000,000 mems.; Pres. of England East Mission W. DEAN BELNAP; associated organizations England South Mission, England North-west Mission, England Central Mission, England North Mission, Scotland Mission, Ireland Mission; publ. *England East Star* (monthly).

Congregational Church in England and Wales: Livingstone House, 11 Cartetret St., London, S.W.1; formerly the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Pres. Rev. ERIK R. ROUTLEY, M.A., D.PHIL.; Min. Sec. Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE, M.A.

The Union was founded in 1831. The leading feature of Congregational polity is the autonomous character of the local church, the duty of each individual member to take part in the church's government, and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. Two orders only are recognised; that of the pastor or minister elected by the free vote of the members of each individual church; and deacons (laymen or women, elected by the membership of the church), who supervise its temporal affairs and assist the minister in the administration of the Lord's Supper and in such pastoral work as may be necessary. In May 1966 the Constitution of the Union was altered to form the Congregational Church in England and Wales.

(Will combine with the Presbyterian Church of England in October 1972 as the United Reformed Church; Moderator Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE.)

In England and Wales there are 1,655 Congregational ministers, 2,350 churches and 169,965 mems.; publ. *Congregational Monthly*.

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9HH; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1972-73) Rev. IRVONWY MORGAN; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. A. D. MANN, H.C.F.; Treas. Dr. S. M. CAFFYN, C.B.E.; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (monthly).

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; Pres. H. JOHN MCLACHLAN, M.A., B.D., D.PHIL. (1971-72); M. HUMPHREYS WINDER, B.A. (1972-73); Hon. Treas. ARNOLD GRAVES, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN L. GOLLAND, M.A.; f. 1928.

There are between three and four hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some twenty of which are in the Dominions. Adult membership is estimated at 15,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (fortnightly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1; Pres. of the Conference (1971-72) Rev. KENNETH L. WAIGHTS. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was founded in 1739 as a result of the evangelical mission work conducted by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England, and others, including his brother, Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. The doctrinal standards are contained in certain of John Wesley's sermons and his Notes on the new Testament. It spread rapidly in the British Isles and to America. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church (f. 1807) and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion of three Methodist Churches.

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 34 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in September and May. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Quarterly Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

At the end of 1969 there were 651,139 members of the Methodist Church in Great Britain with a Methodist community in the country of some 2 million.

The chief Methodist press organ is the *Methodist Recorder* (weekly).

Presbyterian Church of England: Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, London, WC1H 9RT; Trinitarian and Evangelical; mems. 59,437 (1970); congregation 308; Moderator and Gen. Sec. Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR, M.A., M.Litt.; publ. *Outlook* (monthly).

(Will combine with the Congregational Church in England and Wales as the United Reformed Church in October 1972; Moderator Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE.)

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BJ; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number in Great Britain 20,857; Clerk (Chair) DEREK H. CROSFIELD; Recording Clerk (Sec.) ARTHUR J. WHITE. The Society, as a religious organization, works actively for social reform and international peace and justice. Its chief unofficial press organ is *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4EP; General of the Army ERIK WICKBERG; Chief of Staff: Commr. ARNOLD BROWN; Int. Sees. Commr. KAARE WESTERGAARD (British Dominions and the Americas), Lt. Commr. LAURIDS KNUTZEN (Europe), Commr. JOHN SWINFEN (Africa and the Far East), Commr. CHARLES DAVIDSON (India etc.). The aim of the Army is personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Founded in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, as a Christian Mission in the East End of London, the first headquarters ("Eastern Star") was opened in 1867 in Whitechapel Road, London, E. In 1878 it became the Salvation Army, and William Booth, assumed the title of General, the uniform being introduced throughout the Army in 1879. In 1880 the Army extended to U.S.A., in 1881 to France, and since then its operations have extended to 79 countries. Publs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *Vanguard*, *The Deliverer*, *The Musical Salvationist*, etc.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: Britten House, Stansted Hall, Stansted, Mountfitchet, Essex; Pres. G. M. HIGGINSON, 218 Lightwood Rd., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Gen. Sec. RICHARD ELLIDGE. An organization of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 22,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and a religious philosophy, is a Trust Corporation officially recognized as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain. Conducts the Arthur Findlay College of Psychic Science.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations DR. IMMANUEL JAKOBOWITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Exec. Dir. Rabbi A. M. ROSE, M.A.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.E.S.

There is no comprehensive organization of synagogues covering the country as a whole; their unifying bond is their recognition of the ecclesiastical authority of the Chief Rabbi.

In London there are the following major synagogue organizations:

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Sir ISAAC WOLFSON, Bt.; Vice-Pres. ALFRED WOOLF, J.P., S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Sec. NATHAN RUBIN, F.C.I.S.; 40,000 members.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5DH; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. DAVID MELLOWS.

Federation of Synagogues: f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 64 Leman Street, London, E.1; has 50 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 16,000 families.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, London, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; over 3,000 mems.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Sec. ALAN SILVERMAN, J.P.; about 2,400 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union; Senior Minister Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, M.A.; Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. J. D. CROSS; 2,800 members; publ. *L.J.S. Newsletter*.

The Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis: f. 1968; comprises over 40 ministers serving nearly 50 congregations in Great Britain and Ireland. Its Chairman, at present Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, is elected annually to represent and speak for Progressive Jewry, which does not recognize the authority of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations.

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number about 200,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes a few hundred British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, the Midlands, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are at present five mosques and a sixth is under construction. The two most important centres of Islam in the United Kingdom are the Shah Jahan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey, and the Islamic Cultural Centre at 146 Park Rd., London, N.W.8.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Society, The: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; the Society studies every phase of Buddhism and the whole field of philosophy and religion from the Buddhist point of view, holds members' classes and public lectures at headquarters and publishes books on Buddhism; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Gen. Sec. F. R. HYDE-CHAMBERS; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has the highest number of newspapers per head of population in the world, and boasts some of the highest circulation figures for individual newspapers (*Daily Mirror* 4.4 million, *Daily Express* 3.6 million, *News of the World* 6.2 million). The United Kingdom has also a long tradition of press independence from political and commercial pressures, though in negative ways, by the withholding of information or by attempts to withhold advertising revenue, such pressure can be applied.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here. Following the *Sunday Telegraph* case in 1971 the Secretary of State has appointed a committee to examine Section 2 of the Act which refers to "national interest". Press organizations are submitting their views and there is considerable feeling that this clause should be deleted or, failing that, strictly defined. The Act has also been criticized as allowing a veil of secrecy to obscure government failings and maladministration.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circula-

tion of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation.

The National Union of Journalists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Journalists Code of Ethics (1963) define the form of professional conduct for British journalists.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists' organizations and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable moral authority.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

New Mercury House, 81 Farringdon St.,
London, EC4A 4BL.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, five lay-members and twenty members nominated by the Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord PEARCE, P.C.; Vice-Chair: HENRY BATE, O.B.E.; Members: GORDON B. ALLAN, W. D. BARNETSON, M.A., Sir ERIC CLAYSON, RONALD DEADMAN, Sir TREVOR EVANS, C.B.E., D. C. FLATLEY, P. W. GIBBINGS, DAVID GREENSLADE, C. D. HAMILTON, D.S.O., WM. HEALD, SYDNEY JACOBSON, M.C., A. A. JENNER, F. M. JOHNSTON, J. CLEMENT JONES, HOWARD FRENCH, CYRIL KILNER, ALFRED M. LEE, EDWARD PICKERING, D. W. REES; Lay Members: Major W. K. BUCKLEY, M.B.E., D.L., M.A., DESMOND ELLIS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., ARCHIBALD GLEN, Rev. M. R. HOLLINGS, M.C., M.A., Lady LITTLEWOOD, B.Sc., J.P.; Sec. NOEL S. PAUL.

Publs. *The Press and the People*, *The Aberfan Inquiry and Contempt of Court*.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The five largest of these chains are as follows:

The Thomson Organisation Ltd.: Thomson House, 200 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1; Joint Chair. Lord THOMSON of Fleet, The Hon. KENNETH THOMSON; controls 30 daily and weekly papers (including *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) in England; 10 (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, 13 in Wales and 4 in Northern Ireland. It controls, in addition, 69 magazines in England, 2 in Scotland; 7 book publishing companies in England; 7 printing firms in England, 2 in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland and has numerous interests abroad.

International Publishing Corporation Ltd.: Orbit House, New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Chair. HUGH CUDLIPP; controls, through its subsidiary companies, IPC Newspapers Ltd., IPC Magazines Ltd., etc. two national daily papers (*The Daily Mirror*, *The Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*The Sunday People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers (including two Scottish national papers *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*) and some two hundred magazines, technical and trade journals and periodicals; also publishes books through its subsidiary the Hamlyn Group and Butterworths and produces records and prints. Large magazine and general printing interests through its subsidiary International Printers. Publishing interests in 14 overseas countries.

Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.: Fleet St., E.C.4; Chair. Sir MAX AITKEN Bt.; controls *The Daily Express*, *The Evening Standard* (London), *The Evening Citizen* (Glasgow) and *The Sunday Express*.

Associated Newspapers Ltd.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Chair. Hon. VERE HARMSWORTH; controls through Harmsworth Publications Ltd.: 2 national dailies (*The Daily Mail* and *The Evening News and Star*) and one national weekly (*Weekend*); and through the Northcliffe Newspaper Group Ltd. 12 evening papers, 1 morning paper and several weeklies; the Northcliffe Group also has holdings in a further 5 provincial dailies (4 evening and one morning).

United Newspapers Publications Ltd.: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; Chair. Sir WILLIAM D. BARNETSON; controls 9 provincial dailies (7 evening and 2 morning), one bi-weekly and 30 provincial and suburban weekly papers.

During 1969 the Australian newspaper owner Rupert Murdoch gained control of the *News of the World* and *The Sun*.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. *The Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 members. Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by trusts or independent companies, notably *The Observer* and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers), *The Economist*, *The New Statesman*, *Punch*, *The Listener* and *New Society* (weeklies). Outstanding among the popular press are: *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express* and *The Daily Mail* (daily), *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The Sunday People* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman* and *Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *The Radio Times* and the *TV Times* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

(As at June 30th, 1971)

MORNING PAPERS

<i>Daily Mirror</i>	4,380,470
<i>Daily Express</i>	3,436,214
<i>The Sun</i>	2,087,686
<i>Daily Mail</i>	1,753,846*
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,454,581
<i>The Times</i>	341,242
<i>The Guardian</i>	327,897
<i>Financial Times</i>	174,754

* As at December 1971.

SUNDAY PAPERS

<i>News of the World</i>	6,170,890
<i>The Sunday People</i>	4,941,738
<i>Sunday Mirror</i>	4,686,564
<i>Sunday Express</i>	4,163,105
<i>Sunday Times</i>	1,432,946
<i>Observer</i>	796,528
<i>Sunday Telegraph</i>	751,673

LONDON EVENING PAPERS

<i>Evening News and The Star</i>	986,852 Mon-Fri.; 867,429 Sat.
<i>Evening Standard</i>	527,255

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL DAILIES

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1900; independent; Editor IAN McCOLL; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd. (Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*. Companion evening papers, *Evening Standard* (London), *Evening Citizen* (Glasgow)).

Daily Mail: Northcliffe House, Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1896, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960 and *Daily Sketch* 1971; Chair. VERE HARMSWORTH; Editor ARTHUR BRITTENDEN; Independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; companion evening paper, *The Evening News and Star*.

Daily Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1903; independent newspaper of the Left; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor A. J. MILES.

Daily Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet St., E.C.4 (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); independent; Editor MAURICE GREEN; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE; companion Sunday paper, *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Financial Times: Bracken House, Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1888; incorporates *The Financial News*; Proprs. Pearson Longman Ltd.; Editor Sir GORDON NEWTON.

Guardian, The (formerly *The Manchester Guardian*): 192 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1 and 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1821; Independent Liberal; Managing Dir. P. W. GIBBINGS; Editor H. A. HETHERINGTON.

Morning Star (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1; f. 1930 by Communist Party; co-operatively owned since 1945; Communist; Editor GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Sun: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1921 as *Daily Herald*, appeared as *Sun* in 1964, re-appeared in new format under new proprietor in 1969; Propr. News of the World Ltd.; Editor LARRY LAMB.

Times, The: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1785; Independent; Editor WILLIAM REES-MOGG; Since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd., Chair. Hon. KENNETH THOMSON; Editor-in-Chief DENIS HAMILTON; Chief Excc. M. J. HUSSEY; part of the Thomson Organization.

LONDON EVENING DAILIES

Evening News and The Star, The: Harmsworth House, London, E.C.4; f. 1881; Independent; Propr. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Editor J. J. M. GOLD; circ. 1,278,423.

Evening Standard: 47 Shoe Lane, London, EC4P 4DD; f. 1827; Independent; Propr. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. WINTOUR; circ. 527,000.

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY PAPERS

News of the World: 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1843; incorporated *Empire News* 1960; Editor C. J. LEAR; Proprs. News International.

Observer, The: 160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1791; Independent; owned since 1945 by the Observer Trust, mems. of which are: Lord GOODMAN (Chair.); Sir EDWARD PLAYFAIR; Sir MARK TURNER; The Countess of ALBEMARLE; Chair. of Dirs. Hon. DAVID ASTOR; Dirs. Lord GOODMAN, Hon. J. J. ASTOR, TRISTAN JONES, J. C. LITTLEJOHNS, Hon. JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Editor Hon. DAVID ASTOR.

Sunday People, The: 2/12 Endell St., W.C.2; f. 1881; Independent; Editor GEOFFREY PINNINGTON; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.

Sunday Express: Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; Independent; Editor JOHN JUNOR; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.; Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*

Sunday Mail: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Editor A. WEBSTER; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail, Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918 (as *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* 1848), incorporating *Sunday News* f. 1919; incorporating *Birmingham Weekly Post* from 1960; Editor FREDERICK WHITEHEAD; circ. 225,000.

Sunday Mirror: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; f. 1915; independent newspaper of the Left; Editor ROBERT EDWARDS; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, Scotland; London Office: 12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4; circ. over 1,000,000.

Sunday Telegraph, The: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor BRIAN R. ROBERTS.

Sunday Times: Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1; f. 1822; since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd. of the Thomson Organization; Editor HAROLD EVANS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(The following list is necessarily confined to a few only of the oldest and most representative of those provincial newspapers which have a fairly large circulation.)

Birmingham Evening Mail: The Birmingham Post & Mail Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1870; Independent; evening; Editor FRANK OWENS; circ. 407,000.

Birmingham Post and Gazette: Colmore Circus, Birmingham 4; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Gazette* f. 1741; *Post* f. 1857; Independent; Editor D. H. HOPKINSON. Companion paper: *Birmingham Evening Mail*.

Daily Record: Record House, Glasgow, C.2, Scotland; London Office: c/o Daily Mirror, 33 Holborn, E.C.1; Editor ALEX LITTLE; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.

Derby Evening Telegraph and Express: Derby Daily Telegraph, Ltd., Northliffe House, Derby; London Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Advertisement Dept.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Independent; Editor J. Low; circ. 97,000.

East Anglian Daily Times: 30 Lower Brook St., Ipswich, Suffolk; f. 1874; Independent; circ. over 35,000; Proprs. Eastern Counties Newspapers Ltd.; companion papers: *Evening Star*, *Suffolk Chronicle* and *Mereury*, *Felixstowe Times*, *Hadleigh Weekly News*, *Halesworth Times*, *Leiston Observer*, *Stowmarket Chronicle*, *Woodbridge Reporter*.

Evening Citizen: 195 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1; London Offices: Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., Fleet Street, E.C.4 (Adverts.); *Evening Standard*, Shoc Lane, E.C.4 (Editorial); f. 1842; Independent; circulation over 196,000; Editor W. STEEN; Manager ALLAN CAMERON.

Evening Times: 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; Independent; circ. over 194,000; Editor H. M. HOOD.

Express and Star: Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; f. 1874; Propr. The Midland News Association Ltd.; Editor E. N. IRELAND; circ. 231,900.

Glasgow Herald: 70 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, Scotland; f. 1783; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR WARREN (Companion paper *Evening Times*); circ. 85,097.

Journal, The: Thomson House, Great Market, Newcastle upon Tyne 1; f. 1711; circ. 115,000; also publishes *Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Sun*; Editor PETER STEPHENS.

Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph, The: 19 James Street, Liverpool 2; London Office: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.3; (f. as *Shipping Telegraph*, 1826, *Journal of Commerce*, (1860); morning; Shipbuilding and Engineering Section, Wednesday; Export Services supplement, Monday and Thursday; Editor J. RICKARD; Man. Dir. R. S. TARGETT.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, 48 Victoria St., Liverpool L69 1AR; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor JOHN PUGH; circ. 90,448.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., 48 Victoria St., Liverpool L69 1AR; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1879; independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief Sir ALICK JEANS; Editor KENNETH STAMP; circ. 375,053.

Manchester Evening News and Chronicle: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1868; Independent; Man. Dir. K. A. SEARLE; Editor BRIAN REDHEAD; circ. 450,204.

Morning Telegraph: York St., Sheffield 1; Sheffield Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1855; Independent; Editor J. D. MICHAEL HIDES; circ. 57,000.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Priestgate, Darlington; London Office: 8-16 Great New St., E.C.4; f. 1869; Independent; Man. Dir. FRANK STANFORTH; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 114,396.

Scotsman, The: North Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1817; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Dirs. Lord THOMSON OF FLEET, J. M. COLTART, JAMES WHITTON, C. N. MCQUEEN, ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Sec. J. H. B. MUNRO; circ. 74,395.

Shropshire Star: Ketley, Telford, Salop; f. 1964; Proprs. Shropshire Star and Journal Ltd.; Editor M. KERSEN; circ. 59,000.

Telegraph and Argus: Bradford and District Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Hall Ings, Bradford 1; London Office: 8-16 Great New St., E.C.4; f. 1898 (incorporating *Bradford Daily Telegraph* 1868, *Yorkshire Evening Argus* 1892, *The Yorkshire Observer* 1834, *Yorkshire Sports*); evening except Sunday; Dir. and Gen. Man. I. H. N. YATES; Editor-in-Chief P. W. HARLAND; circ. 125,000.

Western Daily Press: Silver St., Bristol; London Office: 110 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1858; incorporating *Bristol Times and Mirror*; independent; morning; Man. Dir. H. R. DICKINSON; Editor ERIC PRICE.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Cardiff; f. 1869; Independent Conservative; Editor JOHN GIDDINGS; circ. 102,000; Companion evening paper, *South Wales Echo*.

Western Morning News and Daily Gazette, The: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George Street, Plymouth; f. 1860; incorporating *Western Daily Mercury* (1921) and *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* (1932); Editor N. A. T. VINSON; Companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*; Editor G. W. IRISH; circ. 69,907.

Yorkshire Post: Albion St., Leeds 1; f. 1754; Conservative; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN EDWARDS; London Editor ROBERT SCOTT.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies unless otherwise stated:

Advertiser's Weekly: 110 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1913; Fri.; Editor DERRICK JOLLEY; circ. 13,564.

Amateur Photographer: I.P.C. Business Press, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor R. H. MASON, M.A., F.I.I.P., F.R.P.S.; circ. c. 79,000.

Architects' Journal: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1895; Wed.; Editorial Dir. H. de C. HASTINGS; Chair. of Editors D. A. C. A. BOYNE; Exec. Editor JOHN BAILEY; circ. 21,719.

Arts Review: 8 Wyndham Place, W.1H 2AY; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor JOHN GAINSBOROUGH.

Autocar: I.P.C. Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editor PETER GARNER.

Autosport: Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., Oxford Circus, W.1; f. 1950; Thurs.; Editor RICHARD FEAST; circ. 37,000.

Bookseller, The: 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1858; incorporates *Bent's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1802); Proprs. J. Whitaker & Sons; Editor Miss P. THOMSON.

British Dental Journal: 64 Wimpole St., W.1M 8AL; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor J. A. DONALDSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.; circ. 16,500.

British Farmer and Stockbreeder: 161-166 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4AA; Proprs. IPC Business Press Ltd.; Editor ROBERT TROW-SMITH (until August 1972).

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. MARTIN WARE, F.R.C.P.; Manager C. G. A. PARKER, M.A.; circ. 80,957.

Campaign: Haymarket Publishing Group, Gillow House, 5 Winsley St., W.1; incorporating *World's Press News*, f. 1929; review of press, advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor PETER ELMAN; circ. 12,600.

Catholic Herald: 63 Charterhouse St., London, EC1M 6LA; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri.; Editor GERARD NOEL; circ. 44,134.

Church Times: 7 Portugal St., W.C.2; f. 1863; Church of England; Fri.; Editor Rev. B. H. M. PALMER, M.A.; circ. 56,472.

Country Life: 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2; f. 1897; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor J. K. ADAMS; circ. 48,000.

Economist, The: 25 St. James's St., S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares owned by S. Pearson Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Sat.; Editor ALASTAIR BURNET; circ. 102,551.

Education: Councils and Education Press, 10 Queen Anne St., W.1M 9LD; f. 1903; official journal of the Association of Education Committees; Fri.; circ. 7,640.

Farmers Weekly: Agricultural Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., EC4P 4AA; f. 1934; Editor TRAVERS LEGGE; circ. 130,000.

Flight: IPC Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor J. M. RAMSDEN.

Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette: 30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor A. WHITTAM-SMITH.

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd., 25 Farnival St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor W. FRANKEL, C.B.E.

Keesing's Contemporary Archives: Keesing's Publications Ltd., 65 Bristol Road, Keynsham, Bristol BS18 2BD; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only.

Lady, The: 39-40 Bedford St., Strand, WC2E 9ER; f. 1885; Editor Mrs. JOAN GRAHAME; circ. 72,875.

Lancet: 7 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, WC2N 6AD; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. DOUGLAS-WILSON, M.D.; F.R.C.P.E.; circ. British Edn. 28,030, N. American Edn. 18,164.

Listener, The: Broadcasting House, W1A 1AA; f. 1929; television, radio and literary journal; published by British Broadcasting Corporation; Thurs.; Editor KARL MILLER; circ. 74,646.

London Gazette: publ. by H.M. Stationery Office at First Avenue House, Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Tues., Thurs. and Fri.

Melody Maker: Longacre Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1926; jazz and popular music; Thurs. dated Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor RAY COLEMAN; circ. 154,196.

Methodist Recorder: 176 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1861; an independent national weekly newspaper; Thurs.; Editor W. E. PIGOTT; circ. 57,898.

Motor: I.P.C. Transport Press, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor CHARLES BULMER.

Nature: Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2; f. 1869; scientific; Mon., Wed., and Fri.; Editor JOHN MADDOX.

Now Law Journal: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 88 Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1965 through merger of *Law Journal* (f. 1822) and *Law Times* (f. 1843).

New Musical Express: 128 Long Acre, WC2R 0AN; f. 1946; popular music; Fri.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Man. Editor ANDY GRAY; Editor ALAN SMITH; circ. 150,000.

New Scientist: 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1956; incorporated *Science Journal* 1971; a journal covering the whole field of science and its industrial applications; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor Dr. DONALD GOULD.

New Society: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1962; Thurs.; sociological; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor PAUL BARKER.

New Statesman: 10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1; *Nation* (f. 1907) amalgamated with *Athenaeum* (f. 1828) in 1921; *New Statesman* (f. 1913) amalgamated with *Nation* in 1931, and with *Week-End Review* (f. 1930) in 1934; independent; Fri.; Editor RICHARD CROSSMAN (until October 1972); circ. 84,978.

Nursing Mirror: Iliffe Specialist Publications Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1888; Fri.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor Mrs. Y. CROSS; circ. 61,606.

Nursing Times: Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2; f. 1905; professional nursing journal; Fri.; Editor Miss P. D. NUTTALL, S.R.N., M.C.S.P.; circ. 33,866.

Popular Gardening: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1898; Thurs. for Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor FRED WHITSEY; circ. 230,232.

Private Eye: 34 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 50,000.

Punch: 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1841; Editor WILLIAM DAVIS; circ. 123,000.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High St., W.1; f. 1923; programme journal of the B.B.C.; Thurs.; Editor GEOFFREY CANNON; circ. 3,960,764.

Reveille: 33 Holborn, E.C.1; f. 1940; popular general interest magazine; Monday; Proprs. IPC Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. W. CLARKSON; circ. 1,209,823.

Saturday Titbits: I.P.C. Magazines, 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1881; popular general interest magazine; Mon. for Sat.; Editor PERROTT PHILLIPS; circ. 565,000.

Solicitors' Journal: Oyez House, Brems Bldgs., E.C.4; f. 1857; Fri.; Editor NEVILLE D. VANDYK.

Spectator: 99 Gower St., W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor GEORGE GALE.

Stage and Television Today: 19 Tavistock Street, W.C.2; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editors ERIC JOHNS (stage), EDWARD DURIAM TAYLOR (television); circ. 30,000.

Tablet, The: 48 Great Peter St., S.W.1; f. 1840; Catholic newspaper and review; Sat.; Editor TOM BURNS.

Teacher, The: Derbyshire House, St. Chad's St., W.C.1; f. 1872; news, comments and articles on all aspects of education; Fri.; Editor MAX WILKINSON.

Time and Tide: Classified House, New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1920; independent; Thurs.; Editor W. J. BRITAIN; circ. 28,165.

Times Educational Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor STUART MACLURE.

Times Higher Educational Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1971; Fri.; Editor BRIAN MACARTHUR.

Times Literary Supplement, The: Times Newspapers Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Fri.; Editor A. C. W. CROOK.

Trade and Industry (incorporating the Board of Trade Journal): 1 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1886; Wed.

Tribune: 24 St. John St., E.C.1; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.

TV Times: 247 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1; f. 1955; 13 weekly editions covering all I.T.V. regions except Channel Islands; Thurs.; Editor PETER JACKSON; circ. 3,250,000.

The Universe: Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor D. C. HENNESSY; circ. 200,936.

Weekend: Northcliffe House, E.C.4; f. 1904; popular general interest magazine; Wed.; Editor DAVID HILL; circ. 1,361,014.

Woman: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1937; Wed.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; circ. 2,246,431; Editor Miss BARBARA BUSS.

Woman's Own: Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1932; Weds.; Proprs. I.P.C. Magazines Ltd.; Editor JANE REED.

Woman's Realm: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1958; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor VERONICA SNOBEL; circ. 987,768.

Woman's Weekly: IPC Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1911; Sat.; Editor MARY DILNOT; circ. 1,719,233.

MONTHLIES

Achievement: World Trade Magazines Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; f. 1939; is concerned with progress in British industry and business; Man. Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 10,000 to the U.S.A.

Aerospace Review: 13 Garrick St., London, W.C.2; f. 1970; third Friday of month preceding cover date; Editor W. J. G. ORD-HUME; circ. 15,000.

Apollo: 22 Davies Street, W.1; international magazine of art and antiques; Editor DENYS SUTTON.

Architectural Review: 4-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1896; Editorial Board: D. A. C. A. BOYNE (Chair.); L. WRIGHT, S. CANTACUZINO, C. AMERY; circ. 13,159.

Argosy: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; British and foreign short stories, short novels; circ. 35,000.

Art and Artists: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1966; international coverage of contemporary plastic arts; Editor COLIN NAYLOR.

Banker, The: Editorial address: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; monetary and economic policy, international and domestic banking and finance; Editorial Consultant W. M. CLARKE; Exec. Editor MICHAEL GREEN.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, WC1R 5DP; Editorial Board: Chair. Prof. D. G. WALKER; Sec. J. D. KILLIP.

Blackwood's Magazine: 45 George St., Edinburgh, EH2 2JA, Scotland, and 6 Buckingham St., London, WC2 6BU; f. 1817; Editor G. D. BLACKWOOD.

Books and Bookmen: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1955; literature and books of general interest; Editor FRANK GRANVILLE BARKER.

British Book News: British Council, 59 New Oxford Street, W.C.1; f. 1940; circ. 9,350; Editor GILLIAN DICKINSON.

British Journal of Psychiatry (Journal of Medical Science): Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne St., London, W.1; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Published by authority of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; Editor ELIOT SLATER, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C. PSYCH., F.R.C.P.

Burlington Magazine, The: 49 Park Lane, W.1; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICOLSON.

Business Management: Mercury House, 109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1; f. 1928; journal for management; 1st of month; Editor MICHAEL WADE; circ. 17,350.

Connellsseur: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; f. 1901; a magazine for collectors; art and antiques; Proprs. The National Magazine Co. Ltd.; Editor L. G. G. RAMSEY, F.S.A.

Contemporary Review incorporating *The Fortnightly*: 37 Union St., London, S.E.1; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Chair. A. G. DE MONTMORENCY; Editor ROSALIND WADE; Man. MARGARET FREAN.

Dance and Dancers: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1950; ballet and classical dance; Editor PETER WILLIAMS.

Do It Yourself: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; Editor TONY WILKINS; circ. 175,000.

Design: Design Council, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1949; all aspects of graphic and industrial design; Editor CORIN HUGHES-STANTON; circ. 19,744.

Encounter: 59 St. Martin's Lane, WC2N 4JS; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN J. LASKY, D. J. ENRIGHT.

Family Circle: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1964; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. CHRISTINE BRADY; circ. 1,200,000.

Films and Filming: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1954; international cinema as a serious art form; Editor ROBIN BEAN.

Football Monthly (Charles Buchan's): IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 161-166 Fleet St., EC4P 4AA; f. 1951; Editor PAT COLLINS; circ. 254,602.

Geographical Magazine The: Editorial Office: New Science Publications, 128 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9QH; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER.

Good Housekeeping: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* and *House Beautiful*); Editor LAURIE PURDEN; circ. 196,000.

Gramophone, The: 177-179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Middlesex HA3 0HA; f. 1923; Editor ANTHONY POLLARD; circ. 71,209.

Harper's and Queen: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1970 as a result of a merger between *Harper's Bazaar* and *Queen*; international fashion, beauty, general features; Editor WILLIE LANDELS; Exec. Editor FIONA McPHERSON.

History Today: 388 Strand, London, WC2R 0CT; f. 1951; monthly; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNELL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 34,700.

Homes and Gardens: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2; f. 1919; monthly; Editor Mrs. PSYCHE PIRIE; circ. 200,000.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., W.C.1; f. 1842; Editor JAMES BISHOP.

Living: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1967; women's magazine; Editor VERA SEGAL; circ. 575,000.

Music and Musicians: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1952; contemporary and classical music with international reviews of all musical and operatic events; Editor TOM SUTCLIFFE.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Cambridge; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor HERBERT MCCABE, O.P.

Nova: IPC Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1965; general magazine for women; Editor GILLIAN COOKE; circ. 110,700.

Opera: Seymour Press, 334 Brixton Rd., S.W.9; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Plays and Players: Hansom Books Ltd., Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1953; world theatre; Editor PETER ROBERTS.

Practical Motorist: IPC Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1954; Editor H. B. HEYWOOD; circ. 160,116.

Practitioner: 5 Bentinck Street, W.1; f. 1868; medical; Editor WILLIAM A. R. THOMSON, M.D.; circ. 35,39.

Reader's Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W1X 6AB; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH; circ. 1.5m.

Records and Recording: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; features and reviews in classical, jazz and rock fields, with extensive audio section; Editor TREVOR RICHARDSON.

Science Journal: I.P.C. Business Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1965; incorporates *Discovery*; Editor ROBIN CLARKE; circ. 50,335.

Scottish Field: 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1903; Independent; Editor A. E. COMYN WEBSTER; circ. 70,000.

She: National Magazine Co. Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1955; Editor PAMELA CARMICHAEL; circ. 296,000.

Studio International: 37 Museum St., W.C.1; f. 1893; 1st Thurs. of the month (11 issues a year); 1 multiples supplement, 3 book supplements, 2 print supplements; Editor PETER TOWNSEND.

Vanity Fair: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1949; fashion and beauty magazine for career women; Editor AUDREY SLAUGHTER; circ. 100,400.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; 16 issues a year; Editor BEATRIX MILLER; circ. 112,400.

Wireless World: I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1; f. 1911; Editor H. W. BARNARD; circ. 55,003.

Woman and Home: I.P.C. Magazines Ltd., 40 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1926; incorporates *Everywoman*; Editor ANGELA WYATT; circ. 718,016.

World Today: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., W.1; f. 1945; current international affairs; Editor MARGARET CORNELL.

QUARTERLIES AND BI-ANNUALS

The following are quarterlies unless otherwise stated:

Antiquity: c/o W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., 104 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1LW; f. 1927; archaeological; Editor GLYN DANIEL.

British Journal of Psychology: Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., NW1 2DB; f. 1904; published for British Psychological Society; Editor W. SLUCKIN.

British Journal of Sociology: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1950; Editor TERENCE MORRIS.

British Medical Bulletin: Medical Dept., British Council, 97-99 Park St., W1Y 4HQ; f. 1943; publ. Jan., May and Sept.; each number contains papers on one special aspect of medical or scientific research, contributed by authorities on the subject; circ. 6,500.

China Quarterly, The: Contemporary China Institute, 24 Fitzroy Square, W1P 5HJ; f. 1960; all aspects of contemporary China; Editor DAVID C. WILSON; circ. 5,500.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1907; Editors Prof. J. GOULD, M.A., M. WINTERBOTTOM, M.A.

Cornhill Magazine: John Murray, 50 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1860; First Editor W. M. THACKERAY; essays, travellers' tales, fiction, verse; illustrated.

Countryman: Countryman Ltd., 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; Editorial Office: Burford, Oxford; f. 1927; independent; Editor CRISPIN GILL; circ. exceeds 57,000.

Drive: Drive Publications Ltd., Berkeley Square House, W1X 5PD; f. 1967; magazine of Automobile Association; circ. 4,000,000.

Economic Journal: published for the Royal Economic Society, the Marshall Library, Sidgwick Ave., Cambridge, c/o Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., Little Essex Street, W.C.2; f. 1891; Editors C. F. CARTER and E. A. G. ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.B.A.; circ. 10,000.

English Historical Review: Longman Group Ltd., 5 Bentinck St., London, W.1; f. 1886; Editors J. M. WALLACE-HADRILL, D.LITT., F.B.A., J. M. ROBERTS, M.A., D.PHIL.

Folklore: The Folklore Society, University College, London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT; f. 1878; Hon. Sec. Mrs. V. J. NEWALL, M.A.

History: The Historical Association, 59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11; f. 1916; 3 parts a year; Editor R. H. C. DAVIS; circ. 9-10,000.

International Affairs: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; published by Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1922; original articles, and reviews of publications on current international affairs.

Journal of Contemporary History: 4 Devonshire St., W.1; f. 1966; published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd. for the Institute of Contemporary History; Editors WALTER LAQUEUR, GEORGE L. MOSSE.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1885; Editor-in-Chief A. L. GOODHART, Hon. K.B.E., Q.C.; Editor PAUL V. BAKER.

Leonardo: Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW; f. 1968; international journal of the contemporary artist; English and French.

Library: Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, W.1; f. 1889; Editor D. G. NEILL, Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Man: Royal Anthropological Institute, 36 Craven St., WC2N 5NG; f. 1966 by amalgamation between *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* (f. 1871) and *Man* (f. 1901); Editor I. M. LEWIS; circ. 3,000.

Mind: Basil Blackwell & Mott Ltd., 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford; f. 1876; Editor Prof. DAVID HAMLYN.

Modern Languages: Modern Language Association, 2 Manchester Square, W1M 5RF; f. 1905 as *Modern Language Teaching*; Editor CONSTANCE E. HURREN.

New Left Review: 7 Carlisle St., W.1; f. 1960; political; 6 issues a year; Editor PERRY ANDERSON.

New Outlook: 4 Moorfields, E.C.2; liberal political journal; Editor LORD BEAUMONT.

Past and Present: 43A Queen St., Oxford; f. 1952; historical studies; Editor T. H. ASTON; circ. 5,000.

Philosophy: Royal Institute of Philosophy, 14 Gordon Square, WC1H 0AG; Editor RENFORD BAMBROUGH.

Political Quarterly, The: 49 Park Lane, W.1; f. 1930; non-party; progressive; Editors W. A. ROBSON, H. R. G. GREAVES and B. CRICK.

Race: The Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyn St., S.W.1; f. 1959; race and group relations; Editor SIMON ABBOTT.

Round Table: The Round Table Ltd., 18 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2; f. 1910; a non-party review of world politics, devoted particularly to Commonwealth affairs; Editors MICHAEL HOWARD and ROBERT JACKSON.

Science Progress: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., 5 Alfred St., Oxford; Editors D. LEWIS and J. M. ZIMAN.

Sight and Sound: British Film Institute, 81 Dean St., W1V 6AA; international film review; Editor PENELOPE HOUSTON.

Town and Country Planning Journal: Town and Country Planning Association, 17 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AS; f. 1932; Man. Editor HAZEL EVANS; circ. 5,000.

Twentieth Century, The: 3 Clements Inn, W.C.1; f. 1877 as *Nineteenth Century*; literary, political, philosophical sociological.

Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., Great Turnstile, WC1V 7HS; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press Ltd., The: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1939; British subsidiary of Associated Press of U.S.A.; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. Wes. GALLAGHER; Man. Dir. RICHARD A. O'REGAN; Sec. LEONARD SEALEY.

Exchange Telegraph Co. Ltd. (EXTEL), The: Extel House, East Harding St., EC4P 4HB; f. 1966; independent news agency distributing financial and sporting news and commercial information in the British Isles; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALAN B. BROOKER; City Editor KENNETH C. CLAY; Sports Editor FRANCIS P. MEARING; Sec. ERNEST W. H. BOND.

Press Association Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., EC4P 4BE; supplies all classes of current news and pictures to the Press and other media in the British Isles, and provides industrial photography. Formed in 1868 when Act was passed empowering the State to take over the telegraph system; Chair. J. G. S. LINACRE (Yorkshire Post Newspapers); Gen. Man. G. CROMARTY BLOOM; Editor-in-Chief D. A. CHIPP; Sec. and Chief Accountant J. PURDHAM; Telecommunications Man. M. R. RIDLER.

Routers, Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1851; world-wide news service for press, radio and television; economic news and prices delivered to business houses by teletypewriter and computer; branches and correspondents in 175 countries and territories throughout the world. Routers is an independent trust owned by the British, Australian and New Zealand Press. Chair. Sir WILLIAM BARNETSON; Gen. Man. GERALD LONG; Editor-in-Chief B. R. HORTON; Sec. N. L. JUDAH.

United Press International (U.K.) Ltd.: London Office: 8 Bouverie St., E.C.4; British subsidiary of *United Press International*, previously known as *British United Press*; supplies worldwide news and news picture coverage to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the world; also supplies features and comic strips to the Press and magazines.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BUREAUX London

Agence Economique et Financiere: 167 Fleet St., E.C.4; London Dir. PETER GRANGE.

Agence France Presse: 43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; Bureau Chief B. TESSELIN.

Agencia Efe: Time and Life Bldg., New Bond St., W.1; Bureau Chief C. COLLAZO.

Agerpres (Romania): 34 Iverna Court, W.8; Bureau Chief NICOLAE PLOPEANU.

ANSA (Italy): 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief Miss MARIA ROMILDA GEORGIS.

Associated Press of Pakistan: 165 Peterborough Rd., Leyton, E.10; Bureau Chief M. AFTAB.

Australian Associated Press (A.A.P.): 85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Bulgarian News Agency (BTA): 20 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4; Bureau Chief A. KRISPIN.
Canadian Press: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief HAROLD MORRISON.
Central News Agency of China: First Floor, 167 Fleet St., E.C.4; West Europe Bureau Man. KOONSHIN YANG.
Ghana News Agency: 38 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7; Bureau Chief J. C. ESSILFIE-CONDUAH.
Hsinhua News Agency: 76 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Bureau Chief NAN LI.
Hungarian News Agency (MTI): 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief KAROLY PATAK.
Jewish Telegraph Agency Inc.: 182 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief S. J. GOLDSMITH.
Kyodo News Service: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief IKUO KANMURI.
Logos News Agency: Harmsworth House, Bouverie St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief JOSÉ LUIS F. DEL CAMPO.
Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 3 Rosary Gardens, S.W.7; London Correspondent F. ALEXEYEV.
Polish Press Agency: Chronicle House, 72-89 Fleet St., EC4Y 1JP; Bureau Chief WŁADYSŁAW KRAJ.
Tass (U.S.S.R.): Gotch House, 30 St. Bride St., E.C.4; Chief Correspondent N. TURKATENKO.

INSTITUTIONS

Institute of Journalists, The: Hall of the Institute, 2-4 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1884. Object: To look after the general welfare and interests of the profession. Pres. ERIC J. BARKER; Gen. Sec. R. F. FARMER.
Newspaper Press Fund: Bouverie House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1864; 4,609 mems.; Pres. SIR MAX AITKEN, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Sec. S. C. REYNOLDS, O.B.E.
Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd.: (London newspaper proprs.); 6 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1906; 10 mems. 21 newspapers; Chair. LORD GOODMAN; Dir. N. REEVES.
Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., E.C.4; f. 1836; Organization for the provincial morning and evening and the provincial and London suburban weekly newspapers; Pres. STANLEY CLARKE (Leamington Spa Courier); Dir. WILLIAM G. RIDD, C.B.E., M.V.O., F.C.I.S.; Director-Designate DOUGLAS H. LOWNDES.
Periodical Publishers Association Ltd.: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1913; 120 mems.; Pres. GORDON BRUNTON; Sec. HAMISH MACDOUGALL, F.C.I.S.; Asst. Sec. R. E. GELLETT.
Press Club: 7 St. Brides House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4; f. 1882; Pres. SIR MAX AITKEN; Sec. THOMAS H. McARTHUR; 1,750 mems.
Scottish Newspapers Proprietors' Association: 10 York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland; Sec. W. BARRIE ABBOTT, B.L., C.A.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

Publishing firms in the United Kingdom are mainly located in London and many are members of large publishing groups, notably the International Publishing Corporation (The Hamlyn Publishing Group), Associated Book Publishers and Granada. There are also a large number of private firms who often produce memoirs and one or two titles a year. In recent years there has been tremendous expansion inside the field of publishing, notably political science, children's books, engineering, business management and commerce; there has been a certain drop in religion and theology. Fiction remains the largest category. In 1971 a total of 32,538 titles were issued, of which 25,563 were new books. After a period of growth the paperback industry is now fairly static with approximately 35,000 titles in print.

Publishers Association, The: 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1896; Pres. RAYNER UNWIN; Sec. R. E. BARKER, O.B.E.

* An asterisk in the following list denotes a member of the Association, † an Associate member.

***Abelard-Schuman Ltd.:** Abelard House, 8 King St., W.C.2; children's books, non-fiction, gardening, general and some fiction; Man. Dir. K. FLUEGGE.

***Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.:** 24-28 Oval Rd., London, N.W.1; scientific publishers; Man. Dir. C. M. HURT.

***Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc.:** West End House, 11 Hills Place, W1R 2LR; academic publishers; Gen. Man. R. D. NAIVA.

***George Allen and Unwin Ltd.:** 40 Museum St., WC1A 1LU; f. 1914; associated company, Thomas Murby and Co., general literature international affairs, political science, history, sociology, economics, science, philosophy, psychology, management studies, religion, travel, sport, fiction, mountaineering, railways; Chair. RAYNER UNWIN, M.A.; Man. Dir. C. KNIGHT; Sec. A. SPENCER.

Allen Lane, The Penguin Press: 74 Grosvenor St., W1X 0AS; became part of Pearson Longman Group 1970; non-fiction in the fields of politics, sociology, art, history, literature, etc.; Man. Dir. JAMES PRICE.

***Allen, W. H., and Co. Ltd.:** 43 Essex St., W.C.2; f. before 1800; general; Chair. MARK GOULDEN; Man. Dir. J. A. SIMMONS.

Allison & Busby Ltd.: 6A Noel St., W1V 3RB; f. 1968; general, current affairs, economics, biography, fiction, translations, etc.; Chair. and Man. Dir. CLIVE ALLISON.

***Angus and Robertson (U.K.) Ltd.:** 54-58 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1; fiction, biography, travel, educational, political, medical, technical, children's books; Chair. G. FERGUSON.

- ***Architectural Press Ltd.**: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1902; technical and general books on architecture, building, town-planning and art; journals; Dir. H. DE C. HASTINGS.
- †**Arco Publications Ltd.**: 3 Upper James St., W1R 4BP (see Granada Publishing Ltd.); practical handbooks, popular reference books on games and pastimes; Man. Dir. J. C. REYNOLDS.
- ***E. J. Arnold and Son Ltd.**: Butterly St., Hunslet Lane, Leeds 10; f. 1863; educational; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. M. ARNOLD.
- ***Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.**: 41 Maddox St., W1R 0AN; f. 1890; general, educational, scientific, technical, medical; Pres. JOHN MORGAN; Chair. ANTHONY HAMILTON.
- ***Asia Publishing House**: 447 Strand, W.C.2; economics, technical, sociology, fiction, general books; Man. Dir. P. S. JAYASINTHE.
- Associated Book Publishers Ltd.**: 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Holding Company for Methuen & Co. Ltd.; Methuen Academic Ltd.; Methuen Educational Ltd.; Methuen, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd.; Chapman and Hall Ltd.; Eyre & Spottiswoode (Publishers) Ltd.; Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. and other companies; Chair. Sir OLIVER CROTHWAITE-EYRE; Vice-Chair. M. W. MAXWELL, JOHN BURKE; Man. Dir. PETER ALLSOP; Sec. D. P. WOOD, A.C.I.S.
- ***Athlone Press of the University of London**: 4 Gower St., WC1E 6DR; f. 1950; philosophy, literature, history, economics; medical, legal, scientific, etc.; Sec. A. M. WOOD, M.A., M.Sc.
- ***Bagster, Samuel, and Sons Ltd.**: 72 Marylebone Lane, W.1; f. 1794; Bibles and religious books.
- ***John Baker Ltd.** (The Unicorn Press and Richards Press): 5 Royal Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, S.W.1; f. 1963; Proprs. A. & C. Black Ltd.; mainly archaeology, social history etc.; Dirs. Mrs. E. BAKER, MARTIN SECKER, G. W. SINFIELD.
- ***Barker, Arthur, Ltd.**: 5 Winsley St., W.1; f. 1936; associated company of George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.; general non-fiction; Chair. Sir GEORGE WEIDENFELD; Man. Editor R. ANDERSON; Sec. A. R. MILES.
- Barrie & Jenkins**: 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2; (Proprietors Barrie Books Ltd., incorporating the imprints Barrie & Rockliff, The Cresset Press, Herbert Jenkins, Hammond Hammond); general; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY SAMUEL; Man. Dir. L. A. ULLSTEIN.
- ***B. T. Batsford Ltd.**: 4 Fitzhardinge St., W.1; f. 1843; fine arts, crafts, history, topographical, technical and educational; Chair. BRIAN BATSFORD, M.P.; Man. Dir. S. CARR.
- ***G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.**: 6 Portugal St., WC2A 2HL; f. 1840; educational, general, scientific and technical; Chair. R. J. B. GLANVILLE; Sec. W. H. MILLS.
- Benn Brothers Ltd.**: Bouverie House, Fleet St., EC4A 2DL; f. 1880; trade, technical journals and directories; Chair. E. G. BENN.
- ***Ernest Benn Ltd.**: Bouverie House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; general technical, juvenile; Chair. K. E. HUGHES; Man. Dir. J. R. DENTON.
- ***A. and C. Black Ltd.**: 4-6 Soho Square, W1V 6AD; f. 1807; assoc. company, The Dacre Press; general literature, fishing, sport, hobbies, history, art, ballet, theology, reference books, medical, university and school textbooks, children's books; publ. *Who's Who*; Chair. A. A. G. BLACK; Man. Dir. J. D. NEWTH.
- ***Blackie and Son Ltd.**: Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, Scotland, and 5 Fitzhardinge Street, W.1; f. 1809; scientific, technical, educational, juvenile and dictionaries; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. TANNAHILL.
- ***Basil Blackwell and Mott Ltd.**: 5 Alfred St., Oxford; f. 1921; publishers; academic, educational, journals in philosophy, economics and literature; allied cos. Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Shakespeare Head Press Ltd., Einar Munksgaard, Copenhagen; Chair. Sir BASIL BLACKWELL; Exec. Dir. A. T. HALE; Sec. M. A. HOLMES.
- Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd.**: Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL; f. 1939; publishers; medical, dental, veterinary, botanical, scientific and technical; Chair. Sir BASIL BLACKWELL; Man. Dir. PER SAUGMAN.
- ***Wm. Blackwood and Sons Ltd.**: Head Office: 45 George St., Edinburgh, Scotland; London Office: Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2; f. 1804; general, memoirs, travel; Man. Dir. G. D. BLACKWOOD.
- ***Blandford Press**: 167 High Holborn, W.C.1; educational, natural history, scientific studies, horticulture; Man. Dir. ERNEST BARNES.
- ***Geoffrey Bles (Publishers) Ltd.**: 59 Brompton Rd., SW3 1OS; f. 1923; general, fiction, religious, juvenile and humour; Proprs. of Max Reinhardt Ltd., Hollis and Carter Ltd., The Nonesuch Library Ltd., Putnam and Co. Ltd., Bowes and Bowes Publishers Ltd., H. F. L., Werner Laurie Ltd.; Man. Dir. M. BALFOUR.
- ***Bodley Head Ltd.**, Tho: 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. 1894; general, biography, current affairs, art, humour, juvenile, fiction; Chair. Sir HUGH GREENE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. Dir. MAX REINHARDT.
- ***Boosey and Hawkes, Music Publishers Ltd.**: 295 Regent St., W1A 1BR; Chair. and Man. Dir. DAVID S. ADAMS.
- Bowes and Bowes, Publishers, Ltd.**: 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. as private firm 1730; Proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; literary, scholarly, history, economics; Chair. MAX REINHARDT.
- BPC Publishing Ltd.** (British Printing Corporation): St. Giles House, 49 Poland St.; London W.1; comprising: Macdonald and Co. (Publishers) Ltd.; Unit 75; Purnell Part Publications: Purnell/Bancroft Books; Philmar/Ariel; Direct Mail and Bookclubs Division; Chair. R. G. HOLME; Man. Dir. P. GALLINER.
- ***British and Foreign Bible Society**: 146 Queen Victoria St., EC4V 4BX; f. 1804; Bibles and Testaments in many languages; Gen. Secs. Rev. N. B. CRYEY, M.A. (Home), B. N. TATTERSALL, F.I.A.C. (Admin.), Rev. J. G. WELLER, B.A. (Overseas); publ. *World in Action* (quarterly).
- ***Brockhampton Press Ltd.**: Salisbury Rd., Leicester LE1 7QS; associated company of Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.; children's and general; Chair. P. HODDER-WILLIAMS.
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- *Pemberton Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 88 Islington High St., N.1; f. 1954; current affairs, history, science, religion, philosophy, education books; publs. *Humanist* and *Question*; Chair. Dr. D. J. STEWART; Gen. Editor C. MACY; Sec. Mrs. G. C. DOWMAN.
- *Penguin Books Ltd.:** Harmondsworth, Middlesex; f. 1936; part of Pearson Longman Group; reprints of fiction, travel, biography (Penguins), original works and some reprints in arts, science and social studies (Pelicans); classic works of scholarship (Peregrines); current political and social issues (Penguin Specials); Universal History of Art (50 vols.) (Pelican History of Art); reference books, handbooks, plays, poetry, classics, children's books (Puffins) and books for older boys and girls (Peacocks), etc.; Chair. R. P. T. GIBSON; Vice-Chair. M. F. K. LONGMAN; Editorial Dir. P. CALVOGROSSI.
- *Pergamon Press Ltd.:** Headington Hill Hall, Oxford; medical, scientific, technical and educational publishers; 200 periodicals; proprs. of A. Wheaton and Co.; Chair. Sir WALTER COUTTS.
- *Phaidon Press Ltd.:** 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7; history of art and civilization; Man. Dir. ROY ARNOLD; Sec. C. STUART.
- *Pickering and Inglis, Ltd.:** 26 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2; 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4; f. 1870; religious; Dirs. C. J. PICKERING, A. GRAY, D.S.C., M.A., A. G. GLOVER, C. E. MCLEAY, F.C.A.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.:** 39 Parker St., W.C.2; f. 1842; commercial, educational, legal, technical, and general; publs. *Pitman's Shorthand*, etc.; Chair. Sir JOHN FOSTER, K.B.E., Q.C.; Deputy Chair. R. H. CODE HOLLAND; Man. Dir. G. E. MAGNESS.
- *Putnam and Co. Ltd.:** 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. 1839; proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; general literature, biography, aviation, fiction; Chair. MAX REINHARDT.
- Max Reinhardt Ltd.:** 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; general, theatre, humour, fiction; Proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MAX REINHARDT.

- ***Rivingtons (Publishers) Ltd.:** Montague House, Russell Square, WC1B 5BX; f. 1889; theological, educational; Chair. G. C. RIVINGTON.
- ***Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.:** Broadway House, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1834; general and academic, specializing in science, sociology, and history; Chair. NORMAN FRANKLIN.
- Sands and Co. (Publishers) Ltd.:** 3 Trebeck St., W.1; f. 1893; Roman Catholic and general publishers; Chair. Hon. G. E. NOEL; Man. Dir. G. V. BUTLER.
- ***W. B. Saunders Co. Ltd.:** 12 Dyott St., W.C.1; f. 1900, inc. 1919; medical and scientific; Man. Dir. M. JACKSON.
- ***Schofield and Sims Ltd.:** 35 St. John's Rd., Huddersfield, HD1 5DT, Yorks.; f. 1901; educational; Dirs. C. BYGOTT, D. BYGOTT, H. CAMERON BOOTH, E. P. C. PLATT, C. NESBITT, J. S. NESBITT, F. R. LOCKWOOD.
- Scolar Press:** 20 Main St., Menston, Yorks; f. 1966; reprints of early printed books and manuscripts; Officers: R. C. ALSTON, A. R. CLARK, I. R. WILLISON, D. M. ROGERS, T. HOFMANN, S. A. G. BANNISTER.
- Scripture Union:** 5 Wigmore St., W1H 0AD; f. 1864; theology and religion, children's books, music; evangelical publishers and booksellers; periodicals; Gen. Dir. N. W. H. SYLVESTER.
- ***Secker and Warburg, Martin Ltd.:** 14 Carlisle St., W.1; mem. of the Heinemann Group of Publishers Ltd.; f. 1936; history, political, biography, criticism, science, plays, poetry, fiction; Pres. F. WARBURG; Chair. A. DWYDE EVANS; Man. Dir. T. G. ROSENTHAL; Sec. P. W. MEAD.
- ***Sheed and Ward Ltd.:** 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2; f. 1926; theology, philosophy, politics and social questions; mainly Catholic authors; Man. Dir. M. T. REDFERN.
- ***Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd.:** 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1; f. 1908; art, archaeology, drama, fiction, literature, criticism, science, biography, history, music, travel, space flight, science fiction; Chair. The Earl of LONGFORD, P.C.; Man. Dir. J. P. CHANCELLOR.
- Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers) Ltd.:** 30 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; f. 1866; commercial and financial directories and periodicals; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. K. SKINNER.
- ***Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:** Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, NW1 4DV; f. 1698; religious; also, under "Sheldon Press" imprint, secular books; Gen. Sec. P. N. G. GILBERT.
- ***Souvenir Press Ltd.:** 95 Mortimer St., W1N 8HP; general; Man. Dir. E. HECHT.
- †**E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1830; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; aeronautical, civil, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering; mathematics tables; Chair. B. N. HUGHES; Dir. F. B. WALKER; Sec. D. P. WOOD.
- Tom Stacey Ltd.:** 28 Maiden Lane, W.C.2; f. 1969; general publishing, current affairs, politics, ecology, technical, fiction; Joint Man. Dirs. T. C. G. STACEY, A. H. BEGG.
- Staples and Staples Ltd.:** 94 Wigmore St., W1H 0BR; periodical publishers; Chair. ROY E. BORNEMAN, Q.C.; Sec. PERCY F. HUGHES, F.C.I.S.
- †**Staples Press Ltd.:** 3 Upper James St., W1R 4BP; (see Granada Publishing Ltd.); dental, economics, medical, technical, management, marketing; Dirs. R. G. DAVIS-POYNTER, D. JAMES.
- †**Stevens and Sons Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1810; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books and world affairs; official publs. to the London Institute of World Affairs; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. W. MAXWELL.
- ***Student Christian Movement Press Ltd.:** 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1; f. 1892; religious, social, educational; Man. Dir. and Editor JOHN BOWDEN.
- ***Studio Vista Books:** Studio Vista Ltd., Blue Star House, Highgate Hill, N.19; a division of Crowell Collier and Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; art, design and architecture books and annuals; Publishing Dir. DAVID HERBERT; Man. Dir. PETER WHITELEY.
- ***Sweet and Maxwell Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1799; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books and periodicals; Chair. M. W. MAXWELL; Vice-Chair. J. BURKE; Man. Dir. P. H. B. ALLSOP.
- ***Technical Press Ltd.:** 112 Westbourne Grove, W2 5RY; f. 1933; technical, industrial, educational; Dirs. P. STOBART, A. L. KIRBY.
- ***Temple Smith (Maurice), Ltd.:** 37 Great Russell St., WC1B 3PP; f. 1969; art, architecture, archaeology, history, travel, sociology; Man. Dir. M. TEMPLE SMITH.
- ***Thames and Hudson Ltd.:** 30-34 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QP; art, archaeology, history, etc.; Chair. E. NEURATH; Man. Dir. T. NEURATH.
- ***Alec Tiranti Ltd.:** 72 Charlotte St., W.1; f. 1895; architecture and fine arts; Man. Dir. J. TIRANTI.
- ***Transworld Publishers Ltd. (Corgi Books):** Cavendish House, 57-59 Uxbridge Rd., Ealing, W.5; publishers of Corgi Books, Bantam Books; all types of fiction and non-fiction and some educational; paperbacks only; Man. Dir. P. D. NEWMAN.
- United Society for Christian Literature** (see also Lutterworth Press): Albion House, Woking, Surrey; f. 1935 by amalgamation of The Religious Tract Society (f. 1799), The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (f. 1858), and the Christian Literature Society for China (f. 1884); religious publs., illustrated and children's books, educational, in many languages; Gen. Manager MICHAEL E. FOXELL.
- ***University of London Press Ltd.:** Saint Paul's House, Warwick Lane, EC4P 4AH; f. 1910; educational (all subjects), psychology, religion; Chair. JOHN ATTENBOROUGH; Man. L. M. H. TIMMERMANS.
- University of Wales Press:** Merthyr House, James St., Cardiff, CF1 6EU; f. 1922; educational (Welsh and English).
- ***University Tutorial Press, Ltd.:** 9-10 Great Sutton St., E.C.1; inc. 1901; educational textbooks for schools, colleges, technical institutes, and teachers' training colleges; Gen. Man. R. R. BRIGGS.
- ***Ward Lock Ltd.:** 116 Baker St., W1M 2BB; f. 1854; general instructive, reference and guide books, cookery and gardening, children's books, antiques collecting, travel; Joint Man. Dirs. F. HERRMANN, A. A. SHIPTON.
- ***Frederick Warne and Co. Ltd.:** 40 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JN; f. 1865; standard works, illustrated children's books, handbooks and reference books, natural history, educational, topography, sports and games; Pres. F. W. STEPHENS; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. W. STEPHENS.
- ***George Weidenfeld and Nicholson Ltd.:** 5 Winsley St., W.1; fiction and non fiction covering wide range of

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(PUBLISHERS)

subjects, biography, belles lettres and art books; Chair. Sir GEORGE WEIDENFELD; Deputy Chair. A. GODWIN; Man. Dir. D. D. TEASDALE.

***J. Whitaker and Sons Ltd.:** 13 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JE; f. 1841; journal and reference books concerning the book trade; also religious publs. and Trade handbooks; Dirs. HADDON WHITAKER, O.B.E., M.A. (Chair.), A. C. E. MUSK, M.V.O., DAVID WHITAKER.

World's Work Ltd.: The Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey; part of The Heinemann Group of Publishers Ltd.; general and children's books; Chair. A. DWYDE EVANS; Man. Dir. DAVID ELLIOT.

***John Wright and Sons, Ltd.:** The Stonebridge Press, 823-825 Bath Rd., Bristol, BS4 5NU; f. 1825; medical, dental, nursing and veterinary books and journals; Sec. DAVID BROOKS, F.C.A.

CARTOGRAPHERS

***John Bartholomew and Son Ltd.:** The Geographical Institute, Duncan St., Edinburgh, 9; f. 1826; maps and atlases.

***Geographia Ltd.:** Colney St., St. Albans, Herts.; f. 1911; maps, plans, atlases, gazetteers, guide books, globes and market research surveys; inc. with Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers) Ltd.; Chair. R. A. A. HOLT.

Geographical Publications Ltd.: The Keep, Berkhamsted, Herts.; f. 1933; publs. of maps; Reports of the First Land Utilization Survey of Britain; and World Land Use Survey; Dirs. A. N. CLARK (Sec.), B. U. D. STAMP.

***W. and A. K. Johnston and G. W. Bacon, Ltd.:** 30 Museum St., W.C.1; and Edina Works, Easter Road, Edinburgh; f. 1825; geographical, maps, atlases, etc., educational and Scottish publs.; Chair. H. M. BRAINE, W.S.; Joint Man. Dirs. N. F. HAYNES, A. H. PROUT.

***George Philip and Son Ltd.:** 12-14 Long Acre, WC2E 9LP; maps, atlases, globes, books; Joint Man. Dirs. G. M. PHILIP (Chair.), R. T. SHATTOCK.

Edward Stanford Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2; maps and guides; Chair. E. G. GODFREY.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Publishers Association (see page 1356).

Book Development Council: 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; export division of the Publishers Association; Chair. Sir ERIC ROLL, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Dir. REG GOWERS.

International Book Information Services: New Bldg., North Circular Rd., London, N.W.10; f. 1971 by amalgamation of University Mailing Services and the mailing division of the Book Development Council; operates a computerized mailing list of book users in Europe, the Commonwealth, Ireland and the U.K.; Chair. W. A. H. BECKETT; Man. Dir. (to be appointed); Man. ALISTAIR GORDON.

National Book League: 7 Albemarle St., London, W.1X 4BB; a non-profit-making organization; f. 1944; originally founded in 1925 as The National Book Council to extend the use and enjoyment of books, which is still its aim; provides book lists, Readers' Guides and book information services; organizes meetings, mainly at its London headquarters, and exhibitions all over the country; over 10,000 mems.; library of over 10,000 books about books; reference library of childrens' books; special collections: James Joyce, Leslie Linder collection of the original drawings and first editions of the works of Beatrix Potter, works, photographs and letters of May Lamberton Becker, Marino Perez Book Plate; Pres. Lord GOODMAN; Dir.-Gen. MARTYN GOFF; Dep. Dir. CLIFFORD SIMMONS; Quarterly Journal *Books*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord HILL of LUTON, P.C.; Dir. Gen. CHARLES CURRAN.

The BBC was founded in 1922 and its stations in the United Kingdom are operated under a licence from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, which prohibits the BBC from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes. It receives from the Minister the revenue from television licence fees, less Post Office expenses.

The numbers of television receiving licences at November 1971 were 15,365,335 for monochrome and 1,197,394 for colour.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): 70 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3; Members of the Authority: The Rt. Hon. Lord AYLESTONE, C.B.E. (Chair.), Sir RONALD GOULD, LL.D. (Deputy Chair.), Baroness SHARP, G.B.E., Dr. T. E. CARBERY, Prof. J. M. MEEK, STEPHEN KEYNES, Sir FREDERICK HAYDAY, C.B.E., A. WARREN PAGE, T. GLYN DAVIES, Baroness MACLEOD of BORVE, J.P.; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG.

The Authority was founded as a public corporation in 1954. It builds, owns and operates its transmitting stations but the programmes transmitted by the Authority are provided by independent companies which it appoints and from which it draws its own income. The Authority's stations are linked by a network of lines which enables programmes to be exchanged between all the companies. There are now fourteen areas covered by fifteen companies (see below).

Independent Television draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. Its financial resources come from the sale of advertising time by the different companies and from the sale of programmes abroad.

RADIO

BBC DOMESTIC SERVICES

The BBC broadcasts four separate radio services in the United Kingdom.

Radio 1 provides a continuous service of popular music, and is broadcast on 247 metres medium wave.

Radio 2 broadcasts mainly light music. It uses 1500m. long wave and is also carried on VHF.

Radio 3 is a serious music network, which in the evening also provides a full range of programmes about the arts and other topics of current intellectual interest, and some drama. It is broadcast on VHF and on 464 and 194 metres medium wave.

Radio 4 is a mainly speech network and is the main vehicle for the coverage of news and current affairs. It also carries talks, documentary and drama programmes, light entertainment shows, schools' programmes and specialized broadcasts. Regional versions of the network are broadcast in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, while various areas of England are also provided with a localized service of news and weather information. The service uses ten medium wave lengths and VHF.

Managing Director, Radio: IAN TRETHOWAN.

BBC LOCAL STATIONS

There are 20 BBC local stations, each providing an independent service for the area which it serves.

BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES

The following services are transmitted for listeners overseas:

The World Service (in English), broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

The Far East	In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.
India Pakistan, Ceylon, Bangladesh	In Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Sinhala, Urdu, Tamil.
The Middle East, Malta, North Africa	In Arabic, Persian and Maltese.
Central, East, West and South Africa	In English, French, Hausa, Somali, Swahili, Hindi, Arabic and Urdu.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene).

Man. Dir. of External Broadcasting: O. J. WHITLEY.

TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses both 405- and 625-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom by means of a chain of over 80 transmitting stations and like Radio 4 provides variations of programmes for the seven regions. Colour service began on 625-line standards in July 1967; Controller BBC-1 P. L. Fox.

BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in the London area in April 1964, and by the beginning of 1970 was available to approximately 80% of the population. Colour service began in November 1969. Controller BBC-2 R. SCOTT.

Managing Dir., Television: HUW WHELDON.

Dir. of Programmes, Television: DAVID ATTENBOROUGH.

ITA Television: The Authority has given contracts to the following 15 programme contractors from July 30th, 1968, for 6 years, subject to earlier termination in the event of the introduction of a second ITA Service during their currency. Colour service began in November 1969.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

Anglia Television Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich, NOR 07A; Brook House, Park Lane, London, W1Y 4DX, and Television House, Mount Street, Manchester M2 5WT; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSHEND OF RAYNHAM; the east of England, all week.

ATV Network Ltd.: ATV Centre, Birmingham B1 2JP; Chair. Lord RENWICK, Bt., K.B.E.; Man. Dir. Sir LEW GRADE (Deputy Chair.); the Midlands, all week.

Border Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Carlisle CA1 3NT, and 14 Curzon St., London, W1Y 7FH; started transmission 1961; Chair. JOHN L. BURGESS, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. and Programme Controller JAMES J. BREDIN; Border area and the Isle of Man, all week.

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; started transmission 1962; Chair. E. D. COLLAS, K. A. KILLIP (Man. Dir.); Channel Islands, all week; publ. *The Channel Viewer* (weekly).

Grampian Television Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen AB9 2XJ, and 103-105 Marketgait, Dundee DD1 1QT, Scotland; London Office: Nuffield House, 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. Capt. I. M. TENNANT, J.P.; Chief Exce. ALEX MAIR, M.B.E.; North East Scotland, all week.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester M60 9EA, and 36 Golden Square, London, W1R 4AH; transmission started 1956; Chair. Lord BERNSTEIN; Lancashire area, all week.

HTV Wales: Television Centre, Cardiff CF1 9XL; **HTV West:** Television Centre, Bath Rd., Bristol BS4 3HG; Chair. Lord HARLECH; Man. Dir. A. J. GORARD; Wales and the West, all week.

London Weekend Television Ltd.: 25-28 Old Burlington St., London, W1X 1LB, and Station House, Harrow Rd., Wembley, Middx. HA9 6DA; Pres. AIDAN CRAWLEY; Chair. and Chief Exce. JOHN FREEMAN; London area, weekends, continuous with Thames Television.

Scottish Television Ltd.: Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow, C2, and 70 Grosvenor St., London W1X 0BT; transmission started 1957; Chair. JAMES COLTART; Central Scotland, all week.

Southern Television Ltd.: Southern Television Centre, Northam, Southampton SO9 4YQ; Dover Studio, Russell St., Dover; Glen House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5AX; 38 Earl St., Maidstone, Kent; 63 West

High St., Dorchester, Dorset; 39 Duke St., Brighton, Sussex, BN1 1AH; transmission started 1958; Chair. Sir JOHN DAVIS; Man. Dir. C. D. WILSON, C.B.E., M.C.; South and South Eastern England, all week.

Thames Television Ltd.: Thames Television House, 306 Euston Rd., London, NW1 3BB; Chair. Lord SHAWCROSS; Man. Dir. HOWARD THOMAS, C.B.E.; London area, Monday to Friday.

Tyne Tees Television Ltd.: Television Centre, City Rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 2AL, and 15 Brooks Mcws, London W1Y 1LF; transmission started 1959; Chair. Prof. G. H. J. DAYSH, B.LITT., D.C.L.; North East area, all week.

Ulster Television, Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast BT7 1EB, and 19 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1; started transmission 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, M.A.; Northern Ireland, all week.

Westward Television, Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, St. Augustine's Parade, The Centre, Bristol, and 4-6 Woodstock St., New Bond St., London, W.1; started transmission 1961; Chair. PETER CADBURY; South West, all week.

Yorkshire Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds LS3 1JS, and Trident House, 15/16 Brooks Mcws, London, W1Y 1LF; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Man. Dir. G. WARD THOMAS; Programme Dir. D. BAYERSTOCK; Yorkshire, all week.

Independent Television News Ltd. (ITN): ITN House, 48 Wells St., W1P 3FE; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all ITA areas; non-profit-making, financed by all other programme companies; Editor NIGEL RYAN.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W1N 8AN; f. 1955; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Chair. C. D. WILSON, C.B.E., M.C., Sec. L. G. PARKER.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

Lombard merchants from Southern Europe were active in the City of London in the 14th century and by the mid-17th century England, through their influence, was already a major financial power. Before banking became a separate business, goldsmiths accepted deposits of gold and silver coin and bullion for safekeeping. The receipts, known as "goldsmiths' notes", given for these deposits were payable on demand and soon began to circulate in place of coin and bullion and thus became the forerunners of present day bank notes. The goldsmiths also quickly found it possible to lend at interest a proportion of the deposits placed with them. By 1677, 37 goldsmiths were keeping "running cashes" or accounts in Lombard Street which, to this day, forms the centre of the banking area of the City of London. From these operations developed the modern banking system based on credit.

Until 1826, banks in England and Wales were restricted to six partners, and this resulted in a regular succession of bank failures at times of crisis. In that year the law was amended to permit the formation of joint stock banks, although it was not until 1834 that one was formed in

London. By 1844 there were 105 such banks with 485 branches and 336 private banks with 71 branches. The private banks, as a result of failures and amalgamations, had dwindled to a mere handful by the turn of the century.

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and nationalized under the Bank of England Act 1946.

The Bank of England Act of 1833 made Bank of England notes legal tender throughout England. (The Royal Mint issues coinage.) New banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, and, in certain circumstances, established banks lost their right of issue on amalgamation with another bank, under the 1844 Charter Act. As a result, by 1921 the Bank of England became the sole bank of issue for England and Wales. The Scottish and Northern Ireland banks issue their own notes but these are largely covered by holdings of Bank of England notes.

The Bank of England is responsible for advising the Government on the formulation of monetary policy and for its subsequent execution. It holds the main government

accounts, acts as registrar of Government stocks and as agent of the Government for a number of financial operations, including the management of the Exchange Equalization Account, and for the administration of Exchange Control. It is also banker to a number of commercial banks. The London clearing banks maintain a substantial proportion of their total cash holdings in the form of balances at the Bank and these are used in the settlement of the daily cheque and credit clearings.

In 1971 new Banking Regulations regarding credit control abolished ceiling controls on banks' lending and gave greater scope for competition between banks. The system is based on reserve assets and the Bank of England is now able to call for special deposits from the whole of the banking system, not just from the London clearing banks and Scottish banks.

The commercial banks may be divided into three main groups: the deposit banks; the Discount Market; and the Accepting Houses, overseas and other banks.

The main constituents of the deposit banks group are the London clearing banks (6 in number), the Scottish banks (3) and the Northern Ireland banks (7). The deposit banks may, in general terms, be distinguished from the other groups of banks by the fact that they deal with the general public through an extensive branch network and play the main part in operating the payments system—the money transmission service—of the country.

The Discount Market is a specialized group of institutions peculiar to London. The eleven member Houses raise the greater part of their funds from within the banking sector. These funds are borrowed by the Market at call or short notice (thereby providing the lending banks with a highly liquid interest-bearing investment) and are used to purchase correspondingly liquid assets—mainly Treasury and commercial bills, short-dated government stocks, etc. The Discount Houses have the right to borrow against approved collateral from the Bank of England as "lender of last resort" but this may be at penal interest rates.

The Accepting Houses, overseas and other banks are a large and rather disparate group, of some 200 banks, mainly concerned in offering specialized financial services. Unlike the deposit banks they have few branches in the United Kingdom and do not usually seek to offer ordinary banking services to the public at large. In general terms they concentrate on the specialized financial markets such as the Euro-dollar market and the local authority temporary money market, on company finance, including the raising of new capital, on the finance of foreign trade and on investment management.

The group may be further divided into very roughly comparable sub-groups; the main ones are:

- (i) The Accepting Houses—taking their name from their business of accepting bills of exchange for payment. Their interests to-day are, however, very much more broadly based.
- (ii) The British Overseas and Commonwealth banks operating in a large number of foreign and Commonwealth countries. Their principal London business is probably still the finance of foreign trade but in several instances they have led the development of ordinary commercial banking business in various countries abroad and still play a major part in such business.
- (iii) The foreign banks and affiliates—mainly European controlled banks operating in London for the purposes of financing foreign trade and for access to London's specialized markets.
- (iv) The American banks of which there are now over 30—mainly attracted to London as the centre of the

Euro-dollar market but also very much concerned with offering financial services to subsidiaries and branches of their U.S. customers.

There are also eleven Japanese banks in London, together with some 30 unaffiliated foreign banks. Finally the "other" banks, numbering 45 are British based and in general terms seek to exploit the specialized markets in London. They include the subsidiaries of the main clearing banks which have been set up in recent years to gain a share of this business, in which their parents do not customarily participate.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions, and maintained their central currency reserve in London. These countries pegged their currency exchange rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the United Kingdom in 1931; the pound was devalued by 33½ per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. Since 1958 sterling has been, for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into other currencies, and in 1961 became fully convertible. (For Sterling Area see Commonwealth Co-operation in Part I.) The United Kingdom's official reserves, comprising gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, are held in the Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The London Gold Market evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the 19th century and it remains the leading free market of the world. There are five members of the Market who are present at the two daily price fixings, although all authorized banks may (but rarely do) deal in the commodity. The Gold Market was closed from the outbreak of the Second World War until March 1954, when it was successfully re-opened under the general supervision of the Bank of England.

In the seven years up to 1968 a "gold pool" arrangement co-ordinated the gold operations of European central banks and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in stabilizing the market. In March 1968 this system ceased and the present two-tier gold market system was then introduced; broadly, this re-established a system of free gold markets in which central banks do not deal, and in which prices are determined by supply and demand.

Britain is also the traditional centre for marketing many of the world's basic commodities. Among the most important exchanges are the Baltic Exchange, the London Commodity Exchange (cocoa, coffee, copra, jute, rubber, sugar and vegetable oil) and the London Metal Exchange. Liverpool is the centre for trading in cotton and Bradford for wool.

The Finance Corporation for Industry and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation were formed in 1945 to assist in the provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of British industry; the former concentrating on assisting major industries and the latter small companies. The Commonwealth Development Finance Company, set up in 1953, invests private capital in Commonwealth development schemes. Other financial corporations include the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation founded in 1928, and the Scottish Agricultural Securities Corporation founded in 1933. These grant long-term loans against mortgages on agricultural lands and buildings in England, Wales and Scotland.

National Savings are entrusted to Trustee Savings Banks and the Department for National Savings. The Trustee Savings Banks were started in the 19th century and by 1970 there were 75 banks with 1,505 offices and nearly 13

million accounts. Cheque services were started in 1964. Through the Department for National Savings (formerly the Post Office Savings Department) the Government directly administers a range of savings securities primarily aimed at the small saver. These are available at some 22,000 post offices throughout the United Kingdom which transact savings business. They include National (formerly Post Office) Savings Bank "ordinary" and "investment" accounts; a range of marketable securities on the National Savings (formerly Post Office) Stock Register; National Savings Certificates; British Savings Bonds; Premium Savings Bonds; and the Save as You Earn Scheme.

The Post Office Giro was opened in October 1968 with headquarters on Merseyside. This provides a credit transfer service and a postal cheque service for account holders.

Another very popular form of saving is in Building Societies. There were 481 of these in the United Kingdom in 1970 and eight of the Societies account for nearly 60 per cent of the total funds invested in this way.

There are six federated Stock Exchanges in the United Kingdom which between them have 19 trading floors. The London Stock Exchange (established on present site 1801) is by far the most important, and recent figures indicate that over 9,000 securities are handled by it.

Lloyds has a world-wide reputation for shipping insurance and also for other forms of insurance. There are 5,800 underwriting members of Lloyds divided into about 300 syndicates. Lloyds was the world's first recognized insurance market. There are also over 400 insurance companies incorporated in the United Kingdom, and a further 100 foreign companies with branches in this country. Most of the British work is in the hands of 100 of the British-based companies.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8AH; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalized by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton and Law Courts Branch, Temple Bar, WC2A 2JS; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor Rt. Hon. Sir LESLIE O'BRIEN, G.B.E.; Deputy Governor J. Q. HOLLOW; Chief Cashier J. B. PAGE; Sec. P. A. S. TAYLOR.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Registered Office: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; f. June 1969; incorporating Australia and New Zealand Bank and The English, Scottish and Australian Bank; cap. auth. £35m.; p.u. £32.13m.; dep. £1,241.5m.; Chair. ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HAMPDEN, R. E. B. LLOYD; Exec. Dir. R. C. WHEELER-BENNETT.

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1Y2, Scotland; London Office: 30 Bishopsgate, EC2 2EH; f. 1965, in March 1971 incorporated The British Linen Bank; cap. p.u. £12.9m.; Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., LL.D., D.LITT., C.A.; Treas. and Gen. Man. T. W. WALKER.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. as a private bank before 1896; share capital issued £83,445,000; res. £253,730,000 (June 30th, 1971); Chair Sir JOHN THOMSON; Deputy Chair. Sir FREDERICK SEEBOHM and W. G. BRYAN; Vice-Chairs. T. H. BEVAN and Sir R. T. PEASE; over 3,200 brs.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. 1836; name changed from Barclays Bank D.C.O. 1971; wholly owned by Barclays Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. £50m.; issued £40m.; 7½% unsecured capital loan stock 1986-91 £13.005m.; Chair. A. F. TUKE; Deputy Chair. RICHARD GEORGE DYSON.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: Head Office: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1889; (1970) cap. p.u. £3.5m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. G. A. CALVER.

British and French Bank Ltd.: 8-13 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1947 to acquire business of the London Branch of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; merged 1967 with Banque Nationale de Paris, London branch; cap. p.u. £3m. (1971); Chair. Sir D'ARCY PATRICK REILLY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. G. GEAS.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853, incorporated The Eastern Bank Ltd. 1971; cap. auth. £15m.; issued £9.68m.; Chair. W. G. PULLEN. Chief Gen. Man. STAFFORD NORTHCOLE.

Clydesdale Bank Ltd.: affiliated to Midland Bank; 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1, Scotland; f. 1838; p.u. cap. £6.4m.; Chair. WILLIAM THYNE, O.B.E.; Deputy Chair. ALEXANDER LOGAN MCLEURE, W.S.; Dir. and Gen. Man. R. D. FAIRBAIRN, J.P.; 364 brs.

Co-operative Bank (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.): Head Office: New Century House, Manchester 4; London Office: 110 Leman St., E.1; f. 1863 (banking business began 1872); cap. p.u. (January 1971) £31.5m.; Chair. H. C. JENNINGS; Chief Exec. Officer A. WILSON; Bank Gen. Man. B. D. JACOB.

Coutts and Co.: 440 Strand, London, W.C.2; City Office: 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; f. 1692 and incorp. 1892 as a Joint Stock Co.; affiliated to National Provincial Bank Ltd., 1920; cap. issued and p.u. £1m.; Chair. S. J. L. EGERTON; Sec. F. M. NUNAN; 9 brs.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 64 Coleman St., London, E.C.2; f. 1839; authorized cap. £2,500,000; issued and p.u. £1,700,000; Court of Directors: Chair. R. E. BROOK, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Vice-Chair. B. W. S. IRWIN, M.C., T.D., D.L.

Lloyds and Bolsa International Bank Limited (LBI): 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1971 by merger of Bank of South America Ltd. and Lloyds Bank Europe Ltd.; cap. auth. £50m.; cap. p.u. £39,802,000; res. £1,622,000; Chair. D. S. A. CARROLL; Vice-Chair. and Chief Exec. D. G. MITCHEL.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; inc. as Joint Stock Co. 1865; cap. issued £64.8m.; Chair. ERIC O. FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., D.C.L., D.L., Sir REGINALD VERDON SMITH, LL.D.; Vice-Chair. E. J. N. WARBURTON, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Man. M. T. WILSON, M.B.E.; Sec. J. W. A. NICHOLL-CARNE; 2,150 brs.

Lombard Banking Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon St., London, W.1; f. 1938; cap. issued and p.u. £6.5m.; Chair. E. J. P. C. LOMBARD KNIGHT, MAXWELL JOSEPH.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Registered Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1892; cap. p.u. £2.9m.; Chair. J. A. H. SAUNDERS; Gen. Man. F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, E.C.2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £64m.; dep. £2,247m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord MCFADZEAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount WATKINSON; Vice-Chair. L. C. MATHER; Chief Gen. Man. C. TROTT Sec. K. L. BARBER; 2,658 brs.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development projects abroad; cap. p.u. and rcs. £11.4m.; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. J. H. JENNINGS.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William St. London, EC4P 4JS; f. 1919; brs. in Singapore and Beirut; specializes in the finance of East-West trade; Chair. N. V. NIKITKIN.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: The: Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DB; issued cap. £3.5m.; Chair. Lord LLOYD; Gen. Man. in New Zealand, J. MOWBRAY; London Man. L. F. BROWN.

National and Commercial Banking Group Limited: 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB; over 1,000 brs.; f. 1968; cap. issued £29m.; Chair. J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Deputy Chair. I. W. MACDONALD; Sec. I. G. MANKLOW.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 3DD; estab. 1863 in Calcutta as Calcutta City Banking Corp.; brs. in Africa, Asia and the Middle East; cap. p.u. £11,250,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord ALDINGTON, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Group Man. Dir. J. G. D. GORDON, C.B.E.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1968 by merger of National Provincial, District and Westminster Banks; Chair. JOHN FRANCIS PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Nordic Bank Ltd.: 41-43 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7SP; incorp. 1971; a consortium equally owned by den Norske Creditbank, Oslo, Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Helsinki, Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm; cap. auth. £4m.; cap. p.u. £3m.; Chair. J. MELANDER; Man. Dir. D. W. C. ALLEN; Man. L. J. PALMER.

Reliance Bank Ltd.: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. 1900; cap. p.u. £60,000; Pres. ERIK WICKBERG; Vice-Pres. ARNOLD BROWN; Chair. and Man. Dir. FRANK FAIRBANK; Sec. DAVID DURMAN.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.: P.O.B. 31, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YE; f. April 1969 by merger of The Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., a member of National and Commercial Banking Group Ltd.; Chair. J. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME; Man. Dir. J. B. BURKE; over 650 brs. in Scotland and London.

The Standard Bank, Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862 as Standard Bank of British South Africa Ltd., name changed 1883 and 1962; cap. auth. £40m.; cap. issued £27m.; dep. £1,515.45m. (1970); Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Group Gen. Man. H. R. REED.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. authorised £6,000,000, issued and fully paid £6,000,000; branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Gambia; Chair. Sir CYRIL HAWKER; Chief Gen. Man. H. R. REED.

Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); Chair. J. F. PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. L. V. S. GREEN; Sec. M. P. SPARKES.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3DP; f. 1970; became member of National and Commercial Banking Group 1971; share cap. auth. and issued £13,500,000; 321 brs.; Chair. NORMAN P. BRIGGS; Deputy Chair. Exec. Sir JOHN HOGG; Deputy Chair. Sir CYRIL HARRISON.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, E.C.2, Reg. Office; Head Office: 2 Infirmary St., Leeds; 181 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £7m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Gen. Man. E. C. MUXLOW.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Bank of America Ltd.: St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3 8HN; incorp. 1971; subsidiary of Bank of America NT & SA, San Francisco; merchant bankers; auth. cap. £10m.; dep. £34m.; Chair. Sir MARK TURNER; Man. Dir. R. B. BOTCHERBY.

Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 8 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AE; f. 1763; cap. p.u. £4.3m.; Chair. of Excc. Cttee. The Hon. JOHN BARING; Sec. O. B. HARRIS.

Wm. Brandt's Sons and Co. Ltd.: 36 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3AS; f. 1805; cap. p.u. £3m.; Chair. W. A. BRANDT; Man. Dirs. P. A. BRANDT, A. C. F. THOMSON, F. R. WELSH, R. M. MAYS-SMITH.

Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd. (subsidiary of Brown, Shipley Holdings Ltd., public company): Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; cap. issued £3.5m.; Chair. ION H. T. GARNETT-ORME; Gen. Manager R. E. BLACKMAN.

Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.: 1 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4; f. 1880 as S. Japhet & Co., present name 1965; cap. p.u. £2m.; Chair. H. S. CLARKE; Man. Dir. M. H. W. WELLS; Sec. J. H. SLEEMAN.

Dawnay, Day and Co. Ltd.: Garrard House, 31 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1928; cap. auth. £1m.; p.u. £500,000; Chair. DAVID FINNIE; Man. Dirs. Col. JULIAN C. DAY, J. H. PATTISSON, J. W. P. JOHNSTON, C. W. M. WILSON, A. C. B. CHANCELLOR, Lord ALPORT; Sec. W. H. BODEN.

English Transcontinental Ltd.: 2 London Wall Bldgs., London, EC2M 5PR; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; Dirs. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of HARDWICKE, R. BITTLESTONE (Man.), L. J. MATCHAN, L. J. MANSON.

Antony Gibbs and Sons Ltd.: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; inc. 1948; formerly Antony Gibbs and Sons; f. 1808; Chair. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Man. G. FITTON, F.C.A.; Sec. CHRISTOPHER GILL, LL.B., A.C.A.

Guinness Mahon & Co. Ltd.: 3 Gracechurch St., London, EC3V 0DP; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £2.5m.; Chair. C. H. VILLIERS, M.C.

Hambros Bank Ltd.: 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; the Parent Company, Hambros Ltd., was registered on July 1st, 1970, under the Hambros Bank Act, 1970; the banking business was transferred to a new subsidiary, the present Hambros Bank Ltd.; cap. issued and p.u. £10m.; dep. £600m.; Great Britain's largest merchant bank; Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO.

Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.: 100 Wood St., London, E.C.2; f. 1964 as a result of a merger between Philip Hill, Higginson, Erlangers Ltd. (f. 1907) and M. Samuel and Co. Ltd. (f. 1831); cap. issued £10m.; res. £18.8m.; Chair. Sir KENNETH KEITH; Joint Deputy Chair. R. A. CLARK (Chief Excc.), Hon. P. M. SAMUEL; Sec. A. R. POPE.

G. Hoare and Co.: 37 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4DQ; f. 1672; p.u. cap. and res. £1,000,000; Chair. Sir P. W. HOARE, Bt.; Sec. B. R. WOOD, O.B.E.

Keyser Ullmann Ltd.: 31 Throgmorton St., London, E.C.2; f. 1966 by an amalgamation of A. Keyser and Co. Ltd. (est. 1868) and Ullmann and Co. (est. 1932); cap. £3.5m.; Chair. E. DU CANN; Joint Man. Dirs. R. A. E. FRANKLIN, I. I. STOUTZKER; Sec. T. K. DAY, A.C.I.S.

Kleinwort Benson Ltd.: 20 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; 6A Campo Lane, Sheffield, S.1; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; cap. p.u. £10m.; Chair. G. F. M. P. THOMPSON; Deputy Chair. R. A. HENDERSON.

Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd. (incorporating Edward de Stein & Co.): 11 Old Broad St., London, EC2P 2HT; reg. 1919; cap. p.u. £3.37m.; Chair. Lord POOLE; Sec. R. MAHAFFY.

Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.: 114 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; f. 1853; merchant bankers; cap. £9m.; Chair. Hon. DAVID MONTAGU.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.: 23 Great Winchester St., London, EC2P 2AX; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £4.195m.; Man. Dirs. VISCOUNT HARCOURT (Chair.), K. C. P. BARRINGTON, D. E. BERNARD, D. BERRIMAN, Lord CATTO, E. P. CHAPPELL, J. E. H. COLLINS, S. A. W. Eburne, G. L. LAW, D. A. PEASE, C. F. M. RAWLINSON, C. R. REEVES, J. SPARROW, Sir JOHN STEVENS.

Noble Grossart Ltd.: 48 Queen St., Edinburgh; f. 1969; merchant bankers; cap. and res. £657,000; dep. £6.5m.; Joint Man. Dirs. IAN NOBLE, ANGUS GROSSART.

Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co. Ltd.: King William House, 2A Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1825; cap. £350,000; Dirs. THOMAS STEUART GLADSTONE (Chair.), H. W. G. STAMPER, S. C. GLADSTONE, P. E. G. W. PARISH, O.B.E., C. S. GLADSTONE, C.A.; Sec. E. CHAPLIN.

Orion Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 276, St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3EY; incorp. 1970; international merchant bankers; cap. issued £10m.; cap. p.u. £5m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. H. GRIERSON.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons: New Court St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1804; Chair. EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.: 120 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1804; merged with Helbert, Wagg and Co. Ltd., 1962; Chair. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.

Slater Walker Limited: 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4C 8DA; f. 1820; name changed from Ralli Brothers Ltd. 1970; wholly owned subsidiary of Slater Walker Securities Limited; cap. auth. and p.u. £6m.; Chair. J. D. SLATER; Man. Dir. A. J. H. BUCKLEY.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (incorporating Seligman Brothers): 30 Gresham St., London, E.C.2.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Department for National Savings: National Savings Bank, Blythe Rd., West Kensington, London, W4 1SB and Boydstone Rd., Cowglen, Glasgow, G8 15B; Savings Certificate Office and SAYE Office, Millburngate House, Durham DH9 9NS; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium

Savings Bonds and Government Stock and Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs., FY0 1YN; f. 1861; National Savings Bank deposits (Ordinary Accounts) £1,455m. (Investment Accounts) £342m.; National Savings Certificate Holdings £2,008m.; Government Stock and Bond Holdings £789m.; Premium Savings Bonds £868m.; SAYE £28m. (figures at September 1971); Dir. of Savings A. CURRALL, C.M.G.

National Giro: Bootle, Lancs., GIR 0AA; f. 1968; aims to provide a cheap and quick money transmission system, making use of available post offices and staff for its dealings with the public but with all its records kept, and processing done, at the computerized giro centre at Bootle; c. 400,000 account holders and c. £50m. in accounts.

National Savings Committee: Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TS; f. 1916; Chair. Sir ROBERT BELLINGER, G.B.E.; Sec. K. T. PINCH.

National Savings Committee for Scotland: 22 Melville St., Edinburgh EH3 7PE, Scotland; f. 1916; Pres. H.E. The Lord ERSKINE OF RERRICK, G.B.E., D.L., LL.D.; Chair. Hon. Lord BIRSA, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., LL.D., F.E.I.S.; Sec. ALLAN M. SWANSON, O.B.E., J.P.

Trustee Savings Banks Association: Knighton House, Mortimer St., London W1N 7DG; f. 1887; inc. 1928; statutory recognition in Savings Banks Act 1929; the Association is the central consultative organization of the Trustee Savings Banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £2,500m. with 1,450 offices; depositors exceed 10,000,000; Chair. Sir EIMAR CARÖE, C.B.E.; Sec. J. F. D. MILLER, F.S.B.I.

DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 24 Lombard Street, London E.C.3; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £6.5m.; cap. issued £5m.; res. £5m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Man. Dir. W. K. SMITH, E.R.D.

Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.: 45 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1888; regd. unlimited 1934, regd. Ltd. 1943, public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1,550m.; published resources over £3m.; Man. B. C. SADLER.

Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.: 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1960 by merger of Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd. and Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. issued £5,125,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir JOHN MUSKER.

Clivo Holdings Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Ave., London, EC3V 3LU; f. 1946; cap. auth. £3,000,000, p.u. £2,100,000; Chair. M. C. RAWLENCE, M.B.E.; Dirs. P. E. COOPER, F.C.A., J. W. NICHOLLS, Hon. ANGUS J. B. OGILVY, W. J. ALLEN, P. E. RUDD, N. H. CHAMBERLEN, P. R. CLAYTON, A.I.B., R. G. W. PORTER, A.I.B., D. M. L. LANGTON; Sec. A. N. BURMAN, A.I.B.

Gilllett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1867; cap. auth. £2,500,000, issued £1,750,000; Man. Dirs. H. M. O'CONNOR, O.B.E., C. J. B. CHALKLEY, F.C.A., F. M. GILBERTSON, G. E. BULLARD, D. STEWART, R. D. WHITBY, W. J. KILPATRICK, R. LAW.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Regd. 1943; cap. issued £1.7m.; Chair. D. C. J. JESSEL.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; authorized cap. £2.3m.; issued £1.9m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER, M.C.; Dirs. W. A. O. J. BELL, P. G. S. FANE, W. E. C.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(FINANCE)

D'ABBANS, D. R. JARRETT, R. J. V. ASTELL, F.C.A., G. W. R. FANE, D.S.C., E. C. W. M. PENN, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Sec. W. A. O. J. BELL.

National Discount Company Ltd.: 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1856; cap. p.u. £4.5m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord McCORQUODALE OF NEWTON, F.C., K.C.V.O.; Man. Dir. A. H. STANTON, M.B.E., T.D.; about 5,000 mems.

Seccombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 22 Finch Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Dirs. H. D. SECCOMBE, M. BARING, D. G. CAMPION, Earl of CLARENDON (and Sec.), C. C. C. BRIDGE.

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; regd. as private co. 1932; converted to public co. 1943; cap. authorized £2,000,000; issued £1,665,189; Chair. DUNCAN MACKINNON; about 300 mems.

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. issued £7.5m.; dep. etc. £357m.; Chair. A. J. O. RITCHIE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord REMNANT, F.C.A.; Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 4 Bread St., London, E.C.4; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (10 per cent p.u.), subscribed by insurance cos., investment trust cos., Bank of England. Borrowing resources £100,000,000. F.C.I. is designed to assist in provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of industry in the national interest, where finance is unobtainable from ordinary market sources. Chair. Sir HUMPHREY MYNORS, Bt.; Man. G. S. NELSON, C.B.E.; Sec. G. FRANK; 190 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.: 7 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £300,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £40 million and total resources of £154 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Gen. Man. L. V. D. TINDALE, C.B.E.; Sec. D. R. CLARKE.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. auth. £20m.; issued and p.u. £11.5m.; Chair. ALEXANDER ROSS; Deputy Chair. G. L. STANDING; 12,000 mems.

BANKING AND FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M3DB; f. 1914; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO (Hambros Bank Ltd.).

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1919; Pres. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Vice-Pres. E. O. FAULKNER, M.B.E., J. B. BURKE, W. T. AXFORD; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS, M.C.; 48 mem. banks.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. R. V. Low (Bank of London and South America Ltd.); Hon. Sec. A. E. ELY.

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; reputed to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world; Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, G.B.E.; Sec. R. K. C. GIDDINGS, M.C.

Corporation of Mortgage Brokers Ltd. (Limited by Guarantee): 6A The Forbury, Reading, Berks.; f. 1968; professional body for mortgage and finance brokers; Chair. DEREK ROYSTON SMITH, F.C.I.B., F.C.M.B.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. PHYLLIS METCALFE.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; f. 1879; Pres. A. H. CARNWATH; 99 centres, of which 90 are in the U.K.; over 80,000 British and overseas mems.; Sec.-Gen. GEOFFREY DIX; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George St., Edinburgh; f. 1875; Pres. (1971-72) A. P. ROBERTSON; Sec. J. W. LACEY; approx. 7,500 mems.; publ. *Scottish Bankers Magazine* (quarterly).

Issuing Houses Association: 20 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. K. C. P. BARRINGTON, F.C.A. (Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. PETER CANNON (Minster Trust Ltd.).

Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute: 25 Fenchwick St., Liverpool L2 7LX; f. 1894; Secs. A. G. BIRKETT (Barclays Bank Ltd.), J. L. SOWERBUTTS (Midland Bank Ltd.).

London Discount Market Association, The: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; Chair. H. F. GOUDSON; Hon. Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

Manchester and District Bankers' Institute: Co-operative Bank, New Century House, Manchester 4; f. 1895; Pres. A. GREEN, M.P.; Chair. R. B. ESTILL.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The Stock Exchange: London, E.C.2; f. 1801; 3,500 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 9,500 different securities with a market value of about £120,504m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on a Federated Stock Exchange or on a Stock Exchange overseas; Chair. Sir MARTIN WILKINSON; Deputy Chair. G. A. LOVEDAY, T.D., K. H. M. CRABBE, T.D., Lord RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, P.C. (Supernumerary); Sec.-Gen. G. W. R. BRIAND.

Midland and Western Stock Exchange: Margaret St., Birmingham B3 3JL; f. 1966 by merger of 5 provincial stock exchanges.

The Northern Stock Exchange: Oldham, Lancashire; Man. N. CHEETHAM.

The Scottish Stock Exchange: Glasgow; f. 1964; formed by the Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee Exchanges; Sec. W. A. STUPART.

The Council of Associated Stock Exchanges: composed of the following Stock Exchanges: Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Midlands and Western, Northern, Scottish; Pres. G. E. HARDING (Northern); Sec. A. L. OWEN (Northern).

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: Lime St., London, EC3M 7HA; the coffee house opened by Edward Lloyd in the City of London before 1688 has given the name to a great Corporation, whose members transact almost every kind of insurance. There are some 6,300 Underwriting Members, and about 250 firms of Lloyd's Brokers who have universal connections. LLOYD's Agents have been appointed all over the world and send information to LLOYD's for publication in *Lloyd's List* (est. 1734) and other journals and periodicals. Principal Clerk C. G. WASTELL.

Members of the Committee (1972): Sir HENRY S. MANCE (Chair.), PAUL DIXEY (Deputy Chair.), J. N. CRESSWELL (Deputy Chair.), L. R. DEW, H. H. T. HUDSON, A. W. HIGGINS, L. C. J. DAVIES, I. H. F. FINDLAY, K. J. L. COLES, R. J. KILN, A. C. STURGE, J. P. ELIOT, H. EASTWOOD, O. J. LEWIS, P. T. WRIGHT.

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Abbey Life House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR; f. 1961; Chair. WILLIAM L. SAMENGO-TURNER; Man. Dir. R. F. RICHARDSON.

Blackburn Assurance Co. Ltd.: 151 Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2; f. 1839; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. HENRY INGHAM; Gen. Manager and Actuary N. PETERSON; Sec. W. ALAN MAY.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, 13; f. 1886; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. JOHN F. JEFFERSON; Gen. Man. D. HAMILTON SHAW.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord GEDDES, C.B.E., D.L.; Gen. Manager JAMES B. H. PEGLER; Sec. and Actuary R. I. MACINTOSH.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1861; cap. auth. £27.5m., p.u. £25.5m.; Chair. R. C. BROOKS, O.B.E., M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. J. LINBOURN, A.C.I.S.

British General Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1904; cap. auth. £1,000,000; issued £700,000; p.u. £175,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.: 26 George St., Edinburgh; Chief Administrative Office: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1823; cap. p.u. £100,000; res. £50,000; Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. J. LINBOURN, A.C.I.S.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1887; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1862; cap. p.u. £120,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1809; cap. auth. £6m.; subs. and p.u. £4,500,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. and Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London; E.C.3; f. 1836; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1871; cap. authorized £1,000,000; issued £660,000; called up £200,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36-39 Lime St., London, E.C.3; f. 1859; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Underwriter S. J. CHARLTON.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, E.C.3; f. 1714; cap. authorized and subs. £450,000; p.u. £450,000; gen. res. £500,000; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS, C.B.E., M.A.; Man. E. ORBELL; Sec. H. T. FROST, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A.

Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Miller St., Manchester M60 0AL; f. 1867; cap. p.u. £52,500; assets £554m.; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. SEELEY, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 32 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1905; cap. auth. £2m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. AUBREY JONES; Gen. Man. L. B. REYNOLDS.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.2; f. 1904; cap. p.u. £19.6m.; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN Bt.; Gen. Mans. H. J. A. HARROUR, F.R.I.C.S., A. R. N. RATCLIFF, F.I.A.; Sec. S. M. A. ROBINSON, M.A., LL.B.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.: Aldwych House, London, W.C.2; f. 1887; cap. p.u. £100,000 (1968); Chair. Sir JAMES R. BROWN, LL.D.; Gen. Man. A. W. GRANT, M.C., T.D., LL.B.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 4 Coleman St., London, EC2R 5AP; f. 1762; Pres. R. A. HENDERSON; Gen. Man. and Actuary M. E. OGBORN.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1.2m.; Chair. Sir JOHN WITT; Gen. Man. and Actuary N. BENZ; Sees. C. J. BROCKSON, D. A. KERR, R. J. M. KILROY.

Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £1.5m.; p.u. £1.25m.; Chair. H. L. LIGHT; Man. Dir. H. G. JAGO; Sec. M. W. S. DANE.

Friends' Provident and Century Life Office: 7 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1832; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £750,000; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. B. TREGONING, T.D., M.A., F.C.I.I.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £26.7m.; Gov. Sir STANLEY NORIE-MILLER, Bt., M.C., D.L., J.P.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. A. MACDONALD, F.C.I.S.

Yorkshire General Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 2 Rongier St., York; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £200,000; Chair. Lord POLWARTH; Deputy Chair. W. W. HICKS BEACH, Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. C. R. FISHER; Actuary C. G. MYERS, F.I.A., F.F.A.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Rongier St., York; and General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord POLWARTH, T.D., D.L., C.A.; Deputy Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. D. A. BLAIRIE; Sec. I. A. CHAMBERS.

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSON; Gen. Man. L. T. WOOD.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946; wholly owned and administered by the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.; cap. p.u. £760,000; all classes of insurance; Chair. Sir CHARLES CONNELL; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSON; Gen. Man. L. T. WOOD.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., EC4N 4TP; f. 1836; cap. auth. £3m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer P. CAMILL, C.B.E.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP; inc. 1946; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. H. PEET, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP; f. 1910; cap. issued £400,000; p.u. £400,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. H. PEET, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. R. L. SLEIGHT, M.A., A.C.I.S.

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Barrington House, 59 Gresham St., London, E.C.2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. £100,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount HARCOURT, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. CAHILL, O.B.E.; Man. and Actuary M. W. MELTON, M.A., F.I.A.

Life Association of Scotland Ltd.: 10 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 1-2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. issued £400,000, p.u. £100,000; total assets £34m.; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Man. and Actuary F. C. SIBBALD, F.F.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. J. M. SOUNESS, F.F.A.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4DB; f. 1843; Chair. G. S. MALLINSON; Sec. H. F. FISHER, O.B.E., F.I.A.; Treas. C. J. HUMPHREYS.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: 50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1HE; f. 1869; cap. p.u. (1967) £1m.; Chair. LEWIS G. WHYTE, F.F.A.; Man. Dir. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.; Sec. J. M. D. COOPER.

London Life Association Ltd., The: 81 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1806; Pres. Sir LESLIE FARRER; Actuary and Man. A. K. TUDOR, F.I.A.; Sec. A. L. LODGE, LL.B.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 406, 1 St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4HL; f. 1852; Chair. C. E. WRANGHAM, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. H. C. H. CARPENTER, F.I.A.

Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 22 Old Queen St., London, S.W.1; f. 1903; Chair. Sir FRANCIS HILL, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. E. THOROUGHGOOD.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association, Ltd.: National Employers House, Bury St., London, EC3A 5AS; f. 1914; Chair. Sir TOM HOOD, K.B.E., C.B., D.L., F.C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. W. F. FRANKS, F.I.A.S., A.C.I.I.; Gen. Managers M. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, M.C. (Overseas), J. D. MILLAR, A.C.I.I. (U.K. and Eire).

National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Church Street, Stratford-on-Avon; f. 1910; Chair. J. H. GRAY; Gen. Manager R. F. SPENCER, A.C.I.I.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 1 Bow Churchyard, London, E.C.4; f. 1830; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ROTHES; Actuary and Manager M. H. ORAM, T.D., M.A., F.I.A.; Joint Actuary D. S. ROSE, F.I.A.; Sec. and Investment Manager R. G. GLENN, J.P., F.C.I.I.

National Provident Institution: 48 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JOHN L. HARVEY, M.B.E.; Manager and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; a mutual office (no shareholders); Pres. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Manager B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. and Actuary P. W. SHARMAN, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1864; cap. p.u. £750,000; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Chief Marine Underwriter P. G. L. CASE, F.C.I.I.; Marine Underwriter R. POWELL, C.B.E., T.D., A.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; London Administrative Office: 51/54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; cap. auth. and issued £6m.; f. 1797; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1824; cap. auth. £6m.; cap. issued £1,200,000; Pres. and Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE, M.C.; Chief Gen. Man. B. ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Deputy Chief Gen. Man. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.; Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Sec. E. J. HOLLAND.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William St., London, EC4N 7BT; f. 1931; cap. auth. (1966) £1.5m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P.; Gen. Man. J. L. SAGE.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1864; cap. auth. £2.1m.; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN, T.D., M.A.; Deputy Chair. S. C. MCINTYRE, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1782; cap. p.u. £10,048,217; total assets £250m.; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.C.A.; Chief Gen. Man. W. C. HARRIS; Sec. J. G. MAUNDER.

London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.: 4-5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1869; cap. issued and p.u. £250,000; total assets £20,585,044; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE, V.C., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.C.A.; Man. Dir. W. C. HARRIS; Sec. J. G. MAUNDER.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4-5 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1863; auth. cap. £1,500,000, p.u. £163,500; total assets £9,430,169; Chair. W. C. HARRIS; Man. D. TOWN.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. Sir ALEX ABEL SMITH; Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. R. L. SURTON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Stramontage, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; cap. p.u. £2.23m.; Chair. PETER F. SCOTT; Gen. Man. N. PROCTOR.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; f. 1848; cap. auth. (June 1970) £12.5m.; Chair. K. A. USHERWOOD, C.B.E., M.A., F.I.A.; Chief Gen. Man. R. H. OWEN, F.I.A.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester M60 7HA; f. 1858; cap. auth. £1,008,000; Mans. W. N. BREWOOD, V. G. RAMSDEN, R. STEVENSON; Secs. A. T. BOOTH, P. M. WILLIAMS.

Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: 17 Billiter St., 107-112 Leadenhall St.; f. 1919; Chair. Q. V. HOARE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. and Alternate Dir. J. C. S. LEPINE; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. K. S. HALL.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1968 by amalgamation of Guardian Assurance Company Ltd. and Royal Exchange Assurance; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNEY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E.,

- D.S.C.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON. There are 18 affiliated companies, two are incorporated in Hong Kong.
- Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1808; Chair. WILLOUGHBY R. NORMAN; Deputy Chair. M. A. WILKINSON; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1854; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1908; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Cambrian Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1934; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1903; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Caledonian Insurance Co.:** 13 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YL, Scotland; f. 1805; Chair. Sir JOHN N. TOOTHILL, C.B.E., LL.D., F.C.W.A.; Deputy Chair. N. M. LAW, F.F.A.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. W. THOMSON.
- Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1802; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1821; Chair. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C., and ANGUS MACKINNON, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Vice-Chair. L. W. ROBSON, F.C.A., F.C.W.A.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Licenses and General Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair. A. R. D. GILBY, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. J. G. GASKELL, T.D.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.
- Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1890; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1906; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- National Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1854; Chair. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Man. E. D. LYE; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1881; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Royal Exchange Assurance:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1720; Gov. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Sub-Gov. Lt.-Col. C. P. DAWNAY, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy-Gov. C. E. A. HAMBRO; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- State Assurance Co. Ltd., The:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1891; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- United British Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Royal Exchange, London, EC3P 3DN; f. 1915; Chair and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 North John St., Liverpool 2; f. 1845; cap. p.u. (1969) £29m.; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.
- Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1806; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.
- Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The:** 1 North John St., Liverpool 2; f. 1836; cap. p.u. (1969) £1,062,000; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.
- London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 North St., Liverpool 2; f. 1861; Chair. Sir PAUL CHAMBERS, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, ELLIOT F. M. BUTLER; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.
- Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Forum House, 15-18 Lime St., London, EC3M 7AP; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; res. £1,440,607; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Man. B. K. WILLIAMS; Dep. Man. and Sec. N. R. HAYDEN; Underwriter A. H. VERNON.
- Royal Liver Friendly Society:** Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3; f. 1850; Sec. A. J. BURKES; Treas. C. H. EATON.
- Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.:** 18 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1861; assets exceed £250m.; Chair. E. H. HAYNES, F.I.A.
- Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd.:** 220-226 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1A 1AY; f. 1891; Pres. Gen. ERIK WICKBERG; Chair and Man. Dir. Licut.-Commissioner ARTHUR E. CARR; Gen. Man. Col. FREDERICK A. GRANT.
- Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society:** 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; London Office: 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2; f. 1826; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord BILSLAND, K.T.; Gen. Man. A. TREVOR HAYNES, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. T. S. JENKINS, M.A., F.I.A.
- Scottish Life Assurance Co.:** 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1YE, Scotland; inc. 1881, re-inc. as a Mutual Company 1968; Chair. P. W. TURCAN, W.S.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. G. WALLACE, F.F.A.; Deputy Gen. Man. J. M. DENHOLM, F.F.A.; Sec. W. M. MORRISON, F.F.A.
- Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, The:** 109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2; f. 1883; Chair. W. R. BALLANTYNE, J.P., LL.B.; Gen. Man. and Actuary R. E. MACDONALD, M.A., F.F.A.; Deputy Gen. Man. D. D. MCKINNON, B.S.C., F.F.A.
- Scottish Provident Institution, The:** 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YA; London Office: 3 Lombard St., EC3V 9AE; f. 1837; funds exceed £140m.; Chair. J. C. R. INGLIS, B.A., LL.B., W.S.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. MACHARG, M.A., F.F.A.
- Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society:** 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2, Scotland; London Office: 28 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1815; Gen. Man. T. M. SPRINGBETT, F.I.A.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.:** 3 George St., Edinburgh; London Office: 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C.4; f. 1825; Chair. T. N. RISK; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. W. A. DONALD, O.B.E., F.F.A.
- Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd.:** Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1951; cap. p.u. £36.7m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES. Principal subsidiaries include:

Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

London Assurance, The: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1720; cap. p.u. £5m.; Gov. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. C. GREENWOOD; Sec. T. LLOYD DAVIES.

Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 107 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; Chair. P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Vice-Chairs. R. M. M. PRYOR, M.B.E., Lord RUPERT NEVILLE, D.L.; Gen. Man. K. C. ASLET, F.I.A.

United Kingdom Provident Institution: 33-36 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1840; Chair. and Managing Dir. S. G. BROOKSBANK, F.C.A.; Sec. and Actuary S. E. VICKERY, F.I.A.

Wesleyan and General Assurance Society: Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham 4; f. 1841; Chair. D. R. WOODGATE, M.COM., F.I.A.; Gen. Mans. H. J. JONES, F.C.I.I. and F. W. TROUT, F.F.A., A.L.A.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

British Insurance Association: Aldermary House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917; Objects: protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 297 mems.; Chair. K. M. BEVINS (Royal); Deputy Chair. A. MACDONALD (General Accident), R. H. OWEN (Prudential); Sec. Gen. R. C. W. BARDELL.

Accident Offices Association: Aldermary House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.

Accident Offices Association (Overseas): Aldermary House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, M.B.E.

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting

life assurance business; 8 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. T. M. SPRINGBETT, F.F.A. F.I.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A. (A.S.L.O.).

Chartered Insurance Institute, The: 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; (consists of 84 local Insurance Institutes in Great Britain); f. 1897; inc. 1912; Pres. W. C. HARRIS; Sec. D. C. McMURDIE; publs. *Journal* (annually), yearbooks, bulletins, individual titles; approx. 50,000 mems.

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermary House, Queen St., London, EC4P 4JD; Chair. J. H. E. HOWORTH, O.B.E.; Dep. Chair. A. A. MACLAREN; Joint Secs. J. F. BROADWAY, P. G. T. WALKER.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermary House, Queen St., London, EC4 1TL; f. 1901; Chair. R. E. BEARD, O.B.E., F.I.A., F.S.S.; Vice-Chair. W. G. HASLAN; Sec. D. J. MASON; assoc. offices 21.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime St., London, EC3M 5DA; f. 1884; Chair. S. J. CHARLTON; Deputy Chair. W. J. CLAYDON; Man. and Sec. A. C. HULL; the institute is representative of Marine Insurance Companies operating in the London market.

Life Offices' Association, The: Aldermary House, Queen St. London, E.C.4; (which has established with the Associated Scottish Life Offices a Joint Standing Committee); f. 1889; Objects: the advancement of the business and the protection of the interests of ordinary life assurance; 86 mems.; Chair. K. C. ASNET; Dir. R. W. BOSS; Sec. T. H. M. OPPÉ.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1802; Chair. G. N. CUSHING.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

Faculty of Actuaries, The: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 458 Fellows; Pres. J. YOUNG, F.F.A.; Sec. G. C. TRAIN, M.A., F.F.A.; publ. *Transactions* (irregular).

Institute of Actuaries, The: Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7QJ; f. 1848; Royal Charter 1884; 1,500 Fellows; Pres. R. S. SKERMAN; Hon. Secs. C. J. CORNWALL, D. R. SPACKMAN; Sec. N. J. PAGE; publs. *Year Book, Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

273 foreign insurance companies are represented in the United Kingdom.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4; was formed in 1860 to provide a means whereby the opinions of its member chambers on matters of policy affecting industry and commerce could be co-ordinated and presented at the national level. Approximately 100 U.K. Chambers are affiliated to the Association, together with 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. H. ECCLES-WILLIAMS, C.B.E.; Deputy Pres. R. E. BROOK, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Dir. A. C. F. HEY.

Confederation of British Industry: 21 Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry and management. Advises the Government on all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of 11,500 companies, 250 Trade Associations and Employers' Organizations; most of the nationalized industries are Associate Members; Pres. Sir JOHN PARTRIDGE; Dir.-Gen. W. O. CAMPBELL ADAMSON.

Institute of Directors: 10 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; Royal Charter 1906; over 45,000 mems.; Pres. Sir DEREK PRITCHARD; Dir. Gen. Sir RICHARD POWELL, M.C.; Sec. JOHN F. STADDON, F.C.A., A.T.I.I.; publs. *The Director* (monthly), etc.

National Chamber of Trade: Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, London, W.2 2LD; f. 1897; 450,000 mems.; affiliates local Chambers of Trade and Traders' Associations in most towns in the British Isles; Gen. Sec. L. E. S. SEENEY.

Smaller Businesses Association Limited by Guarantee: 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1; f. 1964; 2,000 mems.; Exec. Council Chair. R. L. ATTWELL; Gen. Sec. Miss SHIRLEY PICKETT, A.T.D., F.R.S.A.

EXPORT

British Overseas Trade Board: 1 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; under the Department for Trade and Industry; directs all government services to exporters; Chair. Lord THORNEYCROFT.

Institute of Export: Export House, 14 Hallam St., London, W.1N 6HT; f. 1935 as a professional educational organization devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. Sir DEREK PRITCHARD; Dir.-Gen. A. J. DAY, M.I.E.X.; publ. *Export* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aluminium Federation: Broadway House, 60 Calthorpe Rd., Five Ways, Birmingham B15 1TN; f. 1962; Dir. H. R. MURRAY-SHAW.

Asbestos Association Ltd.: f. 1918; 10 companies are mems.; Sees. Kidsons, Taylor and Co., Manchester.

Association of British Launderers and Cleaners, Ltd.: 22 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2; f. 1886; Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, F.C.C.S.

Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.: 69 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; Sec. F. T. ATKINS.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: Kandahar House, 71 Meadowside, Dundee DD1 1EE, Angus; f. 1918; Dir. D. A. BORRIE; Sec. G. A. S. CROMBIE; 17 mems., 13 associate mems.

Brewers' Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W.1H 0BB; f. 1904; Chair. J. G. GASKELL, T.D.; Dir. Rear-Adm. C. D. MADDEN, C.N., C.N.E., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS, A.C.I.S.; publs. *The Brewing Trade Review* (monthly), *The Brewers' Almanack* (annually).

British Brush Manufacturers' Association: Greenhill House, 90-93 Coweross St., London, E.C.1; f. 1908; sections include the Brush Export Group (62 subscribers); Sec. R. F. KNOX, A.C.I.S.; 225 members.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, Ltd.: 8 Leicester St., Leicester Square, London, W.C.2; Man. Dir. JOHN P. WATERFIELD.

British Federation of Master Printers: 11 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4DX; f. 1900; Dir. L. E. KENYON, C.B.E.; approx. 3,700 mems.

British Footwear Manufacturers Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean St., London, W.1V 5HB; Dir. P. GLENIE-SMITH; Overseas Man. B. E. WALLIS.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 17 Berners St., London, W.1P 4DY; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL.

British Hotels and Restaurants Association: 20 Upper Brook St., London, W.1; f. 1907; Chief Exec. CLIVE DERBY.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W.2; Dir. K. ROMER-LEE.

British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Dir. SAM H. JERRETT; Sec. DERICK TURNER.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 9 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1918; Dir. R. W. PARKS; some 200 mems. and more than 30 Scottish mems. affiliated.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: 19 The Crescent, Ilford, Essex; Dir. K. NEWMAN; Sec. H. D. COWAN.

British Shipping Federation Ltd.: (see Transport section).

British Sugar Refiners' Association: Plantation House Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3; Sec. R. C. HUGHES.

British Textile Employers' Association (Cotton, Man-made and Allied Fibres): 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, M2 7ED; f. 1969; Industrial Dir. G. B. FIELDING, C.N.E.; Commercial Dir. C. HENNIKER-HEATON, C.N.E.; Sec. J. PLATT.

British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation: Dickens House, 15 Took's Court, London, E.C.4; Sec. R. H. BURDON-COOPER.

British Trawlers' Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull; Sec. I. C. THORBURN.

Cable Makers' Association, The: 15 Took's Court, Cursitor St., London, E.C.4; f. 1898; Sec. E. H. ADAMS.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; Dir. Rear Adm. C. K. T. WHEEN, C.N.; Sec. Cmdr. H. J. PINNOCK, R.N.

Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain: 14-16 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1910; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.A.

Corsetry Manufacturers' Association: 14-16 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1914; Sec. G. W. FRENCH, B.A.

Association of Broadcasting Staff: Kings Court, 2 Goodge St., London, W1P 2AE; Sec. D. A. HEARNE; 11,235 mems.

Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; f. 1933; Sec. A. SAPPER; 16,545 mems.

Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers: 90 Borough High St., London, SE1 1LL; Sec. P. L. AVERY; 10,777 mems.

Association of Patternmakers and Allied Craftsmen: 15 Cleve Rd., West Hampstead, London, N.W.6; Sec. G. EASTWOOD; 12,093 mems.

Association of Post Office Executives: 345 Upper Richmond Rd. West, London, SW14 8QN; Sec. J. K. GLYNN; 14,187 mems.

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs: 10-26 Jamestown Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1968 on the amalgamation of Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians and Association of Scientific Workers; Gen. Sec. CLIVE JENKINS; 220,600 mems.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1904; Gen. Sec. T. DRIVER; 29,700 mems.

Bakers' Union: 3rd. floor, Station House, Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts.; f. 1861; Gen. Sec. S. GRETON; 48,000 mems.

British Actors' Equity Association: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E.; 17,983 mems.

Building Crafts Section, Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1971; incorporating National Association of Operative Plasterers, f. 1860; Sec. G. P. HENDERSON; 14,000 mems.

Ceramic and Allied Trades Union: 5 Hillcrest St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., ST1 2AB; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. ALFRED DULSON; 34,184 mems.

Chemical Workers' Union: 155 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11; f. 1912; Sec. BOB EDWARDS, M.P.; 16,071 mems.

Civil and Public Services Association: 215 Balham High Rd., London, S.W.17; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. L. KENDALL; 184,900 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*; circ. 162,000.

Civil Service Union: 15-21 Hatton Wall, London E.C.1; Sec. J. O. N. VICKERS, M.A.; 35,247 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (monthly).

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union: 22 Worple Rd., London, S.W.19; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. ROY GRANTHAM; 125,500 mems.

Confederation of Health Service Employees: Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. F. J. LYNCH; 90,000 mems.

Constructional Engineering Union: 140 Lower Marsh, Waterloo, London, S.E.1; f. 1924; Sec. E. MARSDEN; 27,278 mems.

Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association: Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey; Sec. G. H. DOUGHTY; 105,418 mems.

Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication and Plumbing Union: Hayes Court, West Common Rd., Hayes, Kent, BR2 7AU; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; National Sec. (Plumbing Section) CHARLES LOVELL, M.R.P.A.; 428,588 mems.

Electrical Power Engineers' Association: Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. H. NORTON, O.B.E.; 29,612 mems.

Fire Brigades Union: 59 Fulham High St., London, S.W.6; Sec. TERENCE PARRY, O.B.E.; 30,500 mems.

Greater London Council Staff Association: 164-168 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, SE1 7RW; Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 15,192 mems.

Inland Revenue Staff Federation: 7 St. George's Square, London, SW1V 2HY; f. 1892; Sec. C. T. H. PLANT, O.B.E.; 49,735 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly).

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. D. H. DAVIES; 116,632 mems.

Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association: Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High St., London, E1 7PU; f. 1936; Sec. JOHN W. SLATER; 20,000 mems.

Ministry of Labour Staff Association: 244 Tolworth Rise, South Surbiton, Surrey; Gen. Sec. J. L. TINDALL; 15,279 mems.

Musicians' Union: 29 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. J. MORTON; 32,890 mems.

National and Local Government Officers Association: 8 Harewood Row, London, N.W.1; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. W. C. ANDERSON, C.B.E.; 439,900 mems.

National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers: Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Sec. J. CRAWFORD, O.B.E.; 23,389 mems.

National Association of Schoolmasters: Swan Court, Waterhouse St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.; Sec. T. A. CASEY; 56,899 mems.

National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees: 20 Bedford St., London, WC2E 9HP; Sec. R. KEENAN; 15,643 mems.

National Graphical Association: 63-67 Bromham Rd., Bedford; f. 1963 with the amalgamation of the London Typographical Society and the Typographical Association, also incorporates National Union of Press Telegraphists (1965), National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers (1967) and Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers (1969); Gen. Sec. JOHN BONFIELD; 107,360 mems.; publ. *Print*.

National Society of Metal Mechanics: 70 Lionel St., Birmingham, 3; f. 1872; Sec. F. BRIGGS; 45,900 mems.

National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants: 13-16 Borough Rd., London, SE1 0AL; Sec. R. W. BRIGSHAW; 50,981 mems.

National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers: Headland House, 308 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. REGINALD N. BOTTINI; 115,000 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: 2 Holly Rd., Grosvenor Rd., Twickenham, Middx.; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. A. G. BROOKS; 93,000 mems.

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Rd. West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. H. C. SMITH; 18,707 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford 1, Yorks.; Gen. Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.; 57,267 mems.

National Union of Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0JH; Gen. Pres. H. COMERFORD, J.P.; Gen. Sec. T. A. MOORE; 78,630 mems.

National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9; f. 1865; Sec. A. G. TONKINS, C.B.E.; 61,517 mems.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. Lord COOPER, J.P.; 853,353 mems.

National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester; Sec. H. L. GIBSON, M.B.E.; 64,407 mems.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 59A St. John's Road, London, S.W.11; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. J. P. BROWN, J.P.; 34,978 mems.

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; Sec. K. MORGAN; 24,801 mems.; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly).

National Union of Mineworkers: 222 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; Pres. J. GORMLEY, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. L. DALY; 279,453 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, London, S.E.3; f. 1907; Sec. ALAN FISHER; 385,000 mems.; publ. *Public Employees' Journal* (monthly).

National Union of Railwaymen: Unity House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. Sir SIDNEY GREENE, C.B.E.; 198,713 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM HOGARTH; 50,000 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers: 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, N.W.3; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. W. BUCK; 78,281 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 14 Kensington Square, London W.8; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. J. MACGOUGAN; 114,000 mems.

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. E. BRITTON, C.B.E.; 310,536 mems.

National Union of Textile and Allied Workers: 81 Fountain St., Manchester, M2 2EE; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH KING, O.B.E.; 24,222 mems.

National Union of Vehicle Builders: 44 Hathersage Rd., Manchester M13 0FH; Gen. Sec. A. ROBERTS; 82,418 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W5 1ER; Gen. Sec. Lord DELACOURT-SMITH; 116,000 mems.

Post Office Management Staffs Association: 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.; Sec. L. F. PRATT; 17,500 mems.

Prison Officers' Association: Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N.9; Gen. Sec. F. G. CASTELL; 12,585 mems.

Scottish Commercial Motormen's Union: 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1; Sec. A. H. KIRSON, J.P.; 21,000 mems.

Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers: "Baxterlee", 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.; Sec. W. MOWBRAY; 11,562 mems.

Society of Graphical and Allied Trades: 13-16 Borough Rd., St. Georges Circus, London, S.E.1; f. 1966; Gen. Sec. V. FLYNN; 192,920 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers: 54 Doughty St., London, WC1N 2NA; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. L. KNAPP; 16,500 mems.; publ. *Slade Journal* (quarterly); circ. 6,500.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 218 Upper St., London, N1 1RS; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES D. GRIEVE; 19,500 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. JACK JONES, M.B.E.; 1,638,700 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: 10 Melton St., Euston, London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. PERCY COLDRICK; 75,134 mems.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians: 9-11 Macaulay Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 0QR; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE F. SMITH, C.B.E.; 280,000 mems.

Union of Insurance Staffs: Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; Sec. M. W. REYNOLDS; 17,000 mems.; publ. *Cover Note* (monthly).

Union of Post Office Workers: UPW House, Cresecent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1920; affiliated to the Labour Party; Sec. T. JACKSON; 209,479 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Rd., Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6LJ; Gen. Sec. A. W. ALLEN, C.B.E.; 329,890 mems.

United Road Transport Union: 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 21,580 mems.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.
Non-affiliated unions have a membership of approximately 1 million.

National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers: 653 Commercial Rd., London, E.14; Sec. S. G. WOOD; 6,921 mems.

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. EDWARD BRITTON, C.B.E., M.A.; 318,000 mems.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Entertainment Unions: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; Pres. G. H. ELVIN, F.C.I.S.; Sec. HARRY FRANCIS.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions: 140/142 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.7; about 1,900,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. G. BARRATT, O.B.E.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Sec. G. CROASDELL, O.B.E., B.A.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford 1; Sec. J. A. PEEL, J.P.

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives: Federal House, Cedars Rd., London, S.W.4; f. 1918; 11 affiliated unions; about 400,000 mems.; Pres. G. H. LOWTHIAN, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. HARRY WEAVER.

National Federation of Furniture Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, N.W.9; Gen. Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.N.E.

National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers: 45A Lincoln St., Basford, Nottingham; Pres. W. BEE; Sec. J. CHARLESWORTH; 7,500 mems.

National Federation of Professional Workers: Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.; f. 1920; about 1,350,000 affiliated mems.; Gen. Sec. JOHN FRYD.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation: 60 Doughty St., London, W.C.1; 384,307 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. G. EASTWOOD.

United Textile Factory Workers' Association: Weavers' Offices, Bartlam Place, Oldham, Lancashire; about 98,000 mems.; Sec. J. MILNENH.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board and the British Airways Corporations will be found in the section on Transport.)

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION
33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; organized in six Product Divisions.

Chairman: Lord MELCHETT.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects.

Chairman: DEREK EZRA.

ELECTRICITY

The statutory bodies comprising the electricity service in England and Wales are the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the twelve Area Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, S.W.1; the main functions of the Council are to advise the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on all questions affecting the Electricity Supply Industry, and to promote and assist the maintenance and development by the Generating and Area Boards of an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply.

Chairman: Sir NORMAN ELLIOTT, C.B.E., J.P.

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1; the Board is responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards, who distribute it to their consumers. As an administrative arrangement England and Wales are divided into five Regions.

Chairman: ARTHUR E. HAWKINS (after July 1972).

GAS COUNCIL

59 Bryanston St., Marble Arch, London, W1A 2AZ.

Established under the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on questions affecting the gas industry and to promote and assist the Area Boards in their functions. The Gas Act, 1965, gave the Council enlarged powers, including the right to manufacture or acquire gas in Great Britain or elsewhere and to supply gas in bulk to Area Boards.

There are twelve Area Gas Boards, whose Chairmen are members of the Gas Council. The main function of the Boards is to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated, and economical gas supply for their areas.

Chairman: ARTHUR HETHERINGTON.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

British Productivity Council: (formerly Anglo-American Council on Productivity; U.K. Section); Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4; representative of management and Trade Unions in the U.K.; Dir. Sir NIGEL POETT; publs. *Target, Productivity Reports*.

Commission on Industrial Relations—CIR: 22 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1969 as a Royal Commission; re-established as a statutory body under the Industrial Relations Act 1971 to report to the Secretary of State on references made by him and to the National Industrial Relations Court (NIRC) on questions referred to it by NIRC following an application. It may informally provide remedies itself. It will examine the position of wages councils. Chair. LEONARD F. NEAL, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. C. F. HERON, C.B., O.B.E.; Sec. N. SINGLETON.

Iron and Steel Advisory Committee: Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1967; to discuss problems in nationalized and private sectors of the iron and steel industry; Chair. Minister of Industry, Dept. of Trade and Industry.

Monopolies Commission: New Court, 48 Carey St., London, WC2A 4JT; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Acts, 1948 and 1953, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956 and by the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965; Chair. Sir ASHTON ROSKILL, Q.C.; Sec. E. L. PHILLIPS, C.M.G.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, S.W.1; f. 1962; familiarly known as *Neddy*, the NEDC is the independent forum for economic consultation between government, management, and unions. The Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies, f. 1964) developed from the NEDC, examine the efficiency and forecasts of key individual industries in the private sector. The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) provides the professional staff for the NEDC and EDCs. *Mems. Government:* Rt. Hon. ANTHONY BARBER, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Chair.), Rt. Hon. ROBERT CARR, Rt. Hon. JOHN E. DAVIES; *Management:* W. O. CAMPBELL ADAMSON, M. J. S. CLAPHAM, Lord NETHERTHORPE, Sir ARTHUR NORMAN, Sir JOHN PARTRIDGE, GORDON RICHARDSON; *Trade Unions:* A. W. ALLEN, Lord COOPER, VICTOR FEATHER, Sir SIDNEY GREENE, J. L. JONES, HUGH SCANLON; *Nationalized Industries:* Rt. Hon. Lord MELCHETT, Rt. Hon. RICHARD MARSH; *Independent:* Sir ERIC ROLL.

Director-General: Sir FRANK FIGGURES.

Industrial Director: R. E. CLOSE.

Economic Director: D. K. STOUT.

Administrative Secretary: E. A. FERGUSEN.

Head of Public Relations: W. KEYSER.

National Joint Advisory Council: Department of Employment, 8 St. James's Sq., London, S.W.1; f. 1939, reconstituted 1946 to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workers have a common interest; *mems.:* reps. from private and nationalized industry and the trade unions; committees are set up from time to time to examine matters in detail; and there is a permanent Joint Standing Committee which acts as a steering committee.

National Research Development Corporation: (see below, Industrial Research Associations).

Regional Economic Planning Councils: Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to advise the Government on regional policies; Secretariats are provided for the eight Councils and Boards in England by the Department of the Environment; there is similar planning machinery in Scotland and Wales.

PRINCIPAL

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

Science Research Council: see under Atomic Energy, below.

British Cast Iron Research Association: Alvechurch, Birmingham; f. 1921; 889 *mems.*; Dir. H. MORROGH, C.B.E., F.I.M., F.I.B.F., D.Sc.(HON.), F.R.S.

British Coal Utilisation Research Association: Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1938; Dir.-Gen. Dr. L. C. F. BLACKMAN, PH.D., D.I.C., F.R.I.C., A.I.C.E.R.A., F.I.N.S.T.F.; publs. *Monthly Bulletin Gazette* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

- British Coke Research Association:** Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield, Derbyshire; f. 1944; Dir. J. P. GRAHAM, B.Sc., F.INST.F.
- British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association:** Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; formed 1919, amalgamation 1947; 700 mems.; Dir. A. W. HOLMES, B.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C.
- British Glass Industry Research Association:** Northumberland Rd., Sheffield S10 2UA; f. 1955; Chair. A. GARSTANG, M.I.MECH.E., F.S.G.T.
- British Hydromechanics Research Association:** Cranfield, Bedford; f. 1947; Dir. G. F. W. ADLER, B.Sc.(ENG.), D.I.C., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E.; Asst. Dirs. G. A. J. YOUNG, B.Sc.(ENG.), H. S. STEPHENS, M.I.NF.SC., MEM.A.S.M.E., MEM.A.S.L.E., M. J. FISHER, B.Sc.; Sec. R. CHADWICK, F.C.I.S.
- British Institute of Management:** Management House, Parker St., London, WC2B 5PT; f. 1947; 13,600 mem. companies, 38,000 individuals; Dir.-Gen. JOHN MARSH, C.B.E., D.Sc.; publs. *Management Abstracts*, *Management Today*.
- British Internal Combustion Engine Research Institute Ltd.:** 111-112 Buckingham Ave., Slough Bucks; f. 1943; Dir. W. P. MANSFIELD, A.K.C., PH.D., B.Sc. (HONS.), C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., M.S.A.E.
- BISRA:** The Corporate Laboratories, British Steel Corporation, 24 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LX; f. 1944; 307 mems.; co-operative research in all aspects of iron and steel making; Dir. Dr. E. CALNAN, B.Sc., PH.D., F.INST.P.; Sec. N. A. EVERETT, F.C.A.
- British Jute Trade Research Association:** Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland; f. 1946; Dir. H. P. STOUT, B.A., PH.D., F.T.I., A.INST.P.
- British Launderers' Research Association:** The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4; f. 1920; Dir. J. LEICESTER, C.ENG., M.I.CHEM.E., A.I.M.A.E., F.R.I.C., F.T.I.
- British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association:** Milton Park, Egham, Surrey; f. 1920; 161 mems.; Dir. R. L. SYKES, PH.D., F.R.I.C.; Sec. H. R. EDGE, A.F.C., M.B.I.M.
- British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, The:** Euston St., London, NW1 2EU; f. 1919; Dir. A. J. KENNEDY, D.Sc., PH.D., M.I.E.E., F.I.M., F.INST.P.; Sec. B. D. DOIG.
- British Ship Research Association:** Wallsend Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland; f. 1944; Dir. of Research Dr. R. HURST, G.M.; Admin. Dir. and Sec. J. C. ASHER, B.Sc.(ECON).
- Building Research Station:** Garston, Watford, WD2 7JR; est. 1921; Dir. J. B. DICK, M.A., B.Sc., F.INST.P.; publs. *B.R.S. News*, *Current Papers*, *B.R.S. Digests* and *Building Science Abstracts* (monthly), *Information 1972*, *Overseas Building Notes*.
- Coal Tar Research Association:** Oxford Rd., Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorks.; f. 1949; Dir. D. McNEIL, O.B.E., B.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E.; publs. *Review of Coal Tar Technology* (six-monthly), *Coal Tar Data Book*.
- Consumers' Association:** 14 Buckingham St., London, W.C.2; non-profit-making independent organization testing and reporting on consumer goods and services; over 600,000 mems.; Dir. PETER GOLDMAN, C.B.E.; Chair. Mrs. ROY JENKINS; publs. *Which?* (monthly), *Motoring Which?* (quarterly), *Money Which?* (quarterly), *Handyman Which?* (quarterly).

- Cotton Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association:** Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester 20; f. 1919, renamed and reconstituted 1961 by amalgamation of the British Cotton Industry Research Association and the British Rayon Research Association; Pres. Sir CYRIL E. HARRISON; Chair. D. PHILIP W. SMITH; Dir. of Research L. A. WISEMAN.
- Electrical Research Association:** Cleeve Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1920; Dir. B. C. LINDLEY, B.Sc.(ENG.), PH.D., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P., F.INST.D.; publs. *ERA Overseas Newsletter* (quarterly), *News of ERA* (monthly).
- Flour Milling and Baking Research Association:** Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts.; f. 1967 from the merger of the Research Association of British Flour-Millers and the British Baking Industries Research Association; Chair. W. A. PALMER; Dir. C. T. GREENWOOD; Sec. A. CLAPP.
- Gelatine and Glue Research Association:** Laboratories: Warwick St., Birmingham 12; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. A. COURTS, D.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C.
- Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association:** 7 Gregory Blvd., Nottingham, NG7 6LD; f. 1949; Dir. W. A. DUTTON, F.T.I.; Sec. N. F. COOPER, A.C.I.S.; publ. *Hosiery Abstracts* (monthly).
- Lacc Research Association:** Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham, NG8 4GH; f. 1949; Dir. of Research D. I. GRIGGS, B.Sc.
- Linen Industry Research Association:** The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; f. 1919; Chair. M. F. GORDON, M.A.; Dir. of Research H. A. C. TODD, B.Sc., F.T.I., F.S.S.; Sec. H. S. EATON.
- Machine Tool Industry Research Association:** Hurdsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 2NE.
- National Institute of Agricultural Engineering:** Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds; f. 1942; Dir. Prof. C. J. MOSS, B.Sc., C.ENG., F.I.MECH.E., F.I.AGR.E.; Sec. I. J. A. GUNN, A.A.C.C.A.
- National Research Development Corporation:** Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1949; an independent public corporation which promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities, and elsewhere, advancing money where necessary to bring them to a commercially viable stage; assists industrial development; library of 2,000 vols., and 200 periodicals; Chair. Sir FRANK SCHON, D.C.L.; Man. Dir. J. C. DUCKWORTH, M.A., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P., F.INST.F.; Sec. R. A. E. WALKER, F.C.I.P.A.; publs. *Inventions for Industry* (every six months), reports and pamphlets.
- Paint Research Association:** The Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Rd., Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 8LD; f. 1926; Dir. Dr. G. DE W. ANDERSON.
- Production Engineering Research Association (PERA):** Melton Mowbray, Leics.; f. 1946; a joint foundation by industry and government to carry out production research and provide advice and information on all aspects of manufacturing and management; a non-profit organization open to firms engaged in manufacturing production; Dir. of Research Dr. D. F. GALLOWAY.
- Research Association for the Paper and Board, Printing and Packaging Industries (PIRA):** Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1967; Dir. G. L. RIDDELL, O.B.E., B.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C.
- Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain:** Shawbury, Shrewsbury SY4 4NR; f. 1919; formerly Research Association of British Rubber Manufac-

turers; Chair. S. R. BADLEY, F.P.I.; Dir. of Research WILLIAM F. WATSON, PH.D., D.S.C., F.I.R.I., F.P.I.; publs. *Rapra Abstracts* (weekly), etc.

Sira Institute: R & D Centre for Measurement, Control and Automation, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5EH; f. 1918; Dir. S. S. CARLISLE, M.S.C., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., F.INST.P.; Dep. Dir. R. E. FISCHBACHER, B.S.C., A.R.C.S.T., C.ENG., F.I.E.E., M.INST.M.C., F.R.S.A.; Sec. S. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, B.A., A.I.A.C.; publs. *Mctron* (monthly), *Sira Review*, *Sira News*, etc.

Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association (SATRA): Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering, Northants; f. 1919; Dir. A. R. PAYNE, M.S.C., D.S.C., C.ENG., M.I.MECH.E., F.I.R.I., F.INST.P., M.B.I.M.; Sec. JOHN BUTCHER, A.M.B.I.M., A.I.A.C., M.I.O.M.; publs. *Shoe Materials Progress*, *Shoemaking Progress* (every two months), *Bulletin* (for members only).

Spring Research Association: Henry St., Sheffield S3; f. 1946; Dir. J. A. BENNETT, B.S.C., M.INST.P.

Transport and Road Research Laboratory: Crowthorne, Berkshire; est. 1933; from 1965 controlled by the Ministry of Transport, which was merged into the

Department of the Environment 1971; research on road materials and construction, road traffic, transportation and safety; library of 55,500 books and pamphlets and 950 journal titles; Dir. A. SILVERLEAF; publs. *Annual Report*, *R.R.L. Reports*, *Road Notes*, textbooks.

Welding Institute, The: Abington Hall, Cambridge, CB1 6AL; London office: 54 Princes Gate, S.W.7; f. 1968; formerly British Welding Research Association and Institute of Welding; 1,500 Research mems.; 5,000 Professional mems.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. RICHARD WECK, C.B.E.; publs. *Research Bulletin* (monthly), *Metal Construction* (monthly), *Welding International Research and Development* (quarterly).

Welwyn Hall Research Association: The Hall, Church St., Welwyn, Herts.; f. 1948; Dir. W. G. B. MILLS, B.S.C., C.ENG., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E., F.P.I.

Wool Industries Research Association: Wira, Headingley Lane, Leeds LS6 1BW; f. 1918; Dir. B. E. KING, B.S.C., PH.D., M.I.E.E., F.T.I.; Research Dir. S. L. ANDERSON, M.S.C., F.INST.P., F.T.I.; publs. *Wira News* (restricted circulation), *Annual Report and Accounts*, *Wira Reports* (confined to Ordinary Members), etc.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

British Railways Board: 222 Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1; Chair. Rt. Hon. RICHARD MARSH; Deputy Chair. W. G. THORPE; Vice-Chair. J. M. W. BOSWORTH; Chief Exec. DAVID BOWICK; Chief Sec. J. R. HAMMOND, M.B.E.

In January, 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. Under the 1968 Transport Act it is required to operate as a viable commercial concern and to this end various changes have been made in organization and financial structure. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of five Regional Boards.

British Rail, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DF; Gen. Man. J. BONHAM-CARTER, D.S.O., O.B.E.

British Rail, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W.2; Gen. Man. H. ALAN WALKER.

British Rail, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1; Gen. Man. D. S. BINNIE.

British Rail, Eastern Region: York; Gen. Man. I. M. CAMPBELL.

British Rail, Scottish Region: Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Rd., Glasgow, C.4, Scotland; Gen. Man. A. PHILIP.

ROADS

Total road mileage in Great Britain was 208,833 in December 1970:

Motorways	673 miles
Trunk Roads	8,397 "
Secondary Roads	199,763 "

Passenger traffic is handled by municipal companies and private coach services; the handling of freight is controlled partly privately and partly by a public body, the Transport Holding Company.

National Freight Corporation (*British Road Services Ltd., Containerway and Roadferry Ltd., B.R.S. Parcels Ltd., National Carriers Ltd., Freightliners Limited and other companies*): Argosy House, 215 Great Portland St., London, W1N 6BD; f. 1969 as statutory body responsible to the Secretary of State for the Environment; Chair. D. E. A. PETTIT.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5RF; f. 1932; membership includes 100 national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. Rt. Hon. The Lord CHESHAM, P.C.; Dir. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain; Chair. W. McMILLAN; Dir.-Gen. G. K. NEWMAN, M.A. Number of mems. 18,000; publs. *Road Way* (monthly), *Haulage Manual* (annually).

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Fanum House, Leicester Square, London WC2H 7LY; over 4,000,000 mems.; f. 1905; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount BRENTFORD; Dir.-Gen. A. C. DURIE; Sec. W. LYNCH.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; club (full members) and service for motorists (associate members); Chair. WILFRID ANDREWS, C.B.E.; Sec. Commander D. P. LITTLE, R.N.; Dir. Assoc. Section Capt. (E.) W. GREGSON, C.B.E., R.N.R.; House Sec. Lt.-Col. J. D. NIXON, M.C.

Royal Scottish Automobile Club (R.S.A.C.): 11 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2; 8,000 mems.; Sec. Major R. TENNANT REID, M.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,400 miles of Inland Waterways in Great Britain, of which some 2,000 miles are under the control of British Waterways. These are of varying

dimensions, from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating craft with a carrying capacity of 50-600 tons, to canals taking boats 7 ft. wide.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir FRANK PRICE; Vice-Chair. Sir JOHN HAWTON, K.C.B.; Sec. T. T. LUCKOUCK.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are about 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Milford Haven, Medway, Southampton, Manchester, Clyde, Tees and Hartlepool, Hull, Bristol, Immingham and the Tyne ports are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared). Nineteen ports, including Hull, Southampton and the ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Port Authority. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1; f. 1963; Chair. Sir HUMPHREY BROWNE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. S. JOHNSON, C.B.E.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London E.C.3; world market for chartering tramp shipping, for the sale and purchase of ships, for the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the chartering of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair BRIAN F. TURNER; Sec. D. J. WALKER.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, C.2; Regd. 1935; Chair. Viscount RUNCIMAN; Sec. R. MILLER, C.A.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Beaufort House, St. Botolph St., London, E.1; Regd. 1931; mem. of the P & O Group; Chair. W. J. CAMPBELL; Sec. N. C. CAMPBELL.

Associated Container Transportation: 136 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by Ben Line, Blue Star, Cunard, Ellermans and Harrison Line; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN.

Atlantic Container Line: Cunard Bldg., Liverpool L3 1DY; international consortium for North Atlantic traffic.

Bank Line Ltd., The: 21 Bury St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; Managers: ANDREW WEIR AND CO. LTD.; Chair. Lord INVERFORTH; Sec. J. G. YOUNG, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.C.A.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd., The: 10 North St. David St., Edinburgh, EH2 2YD, Scotland; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN; Sec. J. P. YOUNG.

Bibby Line: Martins Building, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1807; Managers BIBBY BROS. AND CO.; Sec. R. K. SCOTT.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 1AR; f. 1920; Chair. E. H. VESTEY; Sec. G. F. HUNT, F.C.I.S.

BP Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Moore Lane, London, E.C.2; inc. 1915; Chair. Sir ERIC DRAKE, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. A. MEDCRAFT; Sec. K. H. PARKE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1955 when The Clan Line Steamers and Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. (q.v. separately below) merged; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QJ; f. 1856; mem. of the P & O Group; Chair. R. B. ADAMS; Sec. A. Y. THOMSON, C.A.

Thos. and Jno. Brocklebank Ltd.: Cunard Building, Liverpool 3; Chair. PHILIP E. BATES; Man. Dir. T. H. TELFORD; Sec. H. M. GOULDEN, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 66 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Managers JOHN SWIRE AND SONS LTD.; Eastern Agents BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; Chair. A. C. SWIRE; Sec. R. G. ADAMS.

Clan Line Steamers Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Vice-Chair. Lord ROTHERWICK.

Common Bros. (Management) Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Lowland Tanker Co. Ltd., First Stratton Shipping Co. Ltd., Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., The Burnside Shipping Co. Ltd., The Hopcmount Shipping Co. Ltd.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: Cleveland House, St. James Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1878; Chair. VICTOR MATTHEWS; Deputy Chair. NORMAN THOMPSON; Sec. F. LEACH, B.A., F.C.I.S.

Donaldson Bros. and Black Ltd.: Head Office: 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; f. 1854; Chair. FRED A. DONALDSON; Sec. S. THOM.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: 12/20 Camomile St., London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; mem. of the Ellerman Group; Dirs. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D. (Chair. and Man. Dir.), Sir JOHN R. ELLERMAN, Bt., J. A. TAYLOR, Col. G. W. BAYLEY, O.B.E., F. C. HITCH, D. A. LLOYD, R. A. LLOYD.

Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd.: Commercial Rd., Hull; Chair. D. F. MARTIN-JENKINS, T.D.; mem. of the Ellerman Group; Man. Dir. G. W. BAYLEY, O.B.E., E.R.D.; Gen. Man. J. R. FEVLASS; Sec. W. H. BEECH.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Victoria St., London, S.W.1; f. 1888; Chair. Dr. A. W. PEARCE; Man. Dir. R. PINCOTT; Sec. J. H. ROTHERA.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P & O Bldgs., Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1895; a mem. of the P & O Group; Chair. H. T. BEAZLEY; Deputy Chair. S. G. FOWLER, M.B.E.; Sec. A. M. ALCOCK.

Furness Withy and Co. Ltd.: Furness House, Leadenhall St. London, E.C.3; Chair. J. A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. J. D. PITCAIRN, M.A., F.C.C.S.

Fyffes Line (Fyffes Group Ltd.): 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly, London, W.1; inc. 1901; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. Officer A. J. ELLIS; Sec. F. E. DARTER.

General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Tower Hill, London, E.C.3; f. 1824; Chair. D. L. J. MORTELMAN; Sec. E. H. D. SMEETON.

Hain-Nourse Ltd., The: 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1901; mem. of the P & O Group; Joint Man. Dirs. E. P. STUART-WILLIAMS (Chair.), C. G. FITCH.

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(TRANSPORT)

J. and C. Harrison Ltd.: steamship owners and merchants; 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1874; Joint Man. Dirs. D. T. HARRISON-SLEAF, R. F. L. HARRISON; Sec. J. HUSTON.

H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.: 12 Princes Sq., 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.1; f. 1963.

Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.: 58 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Chief Excc. J. M. HOULDER, M.B.E.; Sec. C. F. W. DODGE.

A. Johnson & Co. (London) Ltd.: Fountain House, 130 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; container freight services.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, BT.; Sec. C. S. PHILLIPS.

Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.: Royal Liver Bldg., Liverpool 3; f. 1845; Chair. E. H. VESTER; Gen. Man. W. LOUGH; Man. D. A. BARBER; Sec. C. L. CARPENTER.

Larrinaga Steamship Co. Ltd.: Corn Exchange Building, Brunswick St., Liverpool L2 7QE; f. 1850; Chair. RAMON DE LARRINAGA; Sec. T. A. NUGENT.

Manchester Liners Ltd.: Manchester Liners House, P.O.B. 189, Manchester M5 2XA; f. 1898; Chair. R. B. STOKER, M.A.; Man. Dir. W. A. L. ROBERTS; Dir. and Sec. M. PATTINSON, M.A., F.C.A.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1873; a mem. of the P & O Group; Chair. H. T. BEAZLEY; Deputy Chair. S. G. FOWLER, M.B.E.; Sec. A. M. ALCOCK.

Ocean Steam Ship Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, L2 ORB; f. 1865; Man. Dirs. Sir JOHN N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., H. O. KARSTEN, M.B.E., G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., R. O. C. SWAYNE, M.C., J. L. ALEXANDER, H. B. CHRIMES, R. H. HOBHOUSE, K. ST. JOHNSTON, R. J. F. TAYLOR, M. B. GLASIER, C.B.E., F. L. LANE, C.B.E., J. GREENWOOD; Sec. A. J. WHITE.

Blue Funnel Line: India Bldgs., Liverpool, L2 ORB; f. 1865; Man. Dir. C. D. LENNOX-CONYNGHAM.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1932; Chair F. L. LANE, C.B.E.

Glen Line Ltd.: 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. O. KARSTEN, M.B.E.

Henderson Line Ltd.: 80 Buchanan St., Glasgow, C.1; Chair. F. L. LANE, C.B.E.

Overseas Containers Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1965; consortium owned by P. & O., Alfred Holt & Co. (the Blue Funnel Line), Furness, Withy, and British and Commonwealth Shipping; Chair. Sir ANDREW CRIGHTON.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The: Pacific Bldg., James St., Liverpool, L69 2BJ; f. 1840; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. T. FORSHAW.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QN; f. 1840; Managers P & O LINES LTD.; Chair. F. I. GEDDES, M.B.E.; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.

Port Line Ltd.: Cleveland House, St. James Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1914; Man. Dir. D. G. HOLLEBONE, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Sec. E. C. SUTTON.

Sir R. Ropner and Co. Ltd.: 140 Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington, Durham; f. 1875; Senior Dir. Col. Sir LEONARD ROPNER, Bt., M.C., T.D., D.L.; Sec. C. RINGWOOD, A.C.I.S.

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.: 56 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1932; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. W. R. BARLOW.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: 14-19 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. R. RUSSELL; Deputy Chair. J. A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Sec. W. M. GRIERSON.

Shell International Marine Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services on behalf of, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Marine Co-ordinator B. E. BLAKELY.

Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.: Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; owns and manages tankers of Royal Dutch/Shell Group under British flag; Chair. J. H. KIRBY; Man. Dir. B. E. BLAKELY; Sec. L. T. W. SAWYER.

Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff; 18 London St., London, E.C.3; f. 1906; Chair. C. R. CHATTERTON.

Frank C. Strick and Co. Ltd.: 12-20 Camomile Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; ship managers; Chair. W. A. WATTS; Dirs. E. P. HOPE-SMITH, D. F. R. PHILLIPS, P. A. GROVE-WHITE (secretary).

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1853; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. H. LEMON.

United Molasses Co. Ltd. (Athal Line): Bowater House East, 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1935; Chair. G. W. SCOTT; Man. Dir. E. C. E. ASLETT, F.I.C.S.; Sec. N. A. BIRRELL, F.C.A.

ASSOCIATIONS

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1878; Pres. JOHN MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Vice-Pres. IAN DENHOLM; Dir. J. N. WOOD (after June 1972); Sec. H. DAVY.

British Shipping Federation Ltd., The: 146-150 Minorities, London, EC3N 1ND; f. 1890; Pres. R. A. HUSKISSON; Dir. J. K. RICE-OXLEY.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: Equity and Law House, 47 Castle St., Liverpool L2 9UB; f. 1858; Chair. M. A. NICOLSON, M.C.; Sec. C. K. OLIPHANT.

National Maritime Board: 110 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917, re-constituted 1920; Joint Chair. R. A. HUSKISSON (Employers), L. F. EDMONDSON, (Employees).

Ocean Travel Development: Nuffield House, Piccadilly, London, W1V 9AJ; f. 1958; 36 mems.; Chair. JOHN A. MACCONOCHIE, M.B.E.; Dir. JOHN LANCASTER-SMITH; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. H. PESTELL.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airports Authority: 2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1966; responsible for the London airports and Prestwick and Edinburgh airports; Chair. NIGEL FOULKES; Chief Exec. GEORGE HOLE; Gen. Mans. L. W. GREEN (Heathrow), D. LIVINGSTON (Gatwick), R. J. BONNER (Stansted), J. NEWBURY (Prestwick), H. M. JOHNSON (Edinburgh).

STATE AIRLINES

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Head Office: E.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex; operates scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services and charter services;

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countries and territories served include Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, Burma, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East, North, West, East, Central and South Africa, North and South America, the Caribbean, Fiji, Hawaii, Seychelles; also operates complete round-the-world services; fleet of 27 Boeing 707, 27 VC 10 and 10 Boeing 747; Chair. KEITH GRANVILLE; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. J. R. STANTON; Sec. and Solicitor R. M. FORREST.

Associated Companies of B.O.A.C.: Air Mauritius Ltd., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Fiji Airways Ltd., Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd., Hunts of the Pacific Ltd., Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Ltd., Mideast Aircraft Services Company, S.A., New Hebrides Airways Ltd., Turkish Airlines, and various hotel interests.

British European Airways Corporation: Head Office: Beeline House, Ruislip, Middlesex; London Office: West London Air Terminal, Cromwell Rd., S.W.7; f. 1946; operates domestic services throughout the United Kingdom and overseas to European countries and to Turkey, Malta, Cyprus and North Africa; fleet of 21 Trident 1, 15 Trident 2, 17 Trident 3B (increasing to 26 by 1973), 18 BAC Super 1-11, 10 Vanguard, 8 Merchantman, 20 Viscount, 2 Heron, 1 Comet 4-B; Airtours: 9 Comet 4-B, 2 Boeing 707; BEA Helicopters Ltd.: 7 Sikorsky S61-N, 1 Bell Jet Ranger; Gibair Ltd.: 1 Viscount; Chair. HENRY MARKING, C.B.E.

Subsidiary and Associated Companies of BEA: Gibair Ltd., Cyprus Airways Ltd., Malta Airways Co. Ltd., International Aeradio Ltd., Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (SITA), Airport Catering Services Ltd., College of Air Training, Airways Housing Trust Ltd., BEA Helicopters Ltd., British Air Services Ltd., Silver Wing Surface Arrangements Ltd., BEA Airtours Ltd., Sovereign Holidays Ltd.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

British Air Services Ltd.: Modford House, 17-22 High St., Hounslow, Middlesex; Chair. and Man. Dir. CYRIL HERRING; wholly owned subsidiaries:

Gambrian Airways Ltd.: Glamorgan (Rhoose) Airport, near Barry, Glam. CF6 9ZL; scheduled airline and charter flight operator; fleet of 4 BAC 1-11 and 8 Viscount 800; Chair. G. T. CANTLAY; Man. Dir. D. J. DAVIES.

Northeast Airlines Ltd.: Modford House, High St., Hounslow, Middlesex; scheduled services from London to Newcastle, Leeds/Bradford, Bilbao, Bordeaux, Klagenfurt, Luxembourg; from Leeds/Bradford to Amsterdam, Belfast, Dublin, Jersey,

Guernsey; from Newcastle to Belfast, Dublin and Jersey; inclusive tours; Chair. C. A. HERRING; Man. Dir. B. J. T. CALLAN.

British Island Airways Ltd.: Congreve House, 86 Station Rd., Redhill, Surrey; scheduled short-haul passenger and air cargo services to London, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Southampton, Exeter, Dublin, Belfast, Blackpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp, Hanover and Düsseldorf; contract charter and ad-hoc work; fleet of 8 Dart Heralds and 3 C47 freighters; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER; Dirs. J. A. THOMSON, A. E. LEMON, N. MOUNTAIN, A. E. BRISTOW, Major J. R. C. RILEY; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

British Midland Airways Ltd.: East Midlands Airport, near Derby; scheduled services to Scotland, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Belgium; cargo and charter flights; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 3 BAC 1-11 and 6 Viscount 800; Chair. J. HODGSON; Man. Dir. M. D. BISHOP; Sec. S. BALMFORTH.

British Caledonian Airways: Gatwick Airport, London, Horley, Surrey; associate companies: Sierra Leone Airways, Gambia Airways; scheduled passenger services to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast (Interjet), South America, East, Central and West Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Holland, Tunisia, Italy, Spain, Jersey and France (Silver Arrow Rail/Air service to Paris); all freight Africargo service between Europe and Africa; world-wide inclusive tours, group, military and cargo charters; fleet of 7 Boeing 707, 4 VC10 and 20 BAC 1-11; Chair. and Man. Dir. ADAM THOMSON.

Dan-Air Services Ltd.: Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; charter and IT services operating from Gatwick, Luton, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Tees-side, Glasgow, Bristol, and Cardiff; international schedule services to Norway, Holland, Belgium and also Isle of Man and Jersey; fleet of 14 Comet IV, 5 BAC 1-11, 2 H.S. 748, 1 Nord 262; Dirs. F. E. F. NEWMAN, M.C. (Chair.), A. J. SNUDDEN (Man.), M. O'REGAN (Financial); wholly owned subsidiary:

Skyways International: 33 Elizabeth St., London, S.W.1.

Loganair: Glasgow Airport, Abbotsinch, Paisley, Renfrewshire; Scottish domestic services and a service to Norway; fleet of 2 Aztecs, 3 Islanders, 1 Skyvan, 1 Bccch 18; Dirs. D. MCINTOSH, A.F.C., A.M.INST.T., J. G. ROBERTSON, J. M. HARTER.

There are 61 foreign airlines serving the United Kingdom.

TOURISM

British Tourist Authority: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; f. 1929; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER GLEN; Britain's national tourist organization.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: The British Tourist Authority, 23 Place Rogier, Brussels 1000.

Denmark: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 46, 1002, Copenhagen K.

France: The British Tourist Authority, 6 Place Vendôme, 75-Paris 1er.

Holland: The British Tourist Authority, Heidseplein 5, Amsterdam.

Italy: The British Tourist Authority, 40 via Torino, 00184 Rome.

Federal Germany: The British Tourist Authority, Neue Mainzer Strasse 22, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 1.

Spain: The British Tourist Authority, Torre de Madrid 6-4, Plaza de España, Madrid 13.

Sweden: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 40097, S-10342 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: The British Tourist Authority, 8001 Zürich, 78/V Limmatquai.

Other offices are maintained in New York, Chicago, Dallas (Texas), Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne, Toronto, Vancouver, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Capetown and Tokyo.

English Tourist Board: P.O.B. 562, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU.

Scottish Tourist Board: Rutland Place, West End, Edinburgh 1; Chief Exec. L. BORLEY; Sec. W. R. ROSS.

Wales Tourist Board: Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 2YZ.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: see under Northern Ireland.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Education and Science: 38 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1; Paymaster-General with responsibility for the arts Rt. Hon. The Viscount ECCLES, K.C.V.O.

Arts Council of Great Britain: 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU; f. 1940 to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts, to increase their accessibility to the public and to co-operate with government departments, local authorities, etc.; Chair. Lord GOODMAN (until April 30th, 1972), PATRICK GIBSON (from May 1st, 1972); Sec.-Gen. HUGH WILLATT.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

The National Theatre: The Old Vic, Waterloo Rd., London, SE1 8LP; Box Office: 76 The Cut, London, SE1 8LP; f. 1963; classical and modern drama; temporary address pending completion of new building on South

Bank, London; Dir. Lord OLIVER; Admin. Dir. PATRICK DONNELL; Gen. Man. ANTHONY EASTERBROOK.

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre: Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespearean drama; the company performs Shakespearean and modern plays at the Aldwych Theatre, London; Artistic Dir. TREVOR NUNN.

Nottingham Playhouse: classical and modern; Dir. STUART BURGE.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Dir. WILLIAM GASKILL.

Royal Opera House, The: Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; Royal Opera and Royal Ballet; Gen. Administrator JOHN TOOLEY; Musical Dir. COLIN DAVIS, C.B.E.; Dir. Royal Ballet KENNETH MACMILLAN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

London Symphony Orchestra: 1 Montague St., London, WC1B 5BT; Gen. Man. HAROLD LAWRENCE; Principal Conductor ANDRÉ PREVIN.

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53, Welbeck Street, London, W.1; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

New Philharmonia Orchestra: 61 Carey Street, London, W.C.2; Principal Conductor OTTO KLEMPERER.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 70 Wigmore St., London, W.1; Gen. Man. RAYMOND FEN; Principal Conductor RUDOLF KEMPE.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra/Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Gervis Place, Bournemouth BH1 2AW; Artistic Adviser GEORGE HURST.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 60 Newhall St., Birmingham 3; Principal Conductor LOUIS FREMAUX.

Hallé Orchestra: 30 Cross St., Manchester 2; f. 1858; Gen. Man. CLIVE F. SMART; Principal Conductor JAMES LOUGHRAN.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope St., Liverpool L1 9BP; Musical Dir. CHARLES GROVES.

Northern Sinfonia Orchestra: Osborne House, 28 Osborne Rd., Newcastle 1; Principal Conductor RUDOLF SCHWARZ.

Scottish National Orchestra: 150 Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2; Gen. Man. ROBERT PONSONBY; Principal Conductor ALEXANDER GIBSON.

B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra: Delaware Rd., Maida Vale, London, W9 2LG; Principal Conductor PIERRE BOULEZ; each of the B.B.C.'s regional services also has its own orchestra.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA): 11 Charles II St., London, S.W.1; f. 1954; Chair, Sir JOHN HILL; Deputy Chair, F. J. DOGGETT, C.B.; Member for Weapons Research and Development Air Chief Marshal Sir DENIS BARNETT, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.; Member for Admin. and Sec. A. M. ALLEN; Member R. V. MOORE, G.C., O.B.E.; publ. *Atom* (monthly).
London: central administration, public relations and overseas collaboration.

Group Headquarters:

Reactor Group: Risley, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Research: Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Berks.; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL.

Weapons: Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

The Authority deals with many aspects of nuclear energy. It undertakes research and development, and it is the sole importer of uranium. Separate electricity authorities implement the civil nuclear power programme. In 1965 the functions of the Authority were extended to include the undertaking of scientific research and development in matters not connected with atomic energy, when required to do so by the Minister of Technology. The Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 transferred the activities of the Authority's Trading Fund to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. and The Radiochemical Centre Ltd. (see below).

Atomic Energy Research Establishment: Harwell, nr. Didcot, Berks.; f. 1945; Dir. Dr. W. MARSHALL.

Research is mainly concerned with materials and their properties. The work includes many branches of physics, chemistry and metallurgy, and also electronics, health physics, engineering and chemical engineering. There are five research reactors and several particle accelerators at Harwell.

Harwell Postgraduate Education Centre: f. 1963; Man. J. N. HULL.

Culham Laboratory: Abingdon, Berks.; Head of Laboratory Dr. R. S. PEASE.

Research in nuclear fusion as a source of industrial power, and in plasma physics.

Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment: Dounreay, Caithness, Scotland; f. 1956; Dir. P. W. MUMMERY, O.B.E.

Site of the 14 MW(E) Dounreay fast reactor and a 250 MW(E) prototype fast reactor, the latter now approaching completion. Supporting activities include the fabrication and reprocessing of M.T.R. fuel and a comprehensive irradiation service using D.F.R.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith: Dorchester, Dorset; Dir. D. W. FRY.

Centre for studies in reactor physics, including nuclear data evaluation, heat transfer and fluid dynamics, reactor control, nucleonic instrumentation and the assessment of reactor core performance. New reactor concepts are investigated here and new applications for nuclear reactors. Site of the 100 MW(E) prototype steam-generating heavy water reactor and the European Nuclear Energy Agency high temperature gas-cooled reactor, "DRAGON".

Atomic Weapons Research Establishment: Aldermaston, Berks.; Dir. Dr. E. F. NEWLEY, C.B.E.

Development of nuclear warheads and research and development for the civil energy programme.

Blacknest Centre for Seismological Research: near Aldermaston; also headquarters of Aldermaston Project for the Application of Computers to Engineering (APACE).

Foulness Establishment: Foulness, Essex; Laboratory experiments and field trials in aid of nuclear weapons.

Reactor Group: Risley, Warrington, Lancs.; Man. Dir. R. V. MOORE, G.C., C.B.E.

Reactor design and development. Group headquarters.

Reactor Development Laboratories: Windscale, Sellafield, Cumberland; Head of Laboratories K. SADDINGTON, O.B.E.

Development of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system and associated work. It is also engaged on the development of plutonium fuels for fast reactors.

Engineering and Materials Laboratory: Risley; Head of Laboratories J. M. HUTCHEON.

Investigation of physical and chemical properties of reactor materials combined with Engineering Laboratory work.

Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories: Springfields, Salwick, Preston; Head of Laboratories J. HARPER.

Development of fuels and for thermal and fast nuclear reactors.

RESEARCH REACTORS

Harwell

"GLEEP", first British reactor; started 1947; graphite-moderated air-cooled low-energy pile; used for materials testing, research with an oscillator and on biological irradiations.

"LIDO" swimming-pool reactor, 200 kW, started 1956.

"DIDO" heavy-water (DDO) reactor, 15MW, with maximum neutron flux 2×10^{14} neutrons per cm.² per second, for studies requiring high-energy flux, and for isotope production, started 1956.

"PLUTO" heavy-water reactor, 20 MW (H), similar to "DIDO", for materials studies, critical 1958.

"DAPHNE" 100-watt experimental reactor, cooled and moderated with heavy water; to simulate "DIDO" and "PLUTO".

Aldermaston

"HERALD" (Heterogeneous Experimental Reactor Aldermaston), started 1959; 5-MW light-water reactor.

"HORACE" 10-watt experimental reactor to obtain basic information for "HERALD".

"VERA" 100-watt reactor to use for experimental studies on fast reactor systems.

"VIPER" pulsed fast reactor, for research on the effects of intense pulses of neutron and gamma radiation.

Winfrith

"ZENITH" 100-watt graphite-moderated reactor for investigating high-temperature, gas-cooled systems; started 1959.

"JUNO" 100-watt heavy or light water moderated reactor; started 1964.

"NESTOR" 10-kW light-water reactor to provide neutrons for sub-critical assemblies; started 1961.

"DIMPLE" Deuterium-moderated pile low-energy heavy-water pile for thermal reactor studies; started Harwell, re-erected Winfrith 1961.

"HECTOR" small experimental reactor fuelled with enriched uranium aluminium alloy; oscillator reactor, to study reactivity measurements on materials and fuel elements.

"ZEBRA" 100-watt experimental reactor with a flexible system designed primarily to investigate the physics of large fast reactors.

POWER REACTORS

A.G.R. (Windscale): completed 1962; power 34 MW(E); fuelled with enriched uranium oxide.

S.G.H.W.R. (Winfrith): completed 1967; power 100 MW(E).

D.F.R. (Dounreay): completed 1959; power 14 MW (E); fuelled with enriched uranium.

P.F.R. (Dounreay): to be completed 1972; power 250 MW (E); fuelled with uranium and plutonium.

The Radiochemical Centre Ltd.: Amersham, Bucks.; f. 1940; previously part of the UKAEA, est. as a limited company under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971; produces and markets throughout the world a wide range of radioactive products for use in industry, medicine and research; Chair. Sir CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.; Man. Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE, C.B.E.

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL): Risley, Warrington, Lancashire; f. 1971 under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 to take over all the nuclear fuel business of the Production Group of the UKAEA, which currently holds all the shares on behalf of the Government; Joint Man. Dirs. Dr. N. L. FRANKLIN, O.B.E.; T. TUOHY, C.B.E.; C. ALLDAY, C.B.E.

Windscale and Calder Works: Sellafield, Seascale, Cumberland; Gen. Man. G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels and manufacture of plutonium and plutonium oxide fuels. Windscale will provide a large part of the reprocessing capacity for United Reprocessors G.m.b.H., an international company in which BNFL is an equal shareholder with French and German nuclear organizations.

Chapelcross Works: Annan, Dumfriesshire; Gen. Man. G. R. HOWELLS, M.B.E.

Operation of nuclear power station.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston, Lancashire; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ROGAN, O.B.E.

Uranium ore treatment, uranium fuel element manufacture and uranium hexafluoride production.

Capenhurst Works: Chester, Cheshire; Gen. Man. W. R. A. TAYLOR, O.B.E.

Operation of a gaseous diffusion plant producing enriched uranium. Development of an alternative gas centrifuge process, including the construction of a prototype plant. This forms part of the collaborative project between the U.K., the Netherlands and Federal Germany (see co-operation below).

POWER REACTORS

Calder Hall: Four reactors; two completed 1956 and two 1958; power 40 MW (E) per reactor; fuelled with natural uranium, cooled with carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite.

Chapelcross: Four reactors; first completed 1958 and three 1959; power 50 MW (E) per reactor; fuel, coolant and moderator as Calder Hall.

The Power Programme. In 1955 "A Programme of Nuclear Power" was presented to Parliament outlining provisional proposals for the building of nuclear power stations to give a capacity of 1,500-2,000 MW by 1965. In March 1957 this programme was expanded to provide 5,000-6,000 MW by the end of 1965. Later this date was advanced to the end of 1966. In 1960 the policy was again reviewed and a further slowing down was decided on. Orders for new stations will be placed at a rate of roughly one a year, which has given the country about 5,000 MW

of capacity in 1969. A "Second Programme of Nuclear Power" was announced in 1964 for a further 5,000 MW of capacity by 1975. Subsequently this figure was increased to 8,000 MW in October 1965. The first station of the Second Programme now under construction at Dungeness will use the British-designed Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor system, chosen in May 1965, for its clear economic and technical advantages over light water reactor systems.

Co-operation. The Atomic Energy Authority has collaboration agreements with Canada, Australia, Pakistan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, France, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark and Italy. In 1964, UKAEA and the German company, Nuklear-Chemie und Metallurgie G.m.b.H. formed the *Nukleardienst (Nuclear Service) G.m.b.H.*, for the provision within the European community of a complete fuel service for advanced gas-cooled reactors. British Nuclear Fuels Limited took over from UKAEA in 1971.

Great Britain is a member of IAEA, ENEA, CERN, and CENTO. In February 1959 an agreement for exchange of information and designs was signed with EURATOM. Collaboration between twelve European countries in the development at the Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, of the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor experiment "DRAGON" was provided for in an agreement signed on March 23rd, 1959, under the auspices of the European Nuclear Energy Agency.

An important step was taken towards European collaboration with the achievement of a broad agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the U.K. concerning the production of enriched uranium by the gas centrifuge method (March 1969). Other European countries have expressed interest in these developments. The project was taken up by British Nuclear Fuels Limited in 1971 from UKAEA for the U.K.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Stations operating:

Berkeley: Power 276 MW.

Bradwell: Power 300 MW.

Dungeness A: Power 550 MW.

Hinckley Point A: Power 500 MW.

Sizewell: Power 580 MW.

Trawsfynydd: Power 500 MW.

Oldbury-on-Severn: Power 600 MW.

Wylfa: Power 1,180 MW.

Stations under construction:

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1973.

Hinckley Point B: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1972.

Hartlepool: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1974.

Heysham: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1976.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Station operating:

Hunterston A: Power 300 MW.

Station under construction:

Hunterston B: Power 1,250 MW; start-up date 1973.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Science Research Council: State House, High Holborn, London, WC1R 4TA; f. 1965; Chair. Sir BRIAN FLOWERS, F.R.S.

The Council was founded with the object of carrying out and encouraging research and development in science and technology; to provide and operate large-scale facilities for

U.K. (GREAT BRITAIN)—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

universities, technical colleges and other scientific institutions; to make grants for postgraduate instruction and to disseminate knowledge in science and technology. SRC is also responsible for the management of the national civil scientific space research programme and for support for the European Space Research Organization (ESRO). Astronomy and space research is carried out at the Royal Greenwich Observatory, the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, the Radio and Space Research Station and the Astrophysics Research Unit.

Nuclear activities include the operation of a 7-GeV proton synchrotron NIMROD at the Rutherford High Energy Laboratory, and a 5-GeV electron synchrotron NINA at the Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory.

The Council is also responsible for the co-ordination of the scientific aspect of British participation in C.E.R.N.

Rutherford High Energy Laboratory: Chilton, Didcot, Berks.; Dir. G. H. STAFFORD, PH.D.

Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory: Nr. Warrington, Lancs.; Dir. Prof. A. ASHMORE, PH.D.

UNIVERSITIES

The Open University: Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks.; c. 150 teachers, c. 19,000 students; courses by radio, television and correspondence.

University of Aberdeen: Aberdeen; 939 teachers, 6,079 students.

University of Aston in Birmingham: Birmingham; 390 teachers, 3,237 students.

University of Bath: Bath; 260 teachers, 2,400 students.

University of Birmingham: Edgbaston, Birmingham; 1,010 teachers, 6,875 students.

University of Bradford: Bradford; 378 teachers, 4,000 students.

University of Bristol: Bristol; 1,900 teachers, 6,681 students.

Brunel University: Uxbridge, Middlesex; 220 teachers, 2,345 students.

University of Cambridge: Cambridge; 1,200 teachers, 10,720 students.

The City University: London, E.C.1; 320 teachers, 2,600 students.

University of Dundee: Dundee; 430 teachers, 2,531 students.

University of Durham: Durham; 362 teachers, 3,384 students.

University of East Anglia: Norwich; 267 teachers, 2,750 students.

University of Edinburgh: Edinburgh; 1,300 teachers, 10,429 students.

University of Essex: Colchester; 192 teachers, 2,040 students.

University of Exeter: Exeter; 370 teachers, 3,400 students.

University of Glasgow: Glasgow; 1,717 teachers, 9,267 students.

Heriot-Watt University: Edinburgh, Scotland; 234 teachers, 2,551 students.

University of Hull: Hull; 439 teachers, 3,840 students.

University of Keele: Keele, Staffs.; 222 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Kent at Canterbury: Canterbury; 300 teachers, 2,288 students.

University of Lancaster: Lancaster; 200 teachers, 2,875 students.

University of Leeds: Leeds 2; 8,764 students.

University of Leicester: Leicester; 362 teachers, 3,450 students.

University of Liverpool: Liverpool; 1,186 teachers, 6,679 students.

University of London: London; 1,435 teachers, 73,649 students.

Loughborough University of Technology: Loughborough; 280 teachers, 2,750 students.

Victoria University of Manchester: Manchester; 1,618 teachers, 12,378 students.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle; 935 teachers, 5,905 students.

University of Nottingham: Nottingham; 734 teachers, 5,316 students.

University of Oxford: Oxford; 1,100 teachers, 10,947 students.

University of Reading: Reading; 558 teachers, 4,930 students.

University of St. Andrews: St. Andrews; 274 teachers, 2,644 students.

University of Salford: Salford; 449 teachers, 3,428 students.

University of Sheffield: Sheffield; 779 teachers, 5,744 students.

University of Southampton: Southampton; 575 teachers, 4,420 students.

University of Stirling: Stirling; 179 teachers, 6,142 students.

University of Strathclyde: Glasgow; 640 teachers, 5,080 students.

University of Surrey: Guildford, Surrey; 284 teachers, 2,614 students.

University of Sussex: Brighton; 426 teachers, 3,750 students.

University of Wales: Cardiff; 1,843 teachers, 14,760 students.

University of Warwick: Coventry; 230 teachers, 2,300 students.

University of York: York; 250 teachers, 2,550 students.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island is occupied by the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature and very little snow, fog or thunder. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Recent History

In the post-war period the Northern Ireland Government has concentrated on raising the standard of public services to the same level as those in Great Britain. This has brought about the co-ordinated development of schools, hospitals, houses and roads based on the introduction of new industries and increasing productivity in established industries.

The Government of Terence O'Neill was dissolved on February 4th, 1969, after numerous cabinet resignations following 3 months of disturbances between Catholics and Protestants. In General Elections held on February 24th Capt. O'Neill's moderate supporters gained 26 of the 51 parliamentary seats, but the Unionist party was split between moderates and conservatives. The Prime Minister resigned and was succeeded in May by Major Chichester-Clark who, together with the British Government, issued a statement of policy comprising 20 reforms, since implemented and intended to end discrimination between Catholics and Protestants, notably in the fields of employment and housing. A Minister for Community Relations and a Community Relations Commission were created in October. In addition two "Ombudsmen", independent of the Government, were appointed: a Parliamentary Commissioner and a local Commissioner for Complaints. Local Government reform was covered in two Acts which abolished all plural voting and implemented the principle of universal adult suffrage in local government elections as in parliamentary elections. The first full local government election under this system is expected in late 1972.

Agitation for civil rights continued, mainly in Belfast and Londonderry, and in April 1970 erupted in riots, where the break-away "Provisional" wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army first gave militant support. An Act was passed imposing serious penalties for incitement to hatred, but the violence worsened and in August British troops arrived to keep the peace. Increasingly tough measures failed to be effective against the terrorists and by March 1971 the Prime Minister had lost support. He was replaced by Brian Faulkner, and following talks with the British and Irish Governments, the new Prime Minister introduced emergency measures in August 1971 including stricter border control, a ban on marches and the creation of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. The most controversial

measure was internment without trial for suspected terrorists; protest was displayed in a campaign of civil disobedience and the parliamentary opposition withdrew from Stormont to set up a separate "Assembly of the Northern Ireland People". During 1971, in addition to peaceful Civil Rights demonstrations there were nearly 7,000 terrorist incidents, in which 180 people died. In late March 1972 the United Kingdom Government brought Northern Ireland under its direct rule on the appointment of Mr. William Whitelaw as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Parliament at Stormont was prorogued for a period of one year. This brought protests from the Protestant community.

Government

Legislative functions are exercised by Parliament which consists of the Senate and the House of Commons. Parliament has power to legislate in its own area alone. All other affairs of state such as foreign policy and defence are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament. Senators are elected by the Commons on a proportional representation basis. Members of the Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term by all citizens over 18 years. Any deadlock may be resolved by a joint session of both houses after a bill which has been passed twice by the Commons has been rejected by the Senate.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament as a result of the reservation of certain fiscal and legislative powers to the United Kingdom Government. Executive power is exercised by the Governor and his Ministers.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and a rapidly developing range of manufacturing industries. Long-established manufactures include linen, ships, food, drink and tobacco products, and clothing. Latterly, there have been developments in man-made fibre production and a wide range of engineering. Foreign investment has fallen off considerably in the last two years but industrial expansion is made possible by a £50 million grant from the British Government for the period 1970-73. The rate of production was 7 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1970. Exports remain steady and Great Britain is the main market.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. provide services on 200 miles of railways, while Ulsterbus which is publicly owned and a number of small private bus companies operate road passenger services covering the whole country, except Belfast where the city services are provided by the Belfast Corporation Transport Department. Road freight services are provided by private operators under a government controlled licensing system.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security similar to the National Insurance and National Health Service of Great Britain.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 (to be raised to 16 in 1972) and is free in primary, secondary (intermediate), technical intermediate and special schools; fees are payable in all grammar schools but the great majority of the pupils in their secondary departments hold scholarships from the local education authorities as qualified pupils.

There are 1,240 primary (including nursery) schools, 265 secondary schools, 26 special schools, 31 institutions for further education and 2 universities. Teacher training is catered for mainly in 3 general colleges of education and the universities' departments of education. The Ulster College of Technology was opened in April 1971.

Tourism

The Ministry of Commerce and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board direct tourism. Total tourist income in 1970 amounted to £22.7 million. The total number of visitors was 947,000 of whom 684,000 were from Britain and 263,000 from the Republic of Ireland.

Sport

Football and rugby are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17 (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12 (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force (*See* under Great Britain).

Currency and Exchange Rates

(*See* under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1970)

AREA	POPULATION (^{'000})		BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Census 1966	Census 1971*	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000	Total	Rate per '000
5,452 sq. miles	1,484.8	1,525.2	32,086	21.1	12,297	8.1	16,551	10.9

Belfast (capital): 359,000; Londonderry: 55,681.

* Preliminary figure.

EMPLOYMENT (^{'000}) (March 1971)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	54
Mining and Quarrying	3
Manufacturing	183
Building and Contracting	48
Gas, Electricity, Water	8
Transport, Communications	24
Distributive Trades and Professional Services	140
Financial and Miscellaneous Services	52
Public Administration	39
TOTAL	551

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA UNDER CROPS (⁰ 000 acres)		PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 tons)		YIELD PER ACRE (cwt.)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	2.6	3.0	4.1	5.1	32.2	34.5
Barley . . .	136.0	124.1	179.8	157.0	26.5	25.3
Oats . . .	57.7	44.5	57.1	42.4	19.8	19.1
Potatoes . . .	42.8	47.6	389.0	399.0	182.0	182.0
*Turnips . . .	1.1	1.1	19.5	18.2	340.0	340.0
Mangels . . .	0.1	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	360.0	n.a.

* Stock feeding.

LIVESTOCK (at June) (⁰000)

	1969	1970		1969	1970
Cattle . . .	1,243.2	1,319.7	Turkeys . . .	98.9	77.2
Sheep . . .	934.6	966.3	Geese . . .	16.7	14.6
Pigs . . .	1,032.8	1,068.5	Ducks . . .	48.9	42.1
Horses . . .	1.8	1.0	Fowl . . .	12,778.0	13,832.3

FORESTRY (acres)

	1968	1969	1970
Annual Planting . . .	4,477	3,713	4,339
State Forests . . .	145,671	147,410	150,031
Total Area Planted . . .	90,890	94,743	99,991

FISHING (cwt.)

	TOTAL	HERRING	COD	WHITING	OTHER WET FISH
1967 . . .	139,823	28,354	19,677	66,283	25,509
1968 . . .	126,783	18,561	20,024	62,027	26,171
1969 . . .	114,886	14,796	22,789	41,795	35,506
1970 . . .	165,538	85,697	20,796	22,967	36,078

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY).

INDUSTRY (Net output—£'000)

	1967	1968	1969†
Linen	22,314	23,380	25,526
Other Textiles	35,936	46,082	49,754
Clothing	15,064	18,847	19,976
Engineering*	57,623	66,628	67,115
Food, Drink and Tobacco	65,018	66,042	77,786
Mineral Products	6,667	7,731	9,152
Timber and Furniture	4,168	5,059	4,591
Paper, Printing and Publishing	7,974	9,916	8,226
Other Manufactures	17,953	22,253	29,625
Construction	44,937	49,610	45,516
Gas, Electricity, Water	20,120	23,646	25,600
TOTAL	297,775	339,194	362,867

* Includes shipbuilding and aircraft construction. Shipping launched (1970): 253,970 gross tons.

† Provisional figures.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Electricity	(million units)	3,367.3	3,685.6	3,968.9
Gas	(million cubic ft.)	6,721	7,143	7,883

FINANCE

£1 = 100p. £1 = U.S. \$2.61

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1971-72

(£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Reserved: Tax Revenue	268,800	Reserved Services	3,769
<i>of which</i> Customs and Excise	143,900	Provision for Imperial Contribution	1,000
Income Tax	124,900	Consolidated Fund	38,615
Reserved: Non-Tax Revenue	446	Supply Services	379,400
Receipts from United Kingdom Exchequer	65,650	<i>of which</i>	
Transferred Tax Revenue	44,960	Health and Social Services	154,736
<i>of which</i> Estate Duties	3,125	Education	67,194
Motor Vehicle Duties, etc.	10,475		
Transferred Non-Tax Revenue	39,044		
TOTAL	422,900	TOTAL	422,784

EXTERNAL TRADE SUMMARY OF TRADE (£'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	659,596	727,915	828,659
Total Exports (including Re-exports)	596,071	668,883	744,749

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Live Animals	15,429	18,920	19,975
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	29,435	30,432	37,598
Other Food and Beverages	77,575	91,609	111,009
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	39,929	38,364	47,135
Coal	20,049	18,858	20,576
Other Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	47,008	50,841	56,005
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	45,108	54,137	67,375
Other Textile Manufactures	20,446	26,517	29,506
Machinery and Electric Apparatus and Appliances	106,784	117,774	120,047
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures (excl. Gold and Coin)	51,715	62,613	80,794
Road Vehicles	81,095	80,776	92,664
Clothing and Footwear	16,149	14,074	15,110
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	108,874	123,000	130,861

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Live Animals	18,931	19,713	21,407
Bacon and Hams	19,367	22,869	26,088
Eggs	18,083	17,874	18,227
Other Food and Beverages	56,660	64,798	81,177
Raw Materials (except Crude Rubber) and Fuels	28,024	39,993	43,909
Woven Fabrics and Made-up Articles (excl. Clothing)	78,796	81,289	106,351
Other Textile Manufactures	34,710	47,251	61,002
Machinery, Electric and Non-electric and Electrical Apparatus and Appliances	77,116	81,507	86,123
Road Vehicles	32,325	34,581	40,099
Clothing and Footwear	50,252	55,051	40,963
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures, Twine, Cordage and Ropes; Ships and Aircraft built and repair work	123,164	127,057	136,165
Other Manufactured Articles (incl. Crude Rubber)	58,643	76,902	83,239

COUNTRIES (£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1969	1970	EXPORTS TO	1969	1970
Irish Republic	75,040	85,804	Irish Republic	59,617	68,990
United States of America	25,500	25,413	Netherlands	3,325	6,599
Canada	12,605	15,599	United States of America	4,014	5,343
Netherlands	12,542	11,570	Federal Republic of Germany	3,811	4,248
Federal Republic of Germany	8,540	11,480	U.S.S.R.	1,716	3,702
France	7,909	7,506	Belgium	4,666	3,633
Australia	3,602	6,841	France	2,969	2,707
Sweden	4,720	4,984	Italy	1,555	2,106
Iran	4,482	4,615	Switzerland	823	1,418
U.S.S.R.	2,338	4,288	Denmark	978	1,298
Belgium	4,243	4,045	Canada	1,828	784
Kuwait	2,893	3,789	Sweden	774	680
Finland	3,266	3,770	Luxembourg	—	651
Denmark	2,160	3,523	Austria	570	636
Republic of South Africa	2,816	3,297	Other countries	9,541	5,946
Other countries	29,548	21,913			
TOTAL*	202,204	228,449	TOTAL*	96,188	108,741
From and through United Kingdom	532,666	607,789	To and through United Kingdom	576,076	642,674
GRAND TOTAL	734,870	836,238	GRAND TOTAL	672,264	751,715

* Includes Parcel Post, air traffic, coin and transit trade.

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM (^{'000})

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Number of Tourists	1,038	1,117	1,024	947
From or Via U.K.	698	742	729	684
From Republic of Ireland	340	375	300	263
From Overseas	n.a.	n.a.	80	70
Total Value of Trade (£ million)	26.5	28.4	24.5	22.7

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Journeys (^{'000})	8,326	8,517	8,016

ROADS

PUBLIC ROADS (miles)

	1969	1970	1971
Trunk: Motorway	42	47	54
All-Purpose	335	332	325
Class I	1,006	1,012	1,018
Class II	1,730	1,733	1,736
Class III	2,872	2,876	2,883
Unclassified	8,073	8,109	8,144
TOTAL	14,058	14,109	14,160

CURRENT LICENCES

	1969	1970
Private Cars	276,407	286,717
Goods Vehicles	41,462	41,848
Buses and Tramcars	2,357	2,411
Agricultural Tractors, etc.	26,138	23,579
Motor Cycles	16,371	14,003
Vehicles Exempt from Duty	5,768	2,881*

* Vehicles used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been taxed since the force came under the Police Authority's control.

SHIPPING (^{'000} tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1969	1970
Ships Entered	10,108	10,680	10,707	10,715	11,316
Ships Cleared	10,401	10,577	10,052	10,050	10,972

CIVIL AVIATION (Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (short tons)	MAIL (short tons)
1967	985,265	20,413	2,660
1968	984,096	23,520	2,542
1969	1,028,902	22,030	2,941
1970	1,119,082	22,543	3,364

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969	1970	1971
Radio Licences	63,170	55,887	*
Television Licences	291,222	299,556	302,764
Telephones	143,036	152,150	n.a.

* Radio licences ceased January 31st, 1971.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS (Full-time)	STAFF (Full-time)
Primary (incl. Nursery)	1,240	213,051	7,356
Secondary	265	136,669	7,192*
Special	26	2,259	209
Institutions of Further Education University (incl. Departments of Education)	31	11,695	1,332
Colleges of Education (and other teacher training establishments)	2	7,425	838
	8†	2,460	207‡

* Excluding technical intermediate schools.

† Including teacher training departments in institutions of further education.

‡ Colleges of Education staff only.

Source: Government Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST.

THE CONSTITUTION

NORTHERN IRELAND is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry were established as a separate area of government under the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of Northern Ireland has, with certain exceptions, general legislative and executive powers over the territory. It consists of the Senate, composed of one *ex-officio* member and 24 senators elected by the lower house, and the Commons, the 52 members of which are elected by popular vote. In consequence of the reservation of certain legislative and fiscal powers to the United Kingdom Government, Northern Ireland also returns 12 members of Parliament to Westminster. Money Bills must originate in the Commons, and may not be amended in the Senate. Any deadlock may be resolved by a decision of the houses in joint session after the Senate has rejected a Bill twice passed by the Commons.

The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, gives or withholds the Royal Assent to Bills passed by the Legislature of Northern Ireland. The Crown may also reserve Bills, and a Bill so reserved does not become law unless the Royal Assent is given within one year. The Governor also summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament.

EXECUTIVE

Executive powers are exercised by the Governor and the Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislature. Matters relating to the Crown, the defence of the realm, relations

with foreign powers, coinage, wireless telegraphy and the Post Office, together with certain financial matters, are reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

Services transferred to the control of the Northern Ireland Parliament include law and order, local government, health services, National Insurance and allied services, education, agriculture, transport, electricity, fisheries, harbours and industrial development.

Fiscal powers are limited, the main powers of taxation, including the customs and excise duties, income tax, surtax, and any other taxes on income, capital, or profits, being reserved to and imposed by the Imperial Parliament, at the same rates as apply elsewhere in the United Kingdom. These taxes account for approximately 70 per cent of revenues raised from Northern Ireland and are collected in the United Kingdom Exchequer. A Joint Exchequer Board allocates this amount in three portions, the first two of which are retained in the United Kingdom Exchequer, namely the actual cost of certain reserved services in Northern Ireland, and a contribution to the cost of Imperial Services generally. The amount thus retained averaged about 40 per cent of the total in pre-war years, rose to 80 per cent during the war and is at present about 2 per cent. The remainder, known as the Residuary Share of Reserved Taxes, is paid to the Northern Ireland Exchequer to meet, with the proceeds of local revenues, the cost of services administered by the Northern Ireland Government. The locally administered taxes comprise Estate Duty, Stamp Duties, Motor Vehicle Duties, Selective Employment Tax and miscellaneous items.

Local administration is broadly the same as in Great Britain except that police, civil defence and (excluding Belfast) fire services are centrally administered.

THE GOVERNMENT

(as resigned March 1972)

Governor: H.E. Lord GREY OF NAUNTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Government House, Hillsborough.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, D.L., M.P.

Minister in the Senate and Deputy Prime Minister: The Rt. Hon. J. L. O. ANDREWS, D.L.

Minister of Finance: The Rt. Hon. H. V. KIRK, M.P.

Minister of Health and Social Services: The Rt. Hon. W. K. FITZSIMMONS, M.P.

Minister of Education: Capt. The Rt. Hon. W. J. LONG, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture: The Rt. Hon. H. W. WEST, M.P.

Minister of Commerce: The Rt. Hon. R. J. BAILIE, M.P.

Minister of Development: The Rt. Hon. R. H. BRADFORD, M.P.

Minister of Community Relations: The Rt. Hon. W. B. McIVER, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.P.

Leader of the House of Commons and Minister of State at the Ministry of Development: The Rt. Hon. N. O. MINFORD.

Minister of State at the Ministry of Home Affairs: The Rt. Hon. J. D. TAYLOR, M.P.

Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance: Captain The Rt. Hon. J. W. BROOKE, D.L., M.P.

Minister of State at the Department of the Prime Minister: The Rt. Hon. G. B. NEWE, O.B.E.

Secretary of Cabinet: Sir HAROLD BLACK.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Attorney-General: Rt. Hon. BASIL KELLY, Q.C., M.P.

Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs: Cmdr. A. W. ANDERSON, V.R.D., J.P., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister: Senator D. R. McGLADDERY.

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Security: J. BURNS, J.P., M.P.

Assistant Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance: S. MAGOWAN, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

(prorogued for one year from March 30, 1972)

*THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

March 1972

Speaker: Major The Rt. Hon. IVAN NEILL, B.SC., D.L., M.P.

	SEATS
† Unionists	37
Nationalists	4
Northern Ireland Labour	1
Republican Labour	1
Social Democratic and Labour Party	6
Alliance	3

† Including 1 Independent and 4 Democratic Unionists.

THE SENATE

Speaker: Senator Col. The Rt. Hon. Lord GLENTORAN, H.M.L.

The Senate consists of 24 members elected by the House of Commons and one *ex-officio* member—the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Belfast. The Senate is divided as follows:

Unionist	18
Nationalist	4
Northern Ireland Labour	1
Social Democratic and Labour Party	2
Liberal	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Unionist Party: pursues a policy broadly similar to that of the British Conservative Party; Leader The Rt. Hon. A. B. D. FAULKNER, D.L., M.P.

Ulster Unionist Council: 3 Glengall St., Belfast; f. 1903; 1,000 mems.; Chair. Sir. GEORGE A. CLARK, Bt., E.R.D., D.L.; Sec. J. O. BAILIE.

The Nationalist Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader R. H. O'CONNOR, M.P.

Northern Ireland Labour Party: 40 Waring St., Belfast 1; associate of the British Labour Party; supports the present Constitution of Northern Ireland and aims at the building of a non-sectarian socialist state; Chair. ERSKINE HOLMES; Leader F. V. SIMPSON, M.P.

Republican Labour Party: favours union with the Republic of Ireland; Leader PADDY KENNEDY, M.P.

Democratic Unionist Party: f. 1971; right wing Protestant party; Leader DESMOND BOAL.

Protestant Unionist Party: Belfast; right-wing, anti-Republican, Reformation Protestant; Leader Rev. IAN R. K. PAISLEY, D.D., M.P.

People's Democracy: 14 Lady Brook Park, Belfast; f. 1968; revolutionary socialist organization; Leader M. FARREL; Sec. DERNOT KELLY; publ. *Unfree Citizen* (weekly).

U.K. (NORTHERN IRELAND)—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Social, Democratic and Labour Party: 20 College Square North, Belfast BT1 6AT; f. 1970; radical, left of centre principles with a view to the eventual re-unification of Ireland; Leader G. FITT, M.P.

Ulster Liberal Party: 5 Windsor Ave., Belfast 9; associate of the British Liberal Party and supporting its present

policy on Northern Ireland; Pres. A. H. McELROY; Chair. J. QUINN; publ. *Northern Radical*.

Alliance Party: Alliance Headquarters, 6 Cromwell Rd., Belfast BT7 1JW; f. 1970; non-sectarian and non-doctrinaire party of the centre, aims at government by a Protestant-Catholic partnership; Chair. BASIL GLASS; publ. *Alliance* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, deriving as it does from the Courts established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil matters and, on Assize, in criminal matters also. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county court has, in addition to its civil jurisdiction, a criminal jurisdiction that in England is exercised at Crown Courts. County court judges and recorders of boroughs accordingly exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The courts of summary jurisdiction, again, originally followed the English system, but in 1935 an alteration was made whereby most of the judicial powers of justices of the peace were transferred to

permanent paid judicial officers, known as Resident Magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: Sir ROBERT LOWRY.

Lords Justices of Appeal: The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir LANCELOT CURRAN; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir HERBERT McVEIGH.

Judges of the High Court: The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice JONES; The Hon. Mr. Justice McGoNIGAL, M.C.; The Hon. Mr. Justice GIBSON; The Hon. Mr. Justice O'DONNELL.

Recorders: Belfast: His Honour The Rt. Hon. Judge TOPPING, Q.C.; Londonderry: His Honour Judge LITTLE, Q.C.

County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions: Judge W. W. B. TOPPING, Q.C.; Judge DAVID J. LITTLE, Q.C.; Judge W. JOHNSON, Q.C.; Judge R. H. CONAGHAN, Q.C.; Judge J. A. BROWN, Q.C.; Judge R. WATT, Q.C.; Judge J. P. B. HIGGINS, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities—Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

Roman Catholic	497,547
Presbyterian	413,113
Church of Ireland	344,800
Methodist	71,865
Other denominations	69,299
Not stated	28,418

TOTAL (Census 1961) 1,425,042

Roman Catholic Church: The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Armagh: Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Eminence Cardinal WILLIAM CONWAY, D.D., D.C.L.; Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Down and Connor: Most Rev. W. PHILBIN, Lisbreen, 73 Somerton Rd., Belfast.

Dromore: Most Rev. E. O'DOHERTY, Bishop's House, Newry, Co. Down.

Derry: Most Rev. N. FARREN, Bishop's House, St. Eugene's, Derry.

Clogher: Most Rev. P. MULLIGAN, Monaghan, Eire.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW; 572 churches; 568 ministers; 763 Sunday Schools; nearly 400,000 mems.; Moderator of the General Assembly Rt. Rev. Principal J. L. M. HAIRE, M.A., M.Th., D.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., B.D.; publs. *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Daybreak* (monthly), *Woman's Work* (quarterly), *Outward Bound* (monthly).

Church of Ireland (disestablished in 1869): dioceses in Northern Ireland: Armagh, Down and Dromore, Connor, Derry and Raphoe, Clogher; 383 churches; 412 clergy and 350,000 to 400,000 members in those parts of the dioceses which are in Northern Ireland; parts of Armagh, Raphoe and Clogher are in the Irish Republic.

ARCHBISHOP

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: The Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D., PH.D., The Palace, Armagh.

BISHOPS

Meath: Most Rev. R. B. PIKE, D.D.

Down and Dromore: Rt. Rev. G. A. QUIN, M.A.

Connor: Rt. Rev. A. H. BUTLER, D.D., M.B.E.

Derry and Raphoe: Rt. Rev. C. I. PEACOCKE, M.A.

Clogher: Rt. Rev. R. P. CROSLAND HANSON, M.A., B.D., D.D.

Kilmore: Rt. Rev. E. F. B. MOORE, PH.D., D.D.

Tuam: Rt. Rev. J. C. DUGGAN, B.A., B.D.

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. E. R. LINDSAY, 61 Rathdown Park, Dublin 6, Republic of Ireland; Sec. Rev. H. SLOAN, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast BT9 6TD; publ. *Irish Christian Advocate*.

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast, BT9 6AW; 80 churches; 66 ministers; 7,208 mems.; Pres. K. McCLUSKEY; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. THOMPSON; publ. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: 24 churches; 20 ministers; approx. 3,200 mems.; 27 Sunday Schools; Chair. Rev. W. A. KENNEDY, 8 Glenbroome Park, Jordanstown, Co. Antrim; Sec. Rev. J. M. HENRY, B.A., B.D., PH.D., "Laurel Mount", 8 Shore Rd., Greenisland, Co. Antrim; publ. *The Congregationalist* (monthly).

THE PRESS

- Armagh Guardian:** 36 Upper English St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor Mrs. J. ROLSTON.
- Armagh Observer:** 26 English St., Armagh; f. 1930; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Ballymena Observer:** 57-61 Church St., Ballymena; f. 1855; Unionist weekly; Editor J. WIER; circ. 15,533.
- Ballymena Times:** Wellington St., Ballymena, Co. Antrim; f. 1887; Unionist; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.
- Banbridge Chronicle:** 14 Bridge St., Banbridge; f. 1870; Independent weekly; Editor A. DOLOUGHAN.
- Belfast News-Letter:** 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist morning; Editor COWAN WATSON; circ. 90,896.
- Belfast Telegraph:** Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Unionist evening; Thomson Allied Newspapers Ltd.; circ. 219,874.
- Carrickfergus Advertiser:** Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; independent weekly; Editor LOUIS GILBERT; circ. 9,261.
- Cityweek:** 20 High St., Belfast; f. 1964; weekly; Morton Newspaper Group; circ. 20,000.
- Coleraine Chronicle:** 7 Abbey St., Coleraine; f. 1844; weekly; Editor SAMUEL S. TROY.
- County Down Spectator and Newtownards Spectator:** 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Conservative; weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCE; circ. 13,964.
- Derry Journal:** 3-7 Shipquay Street, Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist bi-weekly (Tues., Fri.); Editor T. F. CASSIDY.
- Derry People:** John St., Omagh; f. 1902; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.
- Down Recorder:** 118 Irish St., Downpatrick; f. 1836; Unionist; weekly; Editor COLIN CRICHTON; circ. 8,700.
- Dungannon Observer:** Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON; circ. 65,000.
- East Antrim Times:** Ulster Bank House, Upper Main St., Larne; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.
- Fermanagh Herald:** Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.
- Fermanagh News:** The Diamond, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1967; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Frontier Sentinel:** 76 Hill St., Newry; f. 1904; weekly, Sats.; Editor M. KEOUGH.
- Impartial Reporter:** 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent Unionist weekly; Editor JAMES BAKER; circ. 12,600.
- Ireland's Saturday Night:** 124 Royal Avenue, Belfast BT1 1EB; f. 1894; weekly, Sats.; Editor FREDERICK GAMBLE.
- Irish News:** Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist; morning; Editor T. O'KEEFE.
- Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner:** 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Conservative; Editor J. A. DEVLIN; circ. 25,100.
- Leader, The:** Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor G. V. BROWN; circ. 8,000.
- Lisburn Herald:** 32 Bow Street, Lisburn; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Editor J. H. F. MCCARRISON, M.B.E.
- Lisburn Standard:** Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1876; Unionist weekly; Editor I. W. GRAHAM.
- Londonderry Sentinel:** Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 14,226.
- Lurgan and Portadown Examiner:** Irish St., Dungannon; f. 1930; Nationalist; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Lurgan Herald:** 10 Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1960; weekly, Thurs.
- Lurgan Mail:** Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1890; Independent; weekly; Editor LEWIS MALCOLM; circ. 9,233.
- Mid-Ulster Mail:** Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Chair. Mrs. S. GLASGOW; Editor T. M. CORRIGAN; Sec. J. McKEOWN; circ. 9,659.
- Mid-Ulster Observer:** James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1953; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.
- Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times:** Main St., Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 12,173.
- Newry Reporter:** 4 Margaret St., Newry; f. 1867; Independent; weekly; Editor H. M. O'BRIEN; circ. 12,295.
- Newtownards Chronicle:** 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor ROBERT MCNINCH; circ. 10,924.
- Newtownards Spectator:** 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCE.
- Northern Constitution:** Railway Rd., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent; weekly; Editor R. ACHESON.
- Portadown News and County Armagh Advertiser:** 9-15 Thomas St., Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist; weekly; Editor W. D. SLOAN; circ. 8,971.
- Portadown Times:** 7 Thomas Street, Portadown; f. 1922; Unionist weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 11,080.
- Rathfriland, Mourne and District Outlook:** Castle St., Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Friday; independent; Editor E. T. BRADY; circ. 8,000.
- Strabane Chronicle and Tyrone and Donegal Advertiser:** 10 John St., Omagh; f. 1896; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.
- Strabane Weekly News:** 25 and 27 High St., Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 3,393.
- Sunday News:** 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2GB; f. 1965; Independent; weekly.
- Tyrone Constitution:** 25 and 27 High St., Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,332.
- Tyrone Courier and Dungannon News:** George St., Dungannon; f. 1880; Independent weekly; Editor E. J. RICHARDSON; circ. 7,948.
- Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard:** Scotch Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 8,830.
- Ulster Herald:** John Street, Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh); Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.
- Ulster Star:** Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist; weekly; Editor GORDON HANNA; circ. 13,412.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland Lord DUNLEATH, T.D., D.L.; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland, B. WALDO MAGUIRE.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national radio programmes broadcast throughout the U.K., supplementing Radio 4 with some 16 hours a week of local programmes.

TRANSMITTERS

Radio 1: 247m.; *Radio 2:* 1,500m. and VHF; *Radio 3:* 464m., 194m. and VHF; *Radio 4:* 224m., and VHF.

TELEVISION

The B.B.C. has two television studios in Belfast presenting daily news and sports broadcasts as well as current affairs features and occasional local plays. Facilities

include a four camera television outside broadcast unit, videotape recording and a film unit which contributes to both networks and B.B.C. regional services. With transmitters at Ballycastle, Divis, Enniskillen, Killybegs, Larn, Londonderry, Newry and Portrush, more than 99 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland are within the reception area of B.B.C.-1 transmitting on 405 lines. A duplicate service in colour on 625 lines is at present transmitted from Divis, but plans are in hand for the duplication of the service in other parts of the country. B.B.C.-2 in colour is transmitted from Divis, Limavady and Londonderry.

Independent Television Authority (ITA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG. The programme contractor is:

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission, 1959; Chair. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ANTRIM, D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON; all the week.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es).)

BANKS

Northern Bank Ltd.: Victoria St., Belfast; f. 1824; cap. auth. £6m.; p.u. £6m.; Chair. W. L. STEPHENS; Man. Dirs. J. B. NEWLAND, D. RUSSELL, H. M. GABBEY; Sec. J. J. HOLLAND.

Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.: 10 High St., Belfast BT1 2DP; f. 1960; capital owned by the Northern Bank Ltd.; auth. cap. £500,000; p.u. cap. £100,000; Man. Dir. J. MCCREIGHTON; Joint Mans. G. A. ALLEN, W. J. MCCLELLAND.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Waring St., Belfast, BT1 2ER; est. 1836, a member of National Westminster Group; cap. p.u. £2.25m.; Chair. Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN; Deputy Chair. F. P. LEMASS, H. S. CORSCADDEN; Dir. and Chief Exec. A. E. G. BRAIN, O.B.E., T.D.

Bank of Ireland: Head Office: Dublin; Belfast Office: Donegall Place; f. 1783; cap. p.u. £11m.; Governor JOHN A. RYAN.

Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd.: (incorporated in Ireland); Head Office in Cork; a member of Allied Irish Banks Group; 31 High St., Belfast; cap. subscribed and p.u. £1.94m.; Gen. Man. M. J. FENTON.

Provincial Bank of Ireland Ltd.: Head Office: 5 College Street, Dublin; Belfast Office: 2 Royal Avenue; f. 1825;

auth. cap. £4,080,000; issued and fully p.u. cap. £1,130,000; Reserve Fund £1,990,000; Chair. J. W. FREEMAN.

SAVINGS BANKS

Belfast Savings Bank: Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GQ; f. 1816; funds £142m.; Gen. Man. T. BRYANS.

Enniskillen Savings Bank: 20 Church St., Enniskillen, Fermanagh; f. 1825; assets £4.55m.; Chair. Lt.-Col. G. E. LIDDLE, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Actuary K. R. SAUNDERSON.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1DU; f. 1939; Chair. JAMES A. FAULKNER, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. S. C. COWAN; publ. *Ulster Savings Bulletin*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Belfast Stock Exchange: 10 High St., Belfast 1; f. 1895; 30 mems.; Chair. R. McMULLAN; Sec. F. S. MULLAN.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland: 10 Donegall Square South, Belfast; cap. p.u. £100,750; Chair. Sir C. N. L. STRONGE; Man. P. M. WILSON; all classes except life.

Ulster Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5 Donegall Square South, Belfast; f. 1867; Dirs. A. MACDONALD (Chair.), W. H. HARTLEY, H. G. MERRIMAN; Sec. A. J. SWIFT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Economic Council: f. 1964; re-constituted with increased membership 1971; advises the Northern Ireland Government on economic planning; 16 members representing employers' and trade organizations in industry, commerce, and agriculture; Chair. Rt. Hon. ROBIN BAILE, M.P., Minister of Commerce.

Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7BJ; f. 1783; 840 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. S. CORSCADDEN; Sec. J. M. DEVLIN, B.A., F.C.A.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and Northern Ireland Boot Trades' Asscn. (Repair Section): f. 1909; 146 mems.; Sec. H. HARRISON, 313 Antrim Rd., Belfast.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Asscn.: Chair. REGINALD W. BERKELEY, C.B.E., J.P., M.INST.T., 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast; Sec. JAMES P. HOUSTON, 65 Pilot St., Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Asscn.: f. 1929; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Asscn.: f. 1928; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Inc.), The: 12 Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 1LY; f. 1956; 14 mems.; Sec. J. H. ANDREWS, F.C.A.

Central Council of the Irish Linen Industry Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1959; 15 mems.; Chair. JOHN M. GRAY, M.B.E., E.R.D.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland Ltd.: 9 Upper Queen St., Belfast; f. 1945; Dir. G. BURNISON.

Flax Spinners' Asscn. Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1866; 18 mems.; Chair. D. P. MONTEITH; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Handkerchief and Embroidery Asscn.: 108 Great Victoria St., Belfast BT2 7AX; f. 1918; 30 mems.; Chair. JOHN B. BRYSON; Sec. R. E. McCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Irish Linen Merchants' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1918; 34 mems.; Chair. K. T. STURGES, F.C.A.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1922; 27 mems.; Chair. A. KNIGHTON-SMITH; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Motor Agents' Asscn. Ltd.: (Ulster Division), 224 Antrim Rd., Belfast 15; Chair. J. K. BREW; Div. Sec. J. R. WHITESIDE.

Northern Ireland Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asscn. Ltd.: 10 Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GD; f. 1895; 140 mems.; Sec. H. MARTIN.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910; 32 mems.; shirt, collar and pyjama manufacturing firms; Sec. WILLIAM LONG, B.A., 8 Shipquay St., Londonderry.

Trade Hemstitchers' Asscn.: 108 Great Victoria St., Belfast BT2 7AX; f. 1918; 26 mems.; Chair. G. R. WOODS; Sec. R. E. McCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: 73 University St., Belfast, BT7 1HL; Sec. C. S. RITCHIE, Ph.C.

Ulster Society of Chartered Accountants: f. 1907; 975 mems.; Chair. T. F. E. DONNELLY; Hon. Sec. W. B. WILSON, F.C.A.; 6 Callender St., Belfast; Librarian Mrs. M. S. ARNEILL.

TRADE UNIONS

The organization of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organizations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers: A.E.U. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; District Sec. J. GRAHAM; Divisional Organizer C. D. HULL, J.P.; Asst. Divisional Organizer J. LUNEY.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Irish Sec. N. KENNEDY; Branch Sec. GEORGE HAMILL, 17 Orchard Street, Londonderry.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: No. 1 District Sec. and Organizer S. McBRATNEY, 40 North Street, Belfast; No. 2 District Sec. and Organizer M. FAY, 19 Thomas Street, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (N.I. Area Council): Candaw House, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; f. 1890; 3,970 mems.; Area Sec. J. HAROLD BINKS, J.P.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also N.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railway Workshops: District Sec. R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 14 Jamieson St., Belfast.

Electrical Trades' Union: Area Sec. W. A. IRWIN; Area Official J. COSBY, 279 Antrim Rd., Belfast 15.

General and Municipal Workers Union: 40 North St., Belfast; District Organizers T. H. MINNIS, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., T. D. DOUGLAS.

Irish National Teachers' Organization: Gen. Sec. Senator J. BROSDAHAN, M.A., 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 83 High St., Belfast; f. 1868; 14,020 mems.; publs. *An Muinteoir Naisiunta* (monthly), *The Northern Teacher* (bi-annually).

Nat. Amal. Union of Life Assurance Workers: 68 Loopland Gardens, Belfast; Sec. R. H. PHENIX.

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 32 Beechlaw Park, Dunmurry; 1,077 mems.; Sec.-Gen. S. MAWHINNEY.

National Union of Journalists: 47 Wheatfield Gardens, Belfast 14; Sec. T. F. SHARKE.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 78 Dublin Rd., Belfast 2; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. MACGOOGAN.

Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Asscn.: f. 1882; 26,296 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. OMBLER, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne; District Sec. and Organizer H. BLACK, 18 Lower Donegall Street, Belfast.

Ulster Teachers' Union: 72 High St., Belfast, BT1 2BE; f. 1919; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRIAN K. TOMS; Administrative Officer RAY CALVIN; publs. *U.T.U. News* (January, May, September).

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; Area Organizers W. J. HAMILTON, J.P., GEORGE MATTHEWS, D. WYLIE, J.P.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd.: 1 York Rd., Belfast, BT15 1NG; operates rail service for passenger traffic over approximately 202 miles of railway track in Northern Ireland, serving Belfast-Londonderry-Portrush-Bangor-Larne Harbour (for Stranraer Ferry), Portadown, thence to Dublin (C.I.E.); the Company are agents for C.I.E. cross-border freight traffic.

ROADS

Ulsterbus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast 3; embodies the road passenger services of the former Ulster Transport Authority, and is responsible for all public transport in Northern Ireland with certain exceptions including municipal transport in the City of Belfast. A fleet of approximately 990 omnibuses operates daily scheduled services throughout the province. A wide variety of extended and short tours are also operated during the summer season together with week-end tours operated during the winter season to cater for the tourist industry.

There are some 14,100 miles of roads of all classes in Northern Ireland, including 56 miles of motorway.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Area Office: Fanum House, 108-110 Gt. Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7AT.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 65 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JR; Man. W. THOMPSON.

SHIPPING

This consists mainly of coasting, colliery and tramping services. There are a number of shipping companies, including:

Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast, BT1 3EL; 4 vessels totalling 10,817 tons gross.

British Rail Shipping Services: 24 Donegall Place, Belfast 1; freight, car and passenger services Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne; Man. A. B. STREET.

Craig, H., and Co. Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Dirs. C. NEILL, R. REID, A. HOLMES, E. BINKS; 3 vessels.

G. Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria St., Belfast; 5 vessels; services to Canada, U.S.A., U.K., Baltic and Continents.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast BT1 2BH; coal importers; 9 vessels, total 11,725 tons gross; Chair. Dr. DENIS REBBECK, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. K. WILSON, F.C.A.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; coasting services; Man. Dir. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.

The Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.: (see G. Heyn and Sons, Ltd. the managing company).

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Northern Ireland:

Aer Lingus, B.E.A., Northeast, British Midland, B.U.A., British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways.

TOURISM

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: Head Office: River House, 48 High St., Belfast BT1 2DS; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; Chair. W. L. STEPHENS, D.SC., D.L.; Gen. Man. R. J. FRIZZELL, O.B.E., B.A.

Ulster Tourist Development Association Ltd.: River House, 48 High St., Belfast BT1 2DS; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. Mrs. M. I. NORMAN; Sec. JOHN SCOTT.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: Bedford House, Bedford St., Belfast, BT2 7FX; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and performance; N.I. Government grant of £255,000 (1971-72); Dir. J. K. JAMISON.

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast BT15 2AA; f. 1966; replaced part-time City of Belfast Orchestra; Man. MALCOLM RUTHVEN.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Northern Ireland Festival of Arts: Queens' University, Belfast; f. 1964; Annual Festival in November; the organization also runs other events throughout the year, publishes a monthly newspaper, runs the Queen's Art Gallery and the Queen's Film Theatre; Dir. DAVID LAING; Administrative Offices: Festival House, 20 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5BN.

UNIVERSITIES

New University of Ulster: Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; 200 teachers, 1,700 students.

Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast; 566 teachers, 7,597 students.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumberland coast of England and Northern Ireland.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1971 Census)		
	Total	Males	Females
	145,325 acres (227 square miles)	56,348	26,442

Douglas: 20,385 Ramsey: 5,048
Total Population (1971 Census): 49,743.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1970	840	16.6	447	8.8	909	18.0

EMPLOYMENT (1966)

AGRICULTURE	FISHING	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	BUILDING TRADES	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	TOURISM
1,749	120	1,584	932	2,805	10,343	2,991

AGRICULTURE

	CROPS (acres)		
	1968	1969	1970
Cereals and Vegetables	17,460	16,475	17,121
Grass	59,614	61,246	61,846
Rough Grazing	44,933	44,941	45,018

	LIVESTOCK		
	1968	1969	1970
Cattle	31,336	32,073	33,695
Sheep	119,938	113,269	109,895
Pigs	3,636	3,810	3,753
Poultry	145,528	147,485	130,930

HERRING FISHING

	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (in crans*)	VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Total
1968	54	6	18,216	91,304
1969	71	3	28,244	135,824
1970	128	1	54,779	319,004

* 1 cran = 3½ cwt.
1403

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 = 100 pence

£1 = \$U.S. 2.61

BUDGET

(1971-72 estimates)

REVENUE (major items)		EXPENDITURE (major items)	
	£		£
Customs Duties	5,352,800	Police Service	241,650
Income Tax	3,900,000	Agriculture and Fisheries	725,590
Superannuation Contributions	157,200	Airports Board	394,490
Airports Board	158,450	Education	1,882,070
Social Services	2,881,000	Harbours	280,100
Harbour Revenues	125,000	Health Services	2,522,850
National Health Service Contributions	210,000	Highways	675,070
Borrowing	1,250,000	Local Government	772,000
Loan Repayments	573,500	Social Services	4,353,850
Interest on Investments	300,000	Tourist Board	330,130
		Contribution to United Kingdom Govern- ment	233,000
		Capital Expenditure	3,595,375

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1970)

PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		PRINCIPAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS	
Horses (Number)	73	Horses (Number)	121
Sheep for breeding (")	352	Sheep for Breeding (")	174
Cattle for breeding (")	136	Cattle for Slaughter (")	2,120
Calves (")	1,337	Cattle for Breeding (")	151
Pig Carcases (")	1,500	Pigs (")	5
Bacon (tons)	729	Sheep Carcases (")	19,295
Wheat (")	4,247	Oats (tons)	1,724
Vegetables (")	875	Turnips (")	806
Potatoes (")	243	Cheese (")	462
Eggs (dozens)	178,590	Potatoes (Seed) (")	3,141
		Kippers (")	332
		Salted Herring (")	8,510
		Shellfish Meat (")	680

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilizers, fish, and sundries and exports of metallic ores and concentrates, tweeds, herring and processed shellfish meat.

TOURISM

	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1969.	136,749	396,059	532,808
1970.	144,610	350,253	494,863
1971.	146,194	319,103	465,297

TRANSPORT ROADS

	CARS, VANS AND LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING PLANT MACHINERY	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES
1968-69	17,084	1,770	1,431	870
1969-70	18,849	1,679	1,444	933
1970-71	19,556	1,525	1,443	949

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

SHIPPING

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1967-68	704,167	240,749
1968-69	755,965	252,660
1969-70	878,913	265,402

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1967	403,087	4,086
1968	381,229	4,453

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS
1965	7,877	2,690	13,570
1966	8,420	2,281	14,002
1967	8,819	2,469	14,965

EDUCATION (1970)

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Number of Schools	33	4	2
Number of Students	4,562	2,868	1,871

Source: Government Office, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the administrative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the first Deemster, the Attorney-General and seven members elected by the

House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits the budget estimates in private to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir PETER HYLGAARD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A.

The First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

The Attorney-General: D. D. LAY.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. A. NIVISON, H. H. RADCLIFFE, T. F. CORKILL, J. B. BOLTON, E. N. CROWE, R. E. S. KERRUSH, W. E. QUAYLE.

Clerk: W. B. KENNAUGH (Govt. Sec.).

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: H. C. KERRUSH, O.B.E., C.P.

Secretary: T. E. KERMEEN, A.C.C.S.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Casteltown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in November 1971.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS

Airports Board: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; Chair. J. J. BELL; Sec. N. L. CLAGUE.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(THE GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, ETC.)

Assessment Board: Govt. Bldgs., Douglas; Chair. Miss J. C. C. THORNTON-DUESBERRY, M.H.K.; Clerk T. H. CORLETT, A.R.V.A.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Government Buildings, Tromode, Douglas; Chair. E. N. CROWE; Sec. J. L. H. CURLETT.

Board of Education: Strand St., Douglas; Chair. G. V. H. KNEALE, M.H.K.; Dir. of Education F. BICKERSTAFF, B.Sc.

Board of Social Security: Hill St., Douglas; Chair. J. C. NIVISON; Administrator and Sec. W. H. CAIN.

Electricity Board: Harcroft, Douglas; Chair. T. C. FARAGHER; Engineer and Sec. P. WOOSEY.

Harbour Board: Sea Terminal Bldg., Douglas; Chair. R. MACDONALD, M.H.K.; Sec. J. S. McLEAN.

Health Services Board: 3 Harris Terrace, Douglas; Chair. J. R. CREER; Administrator C. J. QUAYLE.

Highway Board: Athol St., Douglas; Chair. R. E. S. KERRUISH; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAMS.

Isle of Man Forestry, Mines and Lands Board: 46 Athol St., Douglas; Chair. P. A. SPITTALL; Sec. W. H. VINCENT.

Isle of Man Local Government Board: Murray House, Douglas; supervisory local government, housing, public health, planning and fire authority on the island; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE; Administrator and Sec. P. H. NEWBOLD.

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; Chair. Sir H. SUGDIN, M.H.K.; Gen. Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; Chair. E. C. IRVING; Man. and Sec. L. BOND, E.R.D., T.D.

Water Board: 16 Circular Rd., Douglas; Chair. A. H. SIMCOCKS; Eng. and Man. J. PEACOCK; Sec. and C.F.O. J. I. TURNBULL.

tions: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends; also Christian Science, Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

Courier, The: 19 Parliament St., Ramsey; f. 1884; weekly, Fri.; Editor L. COWIN.

Weekly Diary of Current Events: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1928; Fridays, May to September; Independent; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Isle of Man Examiner: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1880; Independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE.

Isle of Man Tuesday Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1890; Independent; Editor R. KELLY.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1861; Independent; Editor R. KELLY.

Mona's Herald: 26 Ridgeway St., Douglas; f. 1833; weekly; Independent; Editor J. ROSS GAGGS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market St., Douglas.

Norris Modern Press Ltd.: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Times Press: Athol St., Douglas.

Victoria Press Ltd.: Kensington Lane, Douglas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown with its own Legislature and its own Judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff and the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: G. E. MOORE.

Second Deemster: R. K. EASON, LL.B.

Judge of Appeal: R. M. BINGHAM, Q.C.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 27 parishes in the Isle of Man.

Diocese: Sodor and Man.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Right Rev. GEORGE ERIC GORDON, M.A., Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.

There are also congregations of the following denomina-

RADIO

Manx Radio, Isle of Man Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: Douglas, Isle of Man; Government concessionaires for local commercial broadcasting; studios and offices at Douglas Head, Douglas; stations at Foxdale (MF) and Snaefell (VHF); Chair. G. V. H. KNEALE, M.H.K.; Gen. Man. PETER KNEALE.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Television Authority.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br(s). = branch(es)).

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £1,500,000; dep. £23m.; Bankers to Isle of Man Government; a member of the National Westminster Group; Chair. H. C. PEARSON.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, 30 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. R. NAYLOR; br. at Ramsey (Man. S. C. PUGH).

Martins Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 9, Douglas; brs. at Castle-town, Onchan, Peel, Port Erin and Ramsey; Man. J. E. CROWE.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 40 Victoria St., Douglas; brs. at Peel and Ramsey; Man. D. BERRY.

U.K. (ISLE OF MAN)—(FINANCE, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. E. MARTIN.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; brs. at Castletown, and Ramsey, sub-br. at Castletown; Man. P. H. PRICE.

SAVINGS BANKS

Isle of Man Bank for Savings, The: 32 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees W. C. BRIDSON.

Liverpool Trustee Savings Bank, The: Douglas Branch, P.O.B. 1, 78 Strand St., Douglas; f. 1951; Man. A. FILSON.

INSURANCE

Tower Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1928; mem. of Royal Insurance Group; Chair. J. S. KERMODE; Man. and Sec. T. E. OSBORNE; all classes.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; operates the Manx Electric Railway between Douglas and Ramsey and the Snafell Mountain Railway between Laxey and the summit of Snafell; 46 miles of track; Chair. Sir H. SUGDEN, M.H.K.; Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Athol St., Douglas; Surveyor-General W. E. VICK, C.ENG., F.I.MUN.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. G. R. WOOLLAMS.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. The roads are kept in excellent condition and some form the course for the International T.T. races.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 12b Walpole Av., Douglas.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; the Company's fleet consists of eight passenger vessels ranging from 2,485 to 3,104 tonnage, and three cargo vessels from 446 to 1,048 tons gross. Regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas, and during the summer a double daily service is run between Liverpool and Douglas. There are also bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast. In addition there are a limited number of day excursions from Heysham and Llandudno to Douglas and from Liverpool to Llandudno during the summer season and from Fleetwood to Douglas; Chair. J. B. GARSIDE; Sec. S. R. SHIMMIN.

Ramsey Steamship Company Ltd.: 24 West Quay, Ramsey; f. 1913; cargo services.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve the Isle of Man: British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways and Dan-Air.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems.; Chair. E. C. IRVING; Man. L. BOND.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the N.W. coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Norman Conquest.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and

imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low at 20 p in the pound.

In addition to the U.K. public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate January 1 (New Year's Day), May 9 (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS (1970)

AREA	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS
28,717 acres	65,000	986	915

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

There are approximately 24,500 acres of land under cultivation. The principal industry is agriculture—potatoes, tomatoes, dairy and cattle farming.

FINANCE BUDGET (£)

	1968	1969	1970
Revenue	13,071,992	14,176,051	17,061,724

	1968	1969	1970
Expenditure	10,143,901	9,896,938	15,949,624

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1970 £
Food	9,494,096
Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,182,713
Beverages and Tobacco	3,128,926
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,038,294
Chemicals	2,700,718

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1970 £
Potatoes	2,871,823
Tomatoes	1,895,059
Cattle	16,380

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED DECEMBER 1970

Auto-cycles	1,775	Taxis	239	Buses and Coaches	398
Motor Cycles	905	Vans	2,431	Tractors	1,734
Private Cars	31,451	Lorries	1,930		

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(JERSEY)

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS*
(1970)

MOTOR	YACHTS OVER 15 FT.	DUMB-BARGE
16	285	1

* Excludes fishing boats.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS	PASSENGERS
	Arrivals	Arrivals
1967 . . .	2,464	186,354
1968 . . .	3,155	238,711
1970 . . .	3,117	253,755

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT	PASSENGERS
	Arrivals	Arrivals
1967 . . .	17,628	546,700
1968 . . .	24,768	543,745
1970 . . .	27,635	565,021

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation. The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorised by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and C-in-C. Jersey: H.E. Air Chief Marshal Sir JOHN DAVIS, G.C.B., O.B.E.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.C.: Lt. Commr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir ROBERT LE MASURIER, D.S.C.

Deputy Bailiff: H. F. C. EREAUT.

Dean of Jersey: Rev. T. A. GOSS.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: P. L. CRILL.

Solicitor-General: V. A. TOMES.

Judicial Greffier: S. W. BISSON, Royal Court, Jersey.

Deputy Judicial Greffier: J. E. LE CORNU, Greffe Office, Jersey.

STATES DEPARTMENTS

States Treasury: Royal Square, St. Helier; Treas. J. CLENNETT.

Income Tax: Royal Square, St. Helier; Comptroller G. H. HAMON.

States Analyst's Department: Laboratory, Pier Road, St. Helier; Official Analyst D. A. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

States Telephone Department: Minden Place, St. Helier; Telephone Manager H. W. COPPOCK.

Technical Instruction, Agriculture: Experimental Farm, Glenham Farm, Trinity; Dir. R. E. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., N.D.H.

Social Security Committee: Comptroller J. H. LEES, F.C.I.S., M.I.O.M. (Dip.).

Public Health Department: Pier Road, St. Helier; Medical Officer Dr. W. WILLIAMS.

Aliens' Office: Victoria Chambers, Conway Street, St. Helier; Chief Aliens Officer ALAN J. LE BRUN.

Harbour Master: R. S. TAYLOR.

Commercial Relations Department: DAVID ST. CLAIR MORGAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats elected by an Electoral College. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases.

A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases. He also acts as an Examining Magistrate in criminal matters.

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey Canon THOMAS A. G. GOSS; twelve ancient parishes (eight 12th century, one 13th century, three 14th century); seven new parishes; six district churches; served by twenty-three clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall St.; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant, St. Helier; there are ten other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Jersey Evening Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier, Jersey; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Governing Dir. A. G. HARRISON, C.B.E.; Editor M. G. LUCAS; News Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 20,363.

Jersey Weekly Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; Governing Dir. A. G. HARRISON, C.B.E.; News Editor E. MCCORMICK; circ. 3,602.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

B.B.C. and I.T.A. programmes are received from England. O.R.T.F. programmes are received from France.

B.B.C.: Radio and Television (*see* Great Britain).

I.T.A.: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. E. D. COLLAS, K. A. KILLIP (Man. Dir.).

O.R.T.F.: Radio and Television (*see* France).

FINANCE

(br.(s). = branch(es); m. = million.)

BANKS

The banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. J. A. DAVIES; brs. at Halkett Place, St. Brelade and Georgetown.

First National City Bank: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. G. B. FINNERAN. (*See* U.S.A.)

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. R. W. C. FITZ; br. at St. Brelade, sub-br. at Five Oaks.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, also Hill St., St. Helier; Mans. H. W. HALL (Library Place), D. W. NICOLLE (Hill St.).

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 16 Library Place; also at 16 Royal Square and Colomberie, St. Helier; Mans. A. R. JONES (Library Place), W. K. PRATT (Colomberie), H. L. DUBRAS (Royal Square).

Slater Walker (Jersey) Ltd.: 35 Broad St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; Chair. J. D. SLATER.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Investments (Jersey) Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; Man. C. D. GRANT.

SAVINGS BANK

Jersey Savings Bank: New St., St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £58m.; brs. at St. Brelade, Five Oaks and Georgetown; Actuary H. ARTHUR, A.I.B. DIPL.

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 28 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; L. J. LE BRETON; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

R. A. Rosborough Ltd.: 19 Royal Sq., St. Helier.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 630 mems.; Pres. J. W. HOLLAND; Sec. Mrs. S. LE BROCK.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 5 Esplanade, St. Helier.
Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 27 The Parade, St. Helier.

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 4,600 ft. of cargo working quays, with ten berths in dredged portion (7 ft. 6 in.) and eight drying berths. Range of tide 9–40 ft. Unloading facilities include fourteen electric cranes of 3 to 30 tons, two Scotch Derricks of 32 tons and 35 tons (to become operational in mid-1972) and two 15-ton mobile cranes.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Weymouth and Jersey from late April to early October, twice weekly November to February; thrice weekly March and early April.

Cunard Steamship Co.: regular cargo service from Bristol and Liverpool to Jersey and Guernsey. Sailings every seven to nine days.

CIVIL AVIATION

Channel Islands Airways Ltd. (Inc. in Jersey): Head Office, The Airport, Jersey; nationalised and made part of B.E.A. in April 1947; Manager J. M. KEENE-MILLER.

The following airlines serve Jersey: Aer Lingus, Aurigny Air Services, B.E.A., Northeast, British Midland, B.U.A., British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways, Dan-Air, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; over 600,000 tourists visited Jersey in 1969; Pres. C. S. DUPRÉ; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINAINE, F.C.I.S.

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(GUERNSEY)

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(including Herm and Jethou)

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

(1971)

AREA	POPULATION*	BIRTHS	DEATHS
16,062 acres	49,399	794	616

* 1971 census.

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE

BUDGET (1971)

(£)

General Revenue Income	7,344,517	General Revenue Expenditure	5,945,155
General Revenue Income in respect of Alderney	206,541	Expenditure in respect of Alderney	163,950
TOTAL	7,549,058	TOTAL	6,109,105

EXTERNAL TRADE

(tons except where stated)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Coal	33,102	44,536	12,338	Tomatoes (net weight)	49,200	51,503	48,993
Petrol and Oil (gallons)	48,025,402	48,761,460	44,620,000	Flowers and Fern (net weight)	4,700	9,412	5,664
				Stone (net weight)	92,222	59,959	n.a.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED SEPTEMBER 1971

MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
17,471	2,425	3,336

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

(1970)

PASSENGERS	ARRIVALS
By Sea	88,567
By Air	150,530

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- (b) Twelve *Conseillers* elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years).
- (c) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- (d) Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- (e) Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- (f) Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- (b) The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- (c) The 12 Conseillers.
- (d) The 10 Rectors.
- (e) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- (f) The 33 People's Deputies.
- (g) Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.
- (h) Four Alderney representatives for the election of Conseillers only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey:
Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES MILLS, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Secretary and A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor: Capt.
M. H. T. MELLISH, O.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir WILLIAM ARNOLD, Kt., C.B.E.

Deputy Bailiff: J. H. LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: E. P. SHANKS.

Solicitor-General: C. K. FROSSARD.

States Supervisor: L. A. GUILLEMETTE, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

A stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

A Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, has now been constituted.

RELIGION

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. F. W. COGMAN) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The Church of England is represented by 10 Rectors and 6 Vicars and 2 other Clergy.

The Church of England is the Established Church.

The Roman Catholic Church: is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port, Dean Canon J. REA.

The Presbyterian Church: is represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port.

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elim and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief F. S. ROUSSEL.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1902; Independent; Editor F. S. ROUSSEL.

Channel Island Sunday News: Hirzel Court, St. Peter Port; f. 1970; Independent; Editor JOHN WANSTALL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br(s). = branch(es).)

BANKING

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. BOATSWAIN; sub-br. at St. Sampson's.

Martins Bank Ltd.: 1 Fountain St., St. Peter Port; Man. E. H. C. YATES.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. R. M. STRAW; also The Bridge, St. Sampson's; sub-br. at St. Martin's; agency at Alderney.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. A. V. HOOLEY; also sub-brs. at St. Martin's, St. Sampson's, St. Peter's, Alderney and Sark.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 33 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. R. C. CATESBY; 20 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. A. M. GILKES; also at St. Sampson's and St. Martin's (South and North); sub-brs. at Cobd, St. Peter's Alderney and Sark.

Slater Walker (Guernsey) Ltd.: La Plaiderie, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; Joint Man. Dirs. S. A. FAULKNER, J. M. GLAUSER.

U.K. (CHANNEL ISLANDS)—(GUERNSEY)

SAVINGS BANK

Guernsey Savings Bank: 24 High St., St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's, Grand Rue, St. Martin's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; funds over £32m.; Actuary H. W. S. WHITFORD, A.I.B.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Corp. Ltd.: 6 New Street, St. Peter Port; Dir. L. V. BAILHACHE; all classes except life.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 420, St. Helens; f. 1861; cap. auth. £27,500,000; cap. issued £24,414,819; p.u. £24,350,000; Chair. RONALD C. BROOKS; Vice-Chair. and Chief Gen. Man. F. E. P. SANDILANDS.

Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.: 6 Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port; f. 1871; Chair. M. W. JORY; Sec. G. B. FOOKS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Cross Berth, White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Chief Port Officer R. G. N. BUSH.

Automobile Association (AA): Port Office: White Rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

SHIPPING

British Railways: A passenger service is run from Weymouth to Guernsey daily from May to early October, and twice or thrice weekly outside this period. Frequent cargo ship service from Southampton and Weymouth.

Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.: Commodore House, St. Sampson's; regular cargo services between Portsmouth, Channel Islands and St. Malo.

Condor Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; f. 1964; 2 hydrofoils of 136 passengers capacity operating between the Channel Islands and St. Malo; Man. Dir. P. L. DOREY.

O. Dorey and Sons Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; f. 1874; Chair. and Man. Dir. PETER L. DOREY, F.I.C.S.; general coasting and near trades; 2 vessels of 2,080 tons gross.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve Guernsey: Aurigny Air Services, B.E.A., Northcast, British Midland, British Island Airways, Cambrian Airways, Channel Airways, Roussseau Aviation.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O.B. 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 239,097 tourists visited Guernsey during 1970; Tourism and Publicity Officer M. J. WALDEN.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: G. W. BARON.

Clerk of the States: P. W. RADICE, M.A.

Clerk of the Court: G. N. P. CROMBIE, M.A., LL.B.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which is responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of nine members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The area is 1,962 acres and in 1971 the population was 1,579.

Transport: Alderney Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey.

Aurigny Air Services, Alderney; Services to Guernsey, Jersey and Southampton.

SARK

Dame of Sark: Dame SYBIL HATHAWAY, D.B.E.

Seneschal: B. G. JONES.

The Seigneur, or the Dame, of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The area of the island is 1,348 acres and in 1971 the population was 1,348.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted apart from 42 tractors. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a service four times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. Wood.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1971 of 107 (including Jethou).

Transport: A daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm.

JETHOU

Jethou has an area of 44 acres and is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions. It is open to the public from May to September.

VATICAN CITY STATE

(HOLY SEE)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20th, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus." After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilize the position of the Papacy, by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes", and to certain privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors. Until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal had changed little since the passing of the Law of Guarantees in 1871.

The Papal protest, in principle, apart from any consideration of material spoliation, was based on the Pontiff's claim for Sovereign liberty and independence, and for such a guarantee of them as was necessary for the exercise by the Papacy of its spiritual mission and authority throughout the world. Of this it was deprived by the restriction of the Temporal Power. As things stood until 1929, the liberty and independence of the Pope was incomplete, and, lacking juridical guarantees, was at the mercy of the Italian Government. The passing of the years eliminated much of the original bitterness. In particular, Italians came to have a better understanding of the Papal claim and protest, and to realize that the position given to the Pope under the Law of Guarantees fell short in many respects of the full Sovereignty which it was necessary, from the Catholic standpoint, that he should exercise. The original aloofness, too, of Italian Catholics from national affairs was progressively modified. The attitude of the Italian Government towards religion, the Church, and the Papacy, changed little by little, culminating in the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

Under the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given full use of property rights in and exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the Vatican State, the boundaries of which the Treaty determined. Besides the grounds used by the Pope since 1870, these boundaries were made to embrace certain extra-territorial possessions which formerly belonged to the Italian State, the whole area comprising about 160 acres. So that the world might know that the object in acquiring territory was not political power or royal splendour, the State was kept within these small limits at the express wish of the Pontiff.

In international affairs the Vatican State stands as neutral and inviolable territory. Its subjects, who number about 300, most of them employees of the Vatican and their families, are voluntary subjects, possessing freedom to depart from the State at will. A special Vicar-General, assisted by a parish priest, has charge of its spiritual affairs. In 1929, for the first time in history, direct diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy were established.

During the 1939-45 war the neutrality of the Pope and Vatican was respected by all combatants.

The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

The accession of John XXIII in 1958 marked a radical change in the approach of the Papacy to contemporary problems. In 1962 he convened the Second Vatican Council to promote the "aggiornamento" of the Church and to seek ways to bring about reconciliation and unity among the Christian Churches. His teachings in the encyclicals *Mater et Magistra* in 1961 and *Pacem in Terris* in 1963 revealed a rational and humane approach to international and religious questions and aroused great interest in both East and West. Pope John's successor, Paul VI, pledged himself to continue his predecessor's work. In January 1964 he visited the Holy Land, thus becoming the first reigning Pope to do so in the history of Christianity. Pope Paul has since visited the peoples of many parts of the world, and addressed various international organizations. Notably, he addressed the United Nations Assembly in 1965, and had amicable conversations with the Orthodox Patriarch in Turkey in 1967. Having visited both South America in 1968 and Africa in 1969, Pope Paul went to the Far East and Australia in 1970. The more important of the teaching encyclicals issued by Pope Paul include *Populorum Progressio*, concerning the peoples of developing countries, and *Humanae Vitae*, issued in July 1968, pronouncing the Pope's decision to continue the Roman Catholic Church's ban on artificial birth control.

Since 1967 the Curia has been undergoing reforms which include a greater participation by the laity; appointment of bishops as full members of the Sacred Congregations, and an increase in non-Italian appointments in order to internationalize the Curia. A decree issued in March 1968 abolished hereditary offices in the Papal Court, formerly held by certain members of the Roman nobility. A consultative body of twenty-four Italian lay experts was instituted to advise the five cardinals responsible for administration of the Vatican. Eight of its members are noblemen, and two are women. Further reforms in 1970 included the abolition of the papal gendarmerie, the Noble Guard and the Palatine Guard, and in November it was decreed that all cardinals over 80 years of age would automatically lose their Curia posts and voting rights, while retaining their titles and honorary distinctions, as from January 1st, 1971. In 1971 relations between the Vatican and the Italian Government threatened to deteriorate after the former's espousal of a referendum on the Italian Divorce Law passed that year.

VATICAN CITY STATE

GOVERNMENT

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Canonically speaking, the Cardinals are never absent from his Holiness's side except by special permission. Actually many of them are engaged in pastoral work, which they carry on as Archbishops and Bishops in all parts of the world; but there are others who remain in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers and these are styled Cardinals "in Curia". The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from its earliest days, when the city and, later, the neighbourhood, were apportioned among a number of bishops, priests and deacons. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom, but not by law, to seventy, though there were frequently less than that number. There are now 131 Cardinals. There are six Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of the seven suburban sees of Rome—Palestrina, Sabina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Velletri, Frascati and Ostia; this latter is usually held by the Dean of the Sacred College in addition to his own see.

At the last consistory four Oriental Patriarchs were also elected Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the Church is carried out through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, and through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes. The Pope's representative in the ecclesiastical administration of the See of Rome is the Cardinal Vicar. His representative in affairs of ordinary administration, in the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, that is, in the communications with the Catholic and the outside world, is the Cardinal Secretary of State.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with a reduction in the number of Sacred Congregations, the creation of three new organs and the reconstruction of the Secretariat of State. In May 1969 the Sacred Congregation of Rites was divided into two Congregations—one for Divine Worship and the other for the Causes of Saints.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness, Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, the 264th Roman Pontiff; b. at Concesio, Brescia, September 26th, 1897; accession June 21st, 1963.

Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The Cardinals are divided into three orders; Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

*FERNANDO CENTO (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Velletri.

*AMLETO GIOVANNI CICOGNANI (Italian), Hon. Bishop of Frascati.

GIUSEPPE FERRETTO (Italian), Penitentiarius Major, of the Title of Sabina.

PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI (Lebanese), Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites.

STEPHEN I. SIDAROUSH (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

*MANUEL GONÇALVES CEREJEIRA (Portuguese).

*ACHILLE LIÉNART (French).

JAMES CHARLES MCGUIGAN (Canadian).

*CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of Aparecida.

NORMAN THOMAS GILROY (Australian).

*JOSEPH FRINGS (German).

JÓZSEF MINDSZENTY (Hungarian), Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Esztergom.

*ANTONIO CAGGIANO (Argentine), Primate of Argentina, Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

*MAURICE FELTIN (French).

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

*JAMES FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (U.S.A.).

GIACOMO LERCARO (Italian).

STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw.

*BENIAMINO DE ARRIBA Y CASTRO (Spanish).

FERNANDO QUIROGA Y PALACIOS (Spanish), Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

VALERIANO GRACIAS (Indian), Archbishop of Bombay.

*ALFREDO OTTAVIANI (Italian).

*PAOLO GIOBBE (Italian).

*JOSÉ GARIBI Y RIVERA (Mexican).

ANTONIO MARÍA BARBIERI (Uruguayan), Archbishop of Montevideo.

CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Bishops.

JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

VATICAN CITY STATE

FRANZISKUS KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna.
 JULIUS DÖPFNER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising.
 *ALBERTO DI JORIO (Italian).
 *FRANCESCO ROBERTI (Italian).
 PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Archbishop of St. Peter's Basilica.
 ARCADIO LARRAONA (Spanish).
 WILLIAM THEODORE HEARD (British).
 LUIGI TRAGLIA (Italian).
 JOSEPH LEFEBVRE (French).
 BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht.
 RUFINO SANTOS (Philippino), Archbishop of Manila.
 LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Archbishop of Dar-es-Salaam.
 JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan), Archbishop of Caracas.
 LUIS CONCHA (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá.
 *JOSÉ DA COSTA NUNES (Portuguese).
 ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes.
 *EFREM FORNI (Italian).
 JUAN LANDAZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.
 RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ (Chilean), Archbishop of Santiago.
 LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian), Archbishop of Mecklen-Bruessel.
 JOSYF SLIPIYI (Ukrainian), Archbishop Major of the Ukrainians.
 LORENZ JAEGER (German), Archbishop of Paderborn.
 THOMAS COORAY (Ceylonese), Archbishop of Colombo.
 MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Primate of Canada, Archbishop of Quebec.
 JOSEPH MARIE MARTIN (French).
 OWEN McCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.
 LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL (Algerian), Archbishop of Algiers.
 ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.
 FRANJO ŠEPER (Yugoslav), Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.
 JOHN CARMEL HEENAN (British), Archbishop of Westminster.
 JEAN VILLOT (French), Secretary of State and Prefect of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State.
 PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.
 LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Baltimore.
 CESARE ZERBA (Italian).
 AGNELO ROSSI (Brazilian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Evangelisation of Peoples.
 GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian), Archbishop of Milan.
 WILLIAM CONWAY (Irish), Archbishop of Armagh.
 *GIUSEPPE BELTRAMI (Italian).
 GABRIEL GARRONE (French), Prefect of Congregation for Catholic Education.
 PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Washington.
 MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgian), Prefect of Congregation for the Oriental Church.
 ANTONIO SAMORÈ (Italian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments.
 FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian).
 JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).
 PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).
 *CARLO GRANO (Italian).
 ANGELO DELL'ACQUA (Italian), Vicar of Rome.

DINO STAFFA (Italian).
 JOHN KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.
 JOHN CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.
 CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.
 ALFRED BENGSCHE (German), Archbishop of Berlin.
 JUSTIN DARMOJUWONO (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semarang (Indonesia).
 KAROL WOJTYŁA (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.
 MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.
 ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.
 PAUL YÜ PIN (Chinese), Archbishop of Nanking.
 ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Porto Alegre.
 JULIO ROSALES (Philippino), Archbishop of Cebu.
 GORDON JOSEPH GRAY (British), Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh.
 PETER THOMAS McKEEFY (New Zealand), Archbishop of Wellington.
 SEBASTIANO BAGGIO (Italian), Archbishop of Cagliari.
 MIGUEL DARIO MIRANDA Y GOMEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Mexico.
 JOSEPH PARECATTIL (Indian), Archbishop of Ernakulam.
 JOHN FR. DEARDEN (American), Archbishop of Detroit.
 FRANÇOIS MARTY (French), Archbishop of Paris.
 JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA (Madagascan), Archbishop of Tananarive.
 GEORGE BERNARD FLAHIFF (Canadian), Archbishop of Winnipeg.
 PAUL GUYON (French), Archbishop of Rouen.
 MARIO CASARIEGO (Guatemalan), Archbishop of Guatemala.
 VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.
 JOSEPH MALULA (Congolese), Archbishop of Kinshasa.
 PAUL MUÑOZ VEGA (Ecuadoran), Archbishop of Quito.
 ANTONIO POMA (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.
 JOHN I. CARBERRY (American), Archbishop of Saint Louis.
 *TERENCE JACOB COOKE (American), Archbishop of New York.
 *STEPHAN KIM SOU HWAN (Korean), Archbishop of Seoul.
 ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ (Spanish), Archbishop of Pamplona, Prefect of the Congregation for Divine Worship.
 EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro.
 JOSEPH HÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Cologne.
 JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (American), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Clergy.

Cardinal Deacons

CHARLES JOURNET (Swiss).
 EGIDIO VAGNOZZI (Italian), President of Prefecture for Economic Affairs.
 PERICLE FELICI (Italian).
 PAOLO BERTOLI (Italian), Prefect of Congregation for the Causes of the Saints.
 SILVIO ODDI (Italian).
 GIUSEPPE PAUPINI (Italian).
 GIACOMO VIOLARDO (Italian).
 JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS (Dutch).
 MARIO NASALLI ROCCA DI CORNELIANO (Italian).
 SERGIO GUERRI (Italian).
 JEAN DANIELOU (French).

*Under the decree *Ingravescentem Aetatem*, these cardinals were relieved of their Curia posts and voting rights on January 1st, 1971.

VATICAN CITY STATE

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Tribunals and Offices)

As reorganized by Pope Paul VI in 1967.

I. Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Deputy for Ordinary Affairs Mgr. GIOVANNI BENELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Tusurros; Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. AGOSTINO CASAROLI, Tit. Archbishop of Carthage.

II. The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly, Congregation of the Holy Office, designed for the protection of faith and morals, for the judging of heresy, for the setting of doctrine and the use of indulgences, for dealing with impediments to marriage with non-Catholics, and here incorporating the old *Congregation of the Index* for the examination and prohibition of books dangerous to faith and otherwise pernicious. Prefect Cardinal FRANJO ŠEPER; Assessor Mgr. PAUL PHILIPPE, Tit. Archbishop of Heracleopolis Magna.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal CARLO CONFALONIERI; Assessor Mgr. ERNESTO CRIVARDI, Tit. Archbishop of Sardinia.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Church**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG; Assessor, Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza in Turkey in Asia.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination. Prefect Cardinal ANTONIO SAMORÉ; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE CASORIA.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation of the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensations therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal JOHN J. WRIGHT; Sec. Mgr. PIETRO PALAZZINI, Tit. Archbishop of Cesarea in Cappadocia.
- (6) **The Sacred Congregation of Religious and Secular Institutions**, which makes regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal ILDEBRANDO ANTONIUTTI; Sec. Most Rev. AUGUSTIN MAYER.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples**, which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries, that is, over countries lacking a regular hierarchy. Prefect Cardinal AGNELO ROSSI; Sec. Mgr. SERGIO PIGNEDOLI, Tit. Archbishop of Iconium.

(8) **The Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship**, which has the care of rites and ceremonies. Prefect Cardinal ARTURO TABERA ARAOZ; Sec. Most Rev. ANNIBALE BUGNINI.

(9) **The Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints**, which deals with the proceedings relating to beatification and canonization. Prefect Cardinal PAOLO BERTOLI; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE FERDINANDO ANTONELLI, Tit. Archbishop of Idrice.

(10) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal GABRIEL GARRONE; Sec. Mgr. JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER, Tit. Archbishop of Volturno.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Christian Unity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Piazza S. Calisto 16; f. 1964; Sec. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA.

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1965; Sec. Cardinal FRANZISKUS KÖNIG.

Council on the Laity: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1967; to promote development in needy areas and social justice among nations, and to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Commission on Justice and Peace: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; f. 1968; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

IV Tribunals

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Prefect Cardinal DINO STAFFA; Sec. Mgr. AURELIO SABATTANI, Tit. Archbishop of Justiniana Prima.

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria, Rome; Dean Mgr. BOLESŁAO FILIPIAK.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Via della Conciliazione 34, Rome. Penitentiarius Major Cardinal GIUSEPPE FERRETTO; Reg. Mgr. GIOVANNI SESSOLO.

V Offices

Apostolic Chancery: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, Rome. Chancellor Cardinal LUIGI TRAGLIA.

Prefecture of the Economy of the Holy See: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Prefect Cardinal EGIDIO VAGNOZZI.

Apostolic Chamber: Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. VITTORIO BARTOCETTI.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See.

Prefecture of the Apostolic Palace.

General Statistics Office.

The Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's: Prefect Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Sec. Mgr. MARIE-JOSEPH LEMIEUX, Tit. Archbishop of Salde.

Istituto per le Opere di Religione: autonomous bank for the Vatican and for the Roman administration of the religious orders; Pres. Most Rev. PAUL C. MARCINKUS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE
(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO DE ESTRADA.
Austria: Via Reno 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS REICHMANN.
Belgium: Via G. de Notaris 6a (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT HUPPERS.
Bolivia: Via Marsala 42 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO ARZE QUIROGA.
Brazil: Via Dalmazia 31 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOBIM.
Burundi: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
Canada: Largo Messico 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ROBBINS.
Chile: Via Maria Cristina 8 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ ROJAS.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Via Tolmino 31 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHI MAL.
Colombia: Via Sistina 138 (E); *Ambassador:* DARIO ECHANDÍA.
Costa Rica: Via Veneto 56 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Cuba: Via Ruggero Fauto 25 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS AMADO-BLANCO.
Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 143/4 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO LOGROÑO BATTLE.
Ecuador: Via B. Oriani 38 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ANTONIO PEÑA HERRERA.
Egypt: Via E. Ximenes 12 (E); *Ambassador:* SAHAL EL DIN MOHAMED WASFY.
El Salvador: Madrid, Spain (E).
Ethiopia: Via Archimede 181 (E); *Ambassador:* KIDANE MARIAM HAILÉ.
Finland: Villa Lante, Passeggiata del Gianicolo 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
France: Villa Bonaparte, Via Piave 23 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ BROUILLET.
Gabon: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES RAWIRI.
German Federal Republic: Via Giuseppe Mangili 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER BÖKER.
Guatemala: Viale Bruno Buozzi 83 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCINENA.
Haiti: Via Archimede 145 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS MARS.
Honduras: Via Ippolito Pindemonte 30 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LOPEZ CONTRERAS.
India: Berné, Switzerland (E).
Indonesia: Via Poggio Laurentino 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSEIN MUTAHAR.
Iran: Via Bruxelles 57 (E); *Ambassador:* KHOSROW HEDAYAT.
Iraq: Madrid, Spain (E).
Ireland: Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS VINCENT COMMINS.
Italy: Via Flaminia 166 (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN FRANCO POMPEI.
Ivory Coast: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH AMICHIA.
Japan: Lungotevere Michelangelo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HISAJI HATTORI.
Kenya: London, W.I., England (E).
Korea: Berné, Switzerland (E).

Lebanon: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7 (E); *Ambassador:* NAGIB DAHDAH.
Liberia: Via XXIV Maggio 14 (E); *Ambassador:* J. DUDLEY LAWRENCE.
Lithuania: Via Po 40 (L).
Luxembourg: Grand Hotel, Via delle Terme 3 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE COLLING.
Madagascar: Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic (E).
Malawi: London, W.I., England (E).
Malta, Order of: Via Francesco Densa/6-D (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAO PECCI.
Mauritius: London, England (E).
Monaco: Largo Nicola Spinelli 5 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.
Netherlands: Via Leon Alberti 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron SWEDER G. M. VAN VOORST TOT VOORST.
Nicaragua: Via Adda 55 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO ARGUELLO MONTIEL.
Pakistan: Berné, Switzerland (E).
Panama: Corso Francia 221 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO CALVO VELASQUEZ.
Paraguay: Via Lima 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL T. ROMERO.
Peru: Viale Bruno Buozzi 28 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CARLOS FERREYROS BALTA.
Philippines: Via Gian Giacomo Piro 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO L. KATIGBAK.
Poland: Via S. Pancrazio 76 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Portugal: Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BRAZÃO.
Rwanda: 1040 Brussels, Belgium (E).
San Marino: Via di Porta Angelica 63 (L); *Minister:* GIANNANDREA D'ARDA, Principe di Cursi.
Senegal: Via dei Monti Parioli 51 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RENÉ DODDS.
Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ CAÑABATE.
Syria: Madrid, Spain (E).
Tanzania: (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY BALTAZAR NYAKI.
Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* CHATICHAI CHÓONHAVAN.
Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET URAN.
Uganda: Bonn, German Federal Republic (E).
United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91 (L); *Minister:* DESMOND JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY.
Uruguay: Via Luigi Luciani 7 (E); *Ambassador:* VENANCIO FLORES.
Venezuela: Via Mangili 25 (E); *Ambassador:* GODOFREDO GONZALEZ.
Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 36 (E); *Minister:* VJEKOSLAV CVRILJE.
Zaire: Via della Camillucia 19/A (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE SITA.
Zambia: London, W.I., England (E).

The Vatican also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, Niger, and the European Economic Community.

VATICAN CITY STATE

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organization of the Church consists of:

- (1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.
- (2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos".
- (3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former having Episcopal dignity.

Accuracy cannot be guaranteed for the following particulars. They are compiled from statistics gathered from different sources and dates. They will serve, however, as a reliable outline picture.

The total population of the world was estimated in 1970 at 3,280,000,000; the Catholic population at 590,040,000, about 18 per cent.

There are 10 residential Patriarchates and 1 titular: 5 Patriarchates are of the Latin Rite—Jerusalem, East Indies, West Indies, Lisbon, Venice; 6 are of the Oriental Rite—Alexandria (Coptic), Antioch (Syrian, Maronite, Melchite), Babylon (Chaldean), Cilicia (Armenian).

There are 397 residential metropolitan archbishoprics, 62 residential archbishoprics (not metropolitan); and 1,672 residential bishoprics—a total of 2,142. In addition, there are 1,953 metropolitans, archbishops and bishops with titular sees, including prelates serving as nuncios, pro-nuncios, delegates or apostolic visitors, auxiliaries or coadjutors of residential bishops, prelates or abbots nullius, apostolic administrators or prelates of Eastern Rites with personal or territorial jurisdiction. There are 124 prelacies or abbacies nullius, 10 administrations, 81 vicariates, 77 prefectures and 5 missions or districts.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis (*Official Bulletin of the Holy See*): Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Mgr. FRANCO MARTINI.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, the Vatican; official year book.

Osservatore Romano: Vatican City; f. 1861; a daily newspaper under the direction of the Vatican, is authoritative, and its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Weekly editions in French,

Spanish, Portuguese and English. Editor RAIMONDO MANZINI.

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, Via di Propaganda, Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Mgr. J. IRIGOYEN; publs. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. Comm. CARLO SBARDELLA.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (*Vatican Polyglot Press*): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANGELO VEDANI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria; Gen. Man. GIACOMO MARTEGANI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes G. BLAJOT, S.J.

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is located at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognized by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-one languages, but with facilities for broadcasting in at least twelve other languages on special occasions. Latin is also used extensively.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and all Catholics scattered throughout the whole world.

There is no television service.

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana: Rome; 171 teachers, 2,764 students.

Pontificia Università S. Tomasso d'Aquino: Rome; 659 students.

Pontificia Universitas Urbaniana: Rome.

Pontificio Ateneo Antoniano: Rome; 48 professors.

Pontificio Ateneo di S. Anselmo: Rome; 35 professors; 330 students.

Pontificia Universitas Lateranensis: Rome; 171 teachers; 1,850 students.

Pontificium Ateum Salesianum: Rome; 100 teachers; 874 students.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Romania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 71°F (22°C), the winter average being 32°F (0°C). Yugoslavia is a multinational federation of six republics (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro), and two autonomous regions (Kosovo and Vojvodina). Serbo-Croat is the most widely used language, but Macedonian and Slovene are spoken regionally. Religion is completely separate from the state; about two-fifths of the population belong to the Orthodox Church and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a considerable number of Muslims, several other small Christian communities and some Jews. The flag consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade.

Recent History

Following the struggle of the Partisans against the German occupation during the Second World War, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic set up in 1945 under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Refusing to accept Soviet hegemony, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948 after which she formed closer relations with the West. Following the death of Stalin, her relations with the Soviet Union were normalized but have subsequently been subjected to periodical strain, as at the time of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, when Yugoslavia condemned Soviet actions and took active measures to strengthen her defences. Yugoslavia has for many years followed a policy of non-alignment in her foreign relations and played a prominent part in the preparations for the third non-aligned summit conference, held in Lusaka in September 1970. Earlier in the year President Tito paid official visits to eight African states.

The Constitution of 1963 and subsequent amendments of it have brought about a deliberate devolution of power from the Federation to the Constituent Republics. Constitutional amendments adopted in June 1971 led to the formation of a collective Presidency which will eventually succeed President Tito. However, these have failed to calm the outburst of Croat nationalism which erupted in the spring of 1971 and again later in the year when students staged a ten-day strike in Croatia in protest against the unfair proportion of the country's wealth which was going to Serbia. This was followed by demands from other sectors for greater national freedom. In December, strict measures were taken to bring the situation under control, including a purge of political and student leaders, teachers and writers.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising

the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. A collective Presidency of the Republic, established by constitutional amendment in June 1971 and consisting of three representatives of the six republics and two from each of the autonomous regions, exercises the rights and duties of Head of State. It elects a President and a Vice-President for a term of one year, and is itself elected by the Federal Assembly, the supreme organ of power, which is assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers. The Assembly comprises the Chamber of Nationalities, the Economic Chamber, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Health and Social Welfare and the Socio-Political Chamber. Each Chamber has 120 Deputies, who are elected for a four-year term. Constitutional amendments in 1967 and 1969 altered the structure and powers of the Federal Executive Council and increased the powers of the Chamber of Nationalities.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military Service is compulsory, but in 1972 was reduced from 18 to 15 months in the Army and Air Force, and from two years to 18 months in the Navy. The total strength of the armed forces is 233,000, comprising an Army of 195,000, Navy 18,000 and Air Force 20,000. There are 19,000 Frontier Guards, and a territorial defence force of 1 million, with plans to increase it to 3 million. Full mobilization can bring the strength of the Armed Forces up to 1,250,000. Defence expenditure for 1971 was estimated at 8,838 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

In spite of the rapid development of heavy and light industry since the end of the Second World War, nearly half the population is employed in agriculture. In recent years, agricultural production has been helped by the extension of mechanization. The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards, and abundant livestock. As a result of record harvests in 1966, 1967 and 1969, wheat imports have ceased and the country is self-sufficient in chemical fertilizers. In the industrial sector there has been a marked increase in the production of electric power, crude oil and its derivatives, non-ferrous metals, paper, food and other consumer goods.

In 1965 extensive reforms were introduced with the aim of consolidating the leading role of self-management and reorientating the economy away from central control and establishing a free market economy. Yugoslavia has since experienced a sharp rise in imports and a growth in the visible trade deficit, partly offset by an increase in invisible receipts. A stabilization programme, initiated in November 1970, was designed to counter inflation and reduce the trade deficit. Another measure to strengthen the balance of payments position was the devaluation of the dinar in January 1971. During 1971, however, inflation continued, with imports reaching a high level. Despite a trade surplus for the second half of the year, the balance of

payments deficit in 1971 amounted to a record \$310 million. It was planned to reduce this to around \$120 million in 1972, and further measures included a three-month price freeze, begun in November 1971, and the limitation of price and wage increases in 1972. The Five-Year Plan (1971-75) envisages a growth rate of 7.5 per cent in the Gross National Product and the possible eventual convertibility of the dinar.

Yugoslavia has participated in certain activities of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) since 1965, and became a full member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1966. The EEC has become one of Yugoslavia's most important trading partners, accounting, in 1970, for 35 per cent of her total trade, and in March 1970 Yugoslavia became the first communist country to conclude a trade agreement with the Community. This is likely to facilitate the export of Yugoslavia's agricultural products.

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has about 10,500 km. of railways, of which 1,335 km. have been electrified. There are 90,207 km. of road, of which 23,844 km. are asphalt, concrete or similar roads, and 42,304 km. are macadamized; both figures are increasing as many new roads are currently under construction. The state airline, Jugoslovenski Aerotransport, provides internal and international services. The Yugoslav shipping lines have a fleet of 365 vessels totalling 1,434,000 tons (December 1969). The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor. The Danube is the chief inland waterway, the chief ports being Novi Sad and Belgrade. The Yugoslav-Romanian Iron Gates power and navigation project on the Danube was inaugurated in September 1964.

Social Welfare

All employed persons and their families are covered by general social insurance schemes. This form of insurance is obligatory and is enforced by law. Insurance provides for health insurance, money and grants in kind in case of sickness, accidents at work or elsewhere, disablement, old-age and death. There were, in 1968, 4,256,000 directly insured persons, with 7,057,299 dependants. The social insurance funds are managed by the insured persons themselves organized in communal, republican and federal social insurance associations. Insured persons are entitled to medical examinations, treatment in case of illness, maternity care, medicines, orthopaedic aids and artificial limbs and other medical services in health institutions and at their homes, including compensation in money during sick leave, rehabilitation and preventive care. The duration of this form of insurance is unlimited. The right to most benefits is acquired on the day of insurance, i.e. the day of employment.

There were in 1968 105,807 hospital beds, 3,532 general clinics and 2,161 dental clinics, as well as a wide network of medical guidance centres, children's clinics and anti-tubercular dispensaries. The number of doctors has increased from 14,354 (in 1962) to over 20,000, but there is still a shortage in some rural areas.

The right to a retirement pension and its amount depend on the total of the contributions paid into the retirement insurance funds and on the period of time over which

these payments were made. Insured persons are entitled to a full pension, which is equivalent to 85 per cent of their average monthly income during the last five years of employment, after a 40-year term of employment for men and 35-year term for women regardless of age. The right to a pension is also acquired upon reaching 60 years of age (55 for women) and a 20-year term of employment, or 65 years of age and a 15-year term of employment. Women and young children enjoy special protection under the health insurance scheme. Employed women are entitled to 105 days' paid leave before and after confinement. Confinements in hospital and maternity care are free of charge, whether the woman is employed or not. Women are entitled to shorter working hours until their child is 8 months old.

There is workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. A 42-hour week is guaranteed by the Constitution. All workers are entitled to annual leave which varies from 14 to 30 days, depending on the nature of their work.

Yugoslavia has a Health Convention with Great Britain by which nationals of one country may obtain free medical treatment in the other country.

Education

The entire educational system is organized at republican and local authority level. Elementary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15, when Yugoslav children attend the "eight-year school". Various types of secondary education are available to all who are able to qualify, but it is the vocational and technical schools which are most popular and attract the bulk of the country's youth. Alternatively, a child may attend a general secondary school (gymnasium) where he follows a four-year course which will take him up to university entrance. At the secondary level there are also a number of art schools, apprentice schools and teacher-training schools, which train teachers for the elementary schools over a period of 5 years. Those who have attended the technical schools may pursue their education further at one of the two-year post-secondary schools, which were created in response to the needs of industry and the social services for people trained above the secondary level. Higher education is run on a very open system and is available to all who can qualify, irrespective of their school background. Apart from the seven universities and the post-secondary schools, there are also a number of schools of higher learning for teachers who have completed the courses at training schools. There are special facilities for adult education at evening schools, and in part-time studies.

Tourism

Tourist features are the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the Adriatic resorts, of which Dubrovnik is the best known, the Federal capital of Belgrade and the other republican capitals Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Titograd and Skopje.

Yugoslavia is rapidly expanding her tourist industry which is becoming an important source of foreign currency. The annual growth rate of the industry is between 25-30 per cent and in 1970 nearly 4,800,000 foreign tourists visited the country. The UN projects for the development of the Southern and Northern Adriatic plan a considerable increase in hotel accommodation supported by new non-seasonal openings for employment.

YUGOSLAVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

The main sports are football, athletics, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), July 4 (Fighters' Day), November 29 and 30 (Republic Days).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the dinar of 100 para.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 para; 1, 2 and 5 dinars.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 old dinars; 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dinars.

Exchange rate: 44.30 dinars = £1 sterling.

17.00 dinars = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970)

	YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	MACEDONIA	MONTE- NEGRO
Area (sq. km.)	255,804	88,361	56,538	20,251	51,129	25,713	13,812
Population*	20,527,000	8,333,000	4,398,000	1,712,000	3,915,000	1,620,000	549,000

*Estimates

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1965)

Belgrade (capital)	697,000	Novi Sad	126,000	Maribor	94,000
Zagreb	503,000	Rijeka	116,000	Osijek	84,000
Skopje	228,000	Split	114,000	Priština	46,000
Sarajevo	227,000	Niš	98,000	Titograd	42,000
Ljubljana	182,000				

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1966	399,802	20.3	168,789	8.6	159,570	8.1
1967	389,640	19.5	169,282	8.5	170,060	8.7
1968	383,202	19.5	170,470	8.5	174,550	8.7
1969	380,397	18.7	175,269	8.6	172,585	8.9
1970*	361,944	17.6	185,981	9.1	189,750	9.2

* Provisional data.

EMPLOYMENT

(Annual average in '000)

	1968	1969	1970*
Industry and Mining	1,349	1,399	1,453
Agriculture and Forestry	321	316	310
Construction	323	339	351
Transport and Communications	255	260	268
Trade, Hotels and Catering	379	408	438
Crafts	242	248	254
Housing and Public Utilities	115	109	117
Cultural Activities and Social Welfare	440	458	476
Public and Government Services	163	169	174
TOTAL	3,587	3,706	3,841

* Provisional data.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1970—'000 hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED LAND				MEADOW AND PASTURE	FOREST
	All	Arable	Fruit	Vineyard		
14,695	8,205	7,497	454	254	6,421	8,889*

* 1969 figure.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Wheat	2,010	2,019	1,831	4,360	4,880	3,790	22	24.2	21
Rye	132	124	112	138	135	126	10.4	10.9	11
Maize	2,460	2,403	2,353	6,810	7,821	6,961	27.6	32.6	30
Tobacco	57	54	53	44	47	51	7.7	8.7	10
Hemp	17	16	17	7	84	107	43	51	63
Sugar Beet	79	95	85	2,910	3,636	2,945	369	381	346
Potatoes	332	330	329	2,890	3,144	2,913	86	94	88

FRUIT

	PRODUCTIVE TREES (^{'000})			PRODUCTION (^{'000} tons)			YIELD (kg. per tree)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Apples	15,200	15,954	16,551	304	483	299	20	30	18
Grapes†	1,570	1,568	1,543	1,270	1,499	1,104	n.a.	n.a.	0.7
Plums	69,500	70,138	72,294	721	1,292	949	10	18	13

* Provisional data.

† Number of vines given in millions.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(^{'000})

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1965	1,109	5,219	9,433	6,985	31,429
1966	1,131	5,584	9,868	6,985	31,685
1967	1,134	5,710	10,329	5,525	35,153
1968	1,126	5,693	10,346	5,865	35,974
1969	1,109	5,261	9,730	5,093	37,142
1970	1,076	5,029	8,974	5,544	40,854

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Meat . . . ('000 tons)	709	780	858	806
Crude Fats . . . (" ")	147	186	205	184
Wool . . . (tons)	13,456	13,841	13,523	12,667
Milk . . . (million litres)	2,615	2,712	2,736	2,722
Eggs . . . (million)	1,996	2,126	2,186	2,476

FORESTRY

CUT TIMBER

(1969—'000 cubic metres)

TOTAL	SOCIALLY-OWNED	PRIVATELY-OWNED	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED
17,051	13,384	3,667	5,045	12,006

PRODUCTION*

(1969—'000 cubic metres)

TOTAL	SAWLOGS	VENEER LOGS AND LOGS FOR PEELING	PULPWOOD	PITWOOD	FUELWOOD	OTHER WOOD
9,458	4,842	359	1,400	435	1,911	511

* From socially-owned forests only.

FISHING (tons)

	1968	1969
Freshwater Fish . . .	15,007	16,960
Seafish . . .	29,958	27,100
Shellfish . . .	964	998

MINING ('000 tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Coal . . .	26,732	26,496	28,422
Crude Petroleum . . .	2,494	2,699	2,854
Iron Ore . . .	2,720	2,721	3,694
Copper Ore . . .	7,002	8,715	9,421
Lead and Zinc Ore . . .	2,693	2,928	3,113
Bauxite . . .	2,072	2,127	2,098
Natural Gas (million cu. m.) . . .	584	730	977

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Electrical Energy	million kWh	18,702	20,641	23,375	26,023
Processed Petrol	'000 tons	4,495	4,509	5,697	7,091
Pig Iron	" "	1,177	1,201	1,198	1,268
Steel	" "	1,832	1,997	2,220	2,224
Electrolytic Copper	" "	66	70	82	89
Refined Lead	" "	94	95	107	97
Zinc	" "	53	79	81	65
Aluminium	" "	45	48	48	48
Iron Castings	" "	253	313	369	384
Building Machinery	" "	n.a.	15	23	26
Industrial Machinery	" "	59	60	70	79
Agricultural Machinery	" "	26	24	25	27
Tractors	number	8,793	10,929	10,818	12,000
Lorries	"	9,657	10,465	11,097	13,000
Motor Cars	"	47,888	59,381	80,454	108,000
Wagons	"	2,372	2,684	4,228	2,550
Bicycles	thousands	289	263	315	353
Rotating Machines	MW	854	1,282	976	1,349
Power Transformers	'000 kVA.	4,671	5,068	5,045	6,000
Thermal Apparatus	tons	27,940	30,664	38,627	44,700
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	592	589	695	742
Calcined Soda	" "	98	100	109	115
Bricks	millions	1,630	1,856	2,098	2,187
Roofing Tiles	"	342	303	285	303
Cement	'000 tons	3,313	3,765	3,464	4,399
Mechanical Woodpulp	" "	96	110	105	93
Cellulose	" "	360	358	370	357
Stationery and Newsprint	" "	n.a.	467	497	479
Cotton Yarn	" "	93	95	96	102
Woollen Yarn	" "	32	30	34	38
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	378	401	415	388
Sole Leather	'000 tons	9.4	6.1	4.1	2.6
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	10.4	10.8	12.3	12.4
Footwear	million pairs	51.3	56.0	54.5	52.9
Radio Receivers	'000	240	227	282	275
Television Sets	"	252	286	334	319
Sugar	'000 tons	451	398	473	380
Canned Vegetables	tons	45,702	47,684	58,534	80,000
Canned Meat	"	52,685	50,011	48,220	56,000
Canned Fish	"	17,524	19,530	17,000	22,000
Edible Oil	"	114,978	120,013	132,000	149,000
Wine	'000 hectolitres	52,300	60,800	70,596	53,941
Beer	"	4,367	4,753	5,344	6,500
Cigarettes	" '000 tons	28	29	31	31

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70

	UNIT	PLANNED FOR 1970
Electricity	million kWh	30,500
Coal	'000 metric tons	41,500
Crude Petroleum	" " "	3,200
Crude Steel	" " "	3,200
Copper	" " "	80
Aluminium	" " "	100

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 dinar=100 para.

44.30 dinars=£1 sterling; 17 dinars=U.S. \$1.

100 dinars=£2.26 sterling=U.S. \$5.88.

BUDGETS

(1969—million dinars)

REVENUE	TOTAL	FEDERAL	REPUBLICAN	REGIONAL*	URBAN	LOCAL COUNCIL
Direct Taxes	5,389.8	1,706.6	1,176.6	76.3	250.8	2,179.5
Indirect Taxes	9,976.2	6,079.1	1,505.1	111.6	229.9	2,050.4
Fees	725.1	28.3	234.7	23.3	75.7	363.1
Customs	2,911.7	2,911.7	—	—	—	—
Other Revenue	2,851.3	96.5	27.0	361.0	50.4	1,029.8
TOTAL REVENUE	21,854.1	10,752.1	4,300.2	572.2	606.8	5,622.8
EXPENDITURE						
Education	561.3	—	147.7	172.4	5.7	235.6
Scientific Activities	379.7	208.8	154.9	14.4	—	1.6
Cultural Activities	746.9	15.2	223.2	62.1	93.9	352.5
Pensions	1,351.4	360.2	565.0	14.1	6.3	405.9
Health Service	375.8	—	96.2	3.5	4.8	271.2
Communal Expenditure	536.5	—	0.2	0.4	123.9	412.1
Civil Service	4,530.4	723.9	1,273.0	133.4	183.8	2,216.4
Defence	6,277.0	6,230.0	3.1	0.9	6.0	37.0
Other Expenditure	6,733.5	3,149.6	2,463.2	163.4	143.1	1,499.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	21,492.5	10,687.7	4,241.2	564.4	567.5	5,431.7

* The two autonomous regions within the Republic of Serbia: Vojvodina and Kosovo.

Currency in circulation at October 31st, 1970: 14,414 million dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1969: 1,006.5 million dinars.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES 1968

(million dinars)

	Crédit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Export (f.o.b.) and Import (c.i.f.)	15,796	22,460	—6,664
Non-monetary gold	12	—	12
Freight, transportation and insurance	4,147	1,976	2,171
Investment income	100	972	— 872
Other services	4,756	900	3,856
TOTAL	24,811	26,308	—1,497

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY

(million dinars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	21,371	22,460	26,672	35,895
Exports	15,645	15,796	18,431	18,986

* Provisional data.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES
(million dinars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Food and live animals	1,551	1,767	2,549
Beverages and tobacco	47	75	72
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,479	3,303	3,985
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,224	1,294	1,687
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	240	90	144
Chemicals	2,354	2,759	3,375
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	5,340	6,802	10,267
Machinery and transport equipment	8,063	9,045	11,991
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,160	1,533	1,831
EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Food and live animals	2,742	3,073	2,926
Beverages and tobacco	522	537	608
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,584	1,772	1,824
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	156	181	247
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	27	34	19
Chemicals	960	1,144	1,102
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	4,049	5,396	5,700
Machinery and transport equipment	3,444	3,755	4,123
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,304	2,531	2,432
Unclassified items	—	—	19

* Provisional estimates.

COUNTRIES
(million dinars)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Europe</i>	18,452.9	21,762.6	26,112.4	12,407.2	14,632.1	15,298.7
Austria	1,044.0	1,274.3	1,710.1	556.6	580.6	582.9
Czechoslovakia	1,288.4	1,498.3	n.a.	685.1	784.9	n.a.
France	815.7	970.6	1,268.9	363.5	609.1	712.8
Federal Repub. of Germany	4,007.9	4,858.9	2,183.8	1,515.4	2,023.3	2,546.1
German Democratic Repub.	885.6	970.6	847.7	691.4	550.3	566.2
Greece	311.1	417.1	464.1	433.8	388.2	380.3
Hungary	426.1	547.4	521.2	359.5	551.7	544.3
Italy	3,357.8	3,996.3	6,386.7	2,206.6	2,837.0	2,241.5
Poland	557.9	587.1	574.9	462.1	585.8	628.9
Switzerland	616.5	967.9	1,463.6	348.5	488.8	582.6
United Kingdom	1,089.3	1,492.3	4,285.3	759.0	1,062.2	2,907.1
U.S.S.R.	2,353.4	2,102.3	1,960.7	2,593.9	2,580.1	1,080.7
<i>Asia</i>	1,375.3	1,822.3	2,118.4	1,322.9	1,345.4	1,317.6
India	252.2	434.8	475.6	327.8	494.5	537.8
Iraq	150.0	234.0	315.3	39.5	53.2	32.4
Israel	116.5	109.5	128.1	129.2	122.9	78.3
Japan	497.8	223.0	402.8	29.8	31.0	28.3
Pakistan	73.1	141.1	112.9	297.1	169.1	120.1
<i>Africa</i>	597.8	902.5	853.5	656.5	715.6	661.4
Egypt	196.6	371.3	277.0	348.3	270.2	301.7
Ghana	48.7	57.1	135.3	40.2	42.3	34.2
<i>North and Central America</i>	1,219.3	1,258.5	2,091.1	1,275.4	1,557.8	1,125.5
U.S.A.	1,129.4	1,155.8	1,799.8	1,116.4	1,166.0	1,000.7
<i>South America</i>	486.2	572.2	751.1	127.1	148.3	162.3
Brazil	182.2	255.6	241.2	36.8	40.9	11.1

* Jan.-Nov. only.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1967	1968	1969	1970
Austria	539,439	521,652	594,000	558,000
Czechoslovakia	253,365	310,045	454,000	166,000
France	285,609	243,332	268,000	315,000
Federal Republic of Germany	739,759	798,302	1,114,000	1,216,000
Italy	504,374	623,602	758,000	787,000
United Kingdom	249,850	206,818	225,000	263,000
U.S.A.	122,069	114,276	164,000	206,000
Others	1,246,069	1,069,403	1,169,000	1,237,000
TOTAL	3,687,169	3,887,430	4,746,000	4,748,000

Number of hotel beds (1969): 153,200.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Length of Track . . . ('000 km.)	11.4	10.7	10.5	10.5
Normal Gauge . . . („ „)	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.2
Narrow Gauge . . . („ „)	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
Locomotives . . . ('000)	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Passenger Coaches . . . („)	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.3
Wagons . . . („)	68.6	64.6	63.3	63.2
Passengers . . . (million)	195.9	182.9	163.2	157.0
Passenger-kilometres ('000 million)	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.9
Goods Carried . . . (million tons)	68.7	68.4	70.2	75.4
Ton-kilometres . . . ('000 million)	16.3	16.4	17.7	19.2

ROAD VEHICLES

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:				
Motor Cycles	112,920	107,004	111,881	n.a.
Passenger Cars	355,254	439,892	562,509	n.a.
Buses	11,228	12,339	13,263	n.a.
Lorries	85,487	90,555	95,318	n.a.
Special Vehicles	8,108	8,498	9,504	n.a.
Tractors	23,421	23,868	26,344	n.a.
PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT:				
Number of Vehicles	20,210	21,969	23,802	25,729
Vehicle-kilometres Run (million)	945	1,079	1,219	1,316
Passengers Carried (million)	373	418	478	543
Passenger-kilometres (million)	9,599	10,686	12,547	14,153
Goods Carried (million tons)	40.6	43.9	56.5	58.8
Ton-kilometres (million)	4,000	4,832	5,563	6,684

* Provisional estimates.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger Vessels (number)	18	18	18
Tugs	247	247	253
Motor Barges	21	21	21
Tankers	137	140	178
Barges	629	632	652

TRAFFIC

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers ('000)	60	54	52
Goods Traffic (million tons)	12.0	12.6	15.7

SHIPPING

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Vessels Entered (million net reg. tons)	24.3	25.1	27.2	31.3
Exports (million tons)	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Imports (" ")	6.0	6.1	6.1	8.0
Goods in Transit (" ")	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.1

* Provisional estimates.

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Kilometres Flown ('000)	14,874	16,969	22,089	28,000
Passengers Carried	638.4	744.3	1,070.0	1,500
Passenger-kilometres (million)	631.6	620.4	889.9	1,260
Cargo Carried (tons)	6,689	7,071	8,179	10,130
Ton-kilometres ('000)	4,700	6,151	8,388	9,450

* Data include JAT, Inex Adria, Panadria and (from 1969) Aviogenex.

† Provisional estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970*
Telephone Subscribers	549,000	622,939	720,000
Radio Licences	3,200,000†	3,319,986	3,400,000
Television Licences	1,000,000†	1,546,460	1,800,000
Books (Titles published)	9,586	8,608	8,664
Daily Newspapers	23	23	23
Average Circulation ('000)	1,535	1,648	1,702
Newspapers (all frequencies)	1,350	1,381	1,442
Average Circulation ('000)	8,742	8,678	8,768
Periodicals	1,146	1,213	1,363
Average Circulation ('000)	7,037	7,453	7,880

* Provisional data or estimates.

† 1967 estimates.

YUGOSLAVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary (Eight-year School)	14,043	2,854,579	116,895
Schools for Skilled Workers	697	265,543	5,868
Technical and Vocational	541	187,227	7,594
Teacher Training	56	21,226	1,292
Art	45	4,995	1,185
General Technical	31	4,819	n.a.
General Secondary	415	184,446	10,013
Other Schools (incl. adult and supplementary education)	1,179	131,969	7,731
Institutions for Higher Education (incl. 105 University Faculties)	247*	256,480*	15,950†

* 1970-71 estimates.

† 1967-68 figure.

Source: Statistical Yearbook published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(1963)

I. THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

Articles 1-5 state that Yugoslavia is a federal state of voluntarily united and equal peoples and a socialist democratic community based on the powers of the working people and on self-government. The state flag and coat of arms are described and the capital, Belgrade, is named.

Articles 6-13 deal with the socialist system and social-economic organization in Yugoslavia. The basis of the socio-economic system of the state is described as free associated work with socially owned means of labour, self-management of the working people both in production and in distribution of the social product to the working organization and to the social community. The status, rights, and duties of working people are defined. The conditions by which working organizations and voluntary co-operatives may be founded or dissolved are stated, and the conditions pertaining to the rights to ownership of land are set out. The status of banks and the banking system are also defined.

Articles 32-70 deal with the inalienable freedoms, rights and duties of citizens which are protected by the constitution. These include: equality before the law, regardless of race, religion or sex; the right to social self-government; the right of every citizen over 18 years of age to vote; the right and freedom to work; a maximum working week of 42 hours, leisure time and annual paid holiday; a minimum personal income determined by law; health, safety and social security guarantees; freedom of thought and determination, of the press and all information media; freedom of association, speech, assembly; the freedom to express nationality and culture and to use one's own language; the equality of the languages of the people of Yugoslavia; equality of educational opportunity and compulsory attendance at elementary school for eight years; freedom of movement and abode and the inviolability of the home; privacy of communication. Every citizen is entitled to protection of his health and the social community provides special care for the mother and child and for persons unable to provide for themselves. Citizens must defend their country and must satisfy the material requirements of the social community. Life and the freedom

of man are inviolable and arrests may be made only in accordance with the law; no one may be punished for any act that, before its commission, was not defined by law, and no one shall be deemed to have committed a criminal offence until this has been ascertained by a valid conviction. No citizen may be deprived of his citizenship, exiled or extradited and all citizens have the protection of the state when they are abroad.

Articles 71-95 deal with the socio-political system and state that the working people shall be the sole holder of power and government of social affairs, and that self-government by the citizens in the commune is the political foundation of the uniform socio-political system. The methods of attaining self-government are described and the powers of the Assembly, the supreme organ of the government, detailed. The conditions for election to, and membership of, the Assembly, and also the nature and extent of its duties, are outlined. The section also covers the rights and duties of the organs of the various socio-political communities and also of the workers councils.

Articles 96-131 describe the socio-political communities, namely the Commune, the District, the Autonomous Provinces, the Socialist Republic and the Federation.

Articles 132-144 describe the courts and the public prosecution, and the structure and powers of the judicial system.

Articles 145-159 deal with constitutionality and legality which are the concern of the courts and other state organs, the organs of self-government and all persons who discharge public or social functions. The constitutional courts are the safeguard of the Constitution and secure legality in accordance with it. Republican law and the Republican Constitutions must conform with the Constitution of Yugoslavia and with federal law.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERATION

Articles 160-162 describe the jurisdiction of the federal organs.

Articles 163-214 describe the Federal Assembly. The Assembly is the basic holder of the rights and duties of the

Federation and the extent of its powers and jurisdiction are described in detail. It has five chambers: the Federal Chamber, the Economic Chamber, the Chamber of Education and Culture, the Chamber of Social Welfare and Health, the Organizational-Political Chamber. There is also the Chamber of Nationalities whose members are members of the Federal Chamber. Each Chamber is composed of 120 deputies. The Federal Chamber is a general political body whose deputies are elected by the communal assemblies and citizens directly and takes part in the management in all the jurisdictions of the Assembly. The Chambers of the working communities, whose deputies are elected by the communal assemblies, examine matters within their jurisdiction only. The Constitution also describes the rights of the Chamber of Nationalities; the election and functions of the President of the Assembly and the Presidents of the Chambers; the rights and duties of the deputies; the setting-up and the functions of committees and commissions; and the procedure for changing the Constitution. It states that deputies enjoy parliamentary immunity.

Articles 215-224 describe the election, rights and powers of the President of the Republic. He is Head of State and Commander of the Armed Forces. He promulgates the laws, has the power of appointment, grants decorations and pardons. He is elected for a period of four years and may be re-elected once. No limitation of tenure of office of President of the Republic applies to Josip Broz Tito.

Articles 225-238 describe the political-executive and administrative organs of the Federal Assembly. The Federal Executive Council is the organ of the Federal Assembly which is entrusted with political executive powers and its functions include proposing internal and foreign policy to the Assembly and introducing bills and other draft acts; preparation of the draft of the social plan of Yugoslavia and of the federal budget; the passing of decrees and directives for the enforcement of federal law. It consists of the President and members elected by the Federal Chamber from among members of the Assembly and of certain members *ex officio*. Provisions regarding the Federal Administration are also outlined.

Articles 239-240 describe the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Articles 241-251 describe the jurisdiction and composition of the Constitutional Court. It consists of a president and ten judges elected for a term of eight years by the Federal Assembly. It decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution, on the conformity of laws of the federal republics with the federal law and resolves disputes on the rights and duties and conflicts of jurisdiction.

Articles 252-257 deal with National Defence and the Yugoslav People's Army, reaffirm the duty of all citizens to defend their country and undertake military service, and draw attention to the fact that high treason is a crime against the people and is punishable as a grave criminal offence.

III. TRANSITIONAL AND CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Articles 258-259 state that a special constitutional law shall be enacted to implement the Constitution and to provide for transition to its application. The Constitution shall be promulgated by the Federal People's Assembly.

AMENDMENTS

In April 1967 six amendments were adopted, affecting the Council of Nationalities, the Federal Executive Council and certain high offices of state.

In December 1968 thirteen additional amendments were adopted. Their main effect was to enhance the status of the autonomous provinces (Vojvodina and Kosovo), to delegate additional legislative power to the republics, and to reorganize the structure of the Federal Assembly. Thus after the elections in April 1969, the Federal Assembly was reconstituted with an enlarged and fully independent Chamber of Nationalities with 140 deputies delegated to represent republican and provincial interests, which replaced the former Federal Chamber. A directly elected Socio-Political Chamber was substituted for the former Organizational-Political Chamber. The other three chambers of working communities continue to be elected indirectly as in the past. The four chambers, other than that of Nationalities, continue to be composed of 120 deputies each.

On June 30th, 1971, the Federal Assembly passed 22 amendments to the Constitution of 1963 defining the functions of the Federation, and the relationships between the Federation on one hand and the republics and autonomous provinces on the other, and strengthening the socio-economic position of the working man and the foundations of socialist relations of self-management.

Amendment 20 defines the Federation, the republics and the provinces. The working people exercise their sovereign rights in the socialist republics and provinces in line with their constitutional rights, and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where this has been established in the Federal Constitution as being in the common interest.

Amendments 21-28 define the socio-economic system and elements in the corresponding communities which assure the functioning of the system. There are two innovations on the international economic level: first, working organizations have the right to invest resources abroad and second, the Constitution guarantees the rights of foreign investors in Yugoslavia. The position of private labour is more precisely defined.

Amendments 29-31 stipulate the duties and rights of the Federation; the exercise of the rights of the nations and nationalities and of the working people of Yugoslavia; representation of the country; and amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Amendment 33 establishes the Presidency of Yugoslavia. It represents Yugoslavia at home and abroad and is formed on the basis of equal representation for the republics and appropriate representation for the provinces so as to enable them to take direct part in implementing the rights and duties of the Federation as established in the Federal Constitution. The Presidency consists of 22 members—3 from each republic and 2 from each province. It exercises all the rights of a chief of state.

Amendment 36 establishes the functions of the President of the Republic, with special reference to the historic role played by Josip Broz Tito.

Amendment 37 relates to the formation and work of the Federal Executive Council, i.e. the government.

Amendment 39 establishes the formation of federal secretariats which discharge the functions of the federal administration.

Amendment 40 establishes the composition of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Amendment 41 relates to the country's defence.

Amendment 42 establishes the manner of adoption of the constitutional law for the implementation of the constitutional amendments.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

Vice-President: KRSTE CRVENKORSKI.

Secretary-General: Dr. LJUDEVIT DEŽMAR.

Members: HAMDIJA POZDERAC, RATO DUGONJIĆ, AUGUSTIN PAPIĆ (Bosnia and Herzegovina), VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ, VELJKO MIČUNOVIĆ, DOBROSAV ČULAFIĆ (Montenegro), JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ, DJURO KLADARIN, MIKO TRIPALO (Croatia), NIKOLA MINČEV, KRSTE CRVENKOVSKI, KIRO

GLIGOROV (Macedonia), SERGEJ KRAJGER, MARKO BULC, MITJA RIBIČIĆ (Slovenia), DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIĆ, KOČA POPOVIĆ, DRAGI STAMENKOVIĆ (Serbia), ILIJA RAJAČIĆ, MAČAŠ KELEMAN (Vojvodina), ILIJAZ KURTEŠI and VELI DEVA (Kosovo).

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: DŽEMAL BIJEĐIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ, Dr. ANTON VRATUŠA.

MEMBERS

MOMČILO CEMOVIĆ
BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ
VUKO DRAGAŠEVIĆ
DUŠAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ
MUHAMED HADŽIĆ
TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI
IVO JERKIĆ
Dr. BORISLAV JOVIĆ
MIRJANA KRSTINIĆ
Dr. EMIL LUDVIGER
NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ
MARKO ORLANDIĆ
BLAGOJ POPOV

IMER PULJA
JANKO SMOLE
BORIS ŠNUDERL
MIRKO TEPAVAC
GEZA TIKVICKI
STOJAN ANDOV
NIKOLA STOJANOVIĆ
LUKA BANOVIĆ
Ing. IVO KUŠTRAK
IVAN FRANKO
Ing. DRAGOMIR MILOJEVIĆ
MUGBIL BEJZAT

FEDERAL SECRETARIES

Foreign Affairs: MIRKO TEPAVAC.

National Defence: NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.

Internal Affairs: LUKA BANOVIĆ.

Economy: BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ.

Finance: JANKO SMOLE.

Foreign Trade: MUHAMED HADŽIĆ.

Transport: DRAGOŠ POPOV.

Health and Social Welfare: VUKO DRAGAŠEVIĆ.

Agriculture: Ing. IVO KUŠTRAK.

Legislation and Organization: MUGBIL BEJZAT.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council: IVAN FRANKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO YUGOSLAVIA

(In Belgrade unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Risanska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ATAOLLAH NASSER ZIA (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITER LAMANI.

Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* LARBI DEMAGHLATOUS (also accred. to Albania and Romania).

Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Bulevar Revolucije 191 (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. FERNANDES.

Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. W. PEINSIPP (also accred. to Albania).

Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES H. MULLER (also accred. to Albania).

Bolivia: Internacionalnih brigada 93 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL BOTELHO GOSALVEZ (also accred. to Hungary).

Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador:* DONATELLO GRIECO.

Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador:* G. PETKOV.

Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador:* U THIEN DOKE (also accred. to Bulgaria and Greece).

Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* PHILÉMON BEB A'DON.

Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Ambassador:* BRUCE M. WILLIAMS (also accred. to Bulgaria and Romania).

Central African Republic: Takovska 12 (IV); *Ambassador:* JEAN PAUL MOKODOPO.

Ceylon: Cairo, Egypt.

Chad: Paris, France (E).

Chile: Molerova 86 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO SANCHEZ BAHAMONDE.

China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TSENG TAO.

Colombia: Vojkovićeve 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALVARO LEAL MORALES.

Cuba: Nemanjina 4/IV (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).

YUGOSLAVIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

- Czechoslovakia:** Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF NALEPKA.
- Denmark:** Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador:* TYGE DAHLGAARD (also accredited to Albania).
- Ecuador:** Jove Ilića 83 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAMON VEINTIMILLA RAMIREZ.
- Egypt:** Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL KADER.
- Ethiopia:** Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador:* WOLDE YOHANNES SHITTA (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).
- Finland:** Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador:* OLLI BERGMAN (also accredited to Greece).
- France:** Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SEBILLEAU.
- Federal Republic of Germany:** Kneza Miloša 14 (E); *Ambassador:* JOACHIM JAENICKE.
- German Democratic Republic:** Birčaninova 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL KORMES.
- Ghana:** Ognjena Pricc 50 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Alhaji YAKUBU TALI (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).
- Greece:** Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador:* SPYRIDON TETENES.
- Guinea:** Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* FASSOU MATHIAS MORIBA (also accredited to Bulgaria).
- Guyana:** London, England (E).
- Hungary:** Proleterskih brigada 72 (E); *Ambassador:* ELEK TÓTH.
- Iceland:** Paris, France (E).
- India:** Proleterskih brigada 9 (E); *Ambassador:* RIKHI JAIPAL (also accredited to Greece).
- Indonesia:** Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* RUSTAM SOEPARDJO.
- Iraq:** Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED AMIN.
- Iran:** Dobračina 39 (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. HERAVI (also accredited to Bulgaria).
- Italy:** Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER MACCOTTA.
- Jamaica:** (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH BRIAN SCOTT.
- Japan:** Proleterskih brigada 2 (E); *Ambassador:* SUSUMU NAKAGAWA (also accredited to Bulgaria).
- Khmer Republic:** Gospodar Jovanova 67 (E); *Ambassador:* HUOT SAMBATH (also accredited to Bulgaria and Hungary).
- Korea, Democratic Republic:** Rige od Fere 20 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KANG MAN SOU.
- Kuwait:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Lebanon:** Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MOUNIR TAKIEDDINE (also accredited to Bulgaria).
- Liberia:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Libia:** Uzun Mirkova 2 (E); *Ambassador:* YAHIA ZAKARIA.
- Malaysia:** Hotel "Jugoslavija" (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri PHILIP KOVK HOCK.
- Mali:** Vojislava Vučkovića 25 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Hungary and Romania).
- Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Mexico:** Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON RUIZ VASCONCELOS.
- Mongolia:** Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* OSUNI KHOSBAJAR.
- Morocco:** Kneza Miloša 97; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Hungary and Romania).
- Nepal:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Netherlands:** Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron S. VAN HEEMSTRA (also accredited to Albania).
- Nigeria:** Warsaw, Poland (E).
- Norway:** Terazije 45; *Ambassador:* JOHAN CAPPELEN (also accredited to Albania and Bulgaria).
- Panama:** Rome, Italy (E).
- Peru:** Bulevar JNA 189 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VASQUEZ.
- Philippines:** Paris, France (E).
- Poland:** Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ FINDZIŃSKI.
- Romania:** Kneza Miloša 70 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE SANDRU.
- Singapore:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Sudan:** Nemanjina/4 V (E); *Ambassador:* GEN. OSMAN HUSSEIN OSMAN.
- Sweden:** Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* TOR LENNART FINNMARK.
- Switzerland:** Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KELLER (also accredited to Albania).
- Syria:** Mlada Bosna 31 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Thailand:** Berne, Switzerland (L).
- Tunisia:** Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL MAJIL CHAKER (also accredited to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).
- Turkey:** Proleterskih brigada 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BUNDOĞDU ÜSTÜN.
- United Kingdom:** Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL D. L. L. STEWART.
- U.S.A.:** Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* MALCOLM TOONE.
- U.S.S.R.:** Katićeva 8/10 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR STEPANOV.
- Uruguay:** Čakorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* QUINTANA SOLARI.
- Vatican:** Svetog Save 24 (L); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* MARIO CAGNA.
- Venezuela:** Zmaj Jovina 32/I (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON HERNANDEZ.
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic:** Bucharest, Romania. (E).
- Zaire:** Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ATEMUNA.

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dahomey, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spanish Republic (in exile), Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Yemen A.R., Yemen P.D.R. and Zambia.

YUGOSLAVIA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

PARLIAMENT

A General Election becomes due in April 1973.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MIJALKO TODOROVIĆ.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. MARIJAN BRECELJ, PEKO DAPČEVIĆ,
JOSIP DJERDJA, BLAŽO DJURIČIĆ, MILOŠ MINIĆ, DŽAVID
NIMANI, GUSTAV VLAHOV.

Secretary-General: STJEPAN FUNARIĆ.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS

CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

President: MIKA ŠPILJAK.

Vice-President: STOJAN BJELAJAC.

Secretary: MILAN MIHAJLOVIĆ.

THE ECONOMIC CHAMBER

President: Dr. VASIL GRIVČEV.

Vice-President: MILAN KOŽUH.

Secretary: MILIJA RADOVANOVIĆ.

CHAMBER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

President: Dr. AUGUSTIN LAH.

Vice-President: MILAN PRAŽIĆ.

Secretary: KRSTE ČALOVSKI.

CHAMBER OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

President: LJUBIŠA POPOVIĆ.

Vice-President: Dr. DUŠKO TEODOSIJEVSKI.

Secretary: SINIŠA PUDAR.

THE SOCIO-POLITICAL CHAMBER

President: RADOMIR KOMATINA.

Vice-President: ILIJA RIKANOVIĆ.

Secretary: MARJAN VIVODA.

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLIES

PRESIDENTS

Serbia: DRAŽA MARKOVIĆ.

Croatia: JAKOV BLAŽEVIĆ.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: HANĐIJA POZDERAC.

Slovenia: SERGEJ KRAJGER.

Macedonia: NIKOLA MINČEV.

Montenegro: VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 1,046,000 mems.; LCY is composed of six parties (one in each of the six republics).

Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the LCY: JOSIP BROZ TITO, EDVARD KARDELJ, STANE DOLANC, Dr. VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ, MIKO TRIPALO, CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ, NIJAZ DIZDAREVIĆ, VELJKO VLAHOVIĆ, BUDISLAV SOŠKIĆ, MIJALKO TODOROVIĆ, Dr. MIROSLAV PEČUJLIĆ, KRSTE CRVENKOVSKI, KIRO GLIGOROV, STEVAN DORONJSKI, FADILJ HODŽA.

The Presidium, which replaced the Central Committee in March 1969, has 52 members

Publication: *Komunist* (weekly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 8,500,000 mems.; is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building of socialism in Yugoslavia; responsible for the nomination of candidates for the elections to the Federal Assembly or other representative bodies. The supreme body is the Federal Conference.

President of the Federal Conference: VELJKO MILATOVIĆ.

Secretary-General: ALI ŠUKRIJA.

Publication: *Borba* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The structure of the judicial system in Yugoslavia is set out in the Constitution of 1963 which states that judicial functions are to be discharged within a uniform system and that the jurisdiction of the courts shall be established and altered only by law. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

The judicial system comprises courts of general jurisdiction, i.e. *communal courts, county courts, republican supreme courts, and supreme courts of autonomous regions* (which decide on appeals against the decisions of county courts), *the Supreme Court*, and courts of specialized jurisdiction established to hear definite cases. Economic cases and other legal matters of concern to the economy are heard by *economic courts* with the *Supreme Economic Court* at the head, and criminal offences committed by military persons or offences in any way connected with service in the army are heard by *military courts* with the *Supreme Military Court* at the head. Courts of arbitration, arbitration commissions, conciliation councils and other institutions may be set up to settle disputes between citizens or organizations.

Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the assembly of the particular district or town.

The powers of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Court are set out in the Constitution.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: BLAŽO JOVANOVIĆ.

Number of members: 13.

Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and supreme courts of autonomous regions, and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly of S.F.R.Y.

President of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia: ILIJA DOŠEN.

Number of members: 24.

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Public Prosecutor: DR. PANTA MARINA.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, five town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: ANDRIJA PEJOVIĆ.

Matters concerning the improvements and functioning of the judiciary system are controlled by the *Federal Council for the Judiciary*; President Dr. JOSIP BRNČIĆ.

RELIGION

The principle of the complete separation of Church and State was adopted after the events of 1945 and proclaimed in the Constitution of 1946. The principle was retained in the Constitution promulgated in 1963, which also states that religious confession shall in no way be restricted and makes other provisions for the welfare of religious bodies. In this way, the Republic safeguards the freedom of faith and of religious assembly, provided the State laws are respected, and ensures full equality for each religious community, as well as the freedom of its activity.

The Act on the Legal Status of Religious Communities, passed in May 1953, elaborated further the principles set out in the Constitution and further defined the rights of both the religious communities and the state organs.

Serbian Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 jula 5, Belgrade; most of its eight million adherents are located in Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia; Patriarch GERMAN DJORIĆ; publ. *Pravoslavlje*.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia Archbishop DOSITREJ of Skopje; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 31, Zagreb; with the majority of its six million adherents in Slovenia and Croatia; Archbishop of Zagreb Mgr. FRANJO KUHARIĆ; publ. *Glas koncila*.

Croatian Old Catholic Church: Branimirova 11, Zagreb; f. 1923; Archbishop MIHOVIL DUBRAVČIĆ; publ. *Starokatolik*.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7a/III, Zagreb; Bishop VILIN HUZYAK.

Slovene Old Catholic Church: Ljubljana, Trg Francoske revol. 1/I; Maribor, Jedličkova ul. št. 5; Celje, Stanetova ul. št. 15/II; Chair. FOKN VEKOSLAV.

Old Catholic Church in Serbia and Vojvodina: Cvijićevo 79/II, Belgrade; Dir. of Bishop's diocese JOVAN AJHINGER.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: Subotica, Brace Radića 17; Pastor DANNY NOVÁK.

Evangelical Church of Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva 28; Pres. VLADO L. DEUTSCH; publ. *Pax* (circ. 1,000).

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Slovenia: Headquarters: Lendava, Part. III, Slovenia; f. 1561; 26,145 mems.; Chair. Sen. ALEKSANDER KERČMAR; Sec. Rev. ALEKSANDER SKALIČ; publ. *Evangelističanski Koledar*.

Christian Reformed Church: 24342 Pačir, Bačka; 30,000 mems.; Bishop ISTVAN CETE; publ. *Református Élet*.

Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Mušičkoga 7; f. 1898; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent KRUM KALAJLIJEV; publs. *Glas Jevandjela* (monthly), *Put Života* (weekly).

Baptist Union of Yugoslavia: Kordunska 4/III, Zagreb; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. J. HORAK; Sec. F. KLEM (Koruška 24, Novi Sad).

YUGOSLAVIA—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Christian Adventist Church: Božidara Adžije 4, Belgrade; Pres. JOVAN SLANKAMENAC.
Christian Nazarene Community: Žarka Zrenjanina 6/II, Novi Sad; Pres. DUŠAN TUBIĆ.
Christian Church Jehovah's Witnesses: Milorada Mitrovića 4, Belgrade; Chair. RUDOLPH R. KALE.
Church of Christ's Brethren: Janka Kralja 4, Bački Petrovac; Pres. SAMUEL RYBAR.

Islamic Community: Save Kovačevića 2, Sarajevo; Reis El-Ulema Hadži SULEIMAN KEMURA; publ. *Glasnik Viz*.

Jewish Communities: 7 jula 71a/III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1945; 36 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia Dr. LAVO-SLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*, *Jevrejski almanah*, *Jevrejski kalendar*, *Zbornik I*.

THE PRESS

The Yugoslav Press has always been the most liberal of any Communist country, but since 1956 it has enjoyed an organizational freedom that has enabled it to establish a position of independence and individuality. In that year, ownership of Yugoslav newspapers was transferred to societies controlled by their employees, who share in the profits. Management decisions are made by committees selected from workers' councils. The result of this system is that the Press is free from financial and administrative control by the State, and that keen competition has developed between newspapers with the need to attract more readers becoming more apparent. To do this, Yugoslav newspapers employ many of the techniques familiar to the Western Press, and a bright layout and content are important. The significance of this trend is indicated by the steadily falling circulation of the Communist Party paper *Borba* (from 270,000 in 1956 to 34,000 now) and the corresponding increase in that of other newspapers like *Politika* (circ. 264,000), the largest of Yugoslavia's dailies.

Censorship is clearly not imposed upon the Press in Yugoslavia; editors are well aware of their responsibilities and of the flexibility of the Press Law, which has been in force since 1960. This lays down the usual restrictions regarding the publication of false and distorted news, confidential information, and items harmful to foreign relations, to the government or to representatives of other countries. Each publication has a publishing council, made up of the editor and other notable people from public life, to ensure that it stays within the limitations of this law. In this way the Communist Party retains a controlling influence.

An example of the early freedom of the Yugoslav Press is the case of Milovan Djilas, an influential Politburo member close to Tito, who between 1952 and 1954 published a series of articles in *Borba* and *Nova Misao* in which he criticized Communist bureaucracy and Party dictatorship and encouraged the movement towards democracy and greater liberalization. Though he was later convicted of attempting to undermine the People's authority, defence and economic power, the fact that his articles appeared is indicative of the free hand that the Press has in deciding what it should publish.

There followed a period of increased restrictions, especially after the 1956 uprisings in Hungary and Poland. In 1957, Tito asserted, "We are not against the free expression of ideas, but we want to build Socialism. Everything must be subordinated to this end". A year later he went further: "During our country's revolutionary period of transition, the Press cannot be considered as an independent and autonomous factor in our society, since all the actions of society as a whole must converge towards one aim: the construction of Socialism."

As relations with the Soviet Union cooled at the end of the 'fifties, so the restrictions on the Press have eased and it has experienced a greater amount of freedom, particularly in connection with relations with Communist coun-

tries. Nevertheless at the termination of each prison sentence, Djilas was almost immediately arrested again for expressing his views. This and other cases present an unpredictable pattern of prosecutions, but it is nevertheless true that the Press in Yugoslavia enjoys considerably more freedom of information and criticism than in any other Communist country.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, has had the monopoly of news distribution in Yugoslavia since 1958. It has reciprocal arrangements with several foreign news agencies, including Reuters, AFP and UPI.

Twenty-three dailies are published in Yugoslavia with a total circulation of 1,702,000 (1970). They are printed in Serbian (Cyrillic), Croatian (Latin alphabet), Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian and Italian. Despite its only moderate circulation, *Borba* remains the most influential paper. The most important weekly is *Komunist* (circ. 240,000).

DAILIES

(In Serbo-Croat except where otherwise stated)

Borba: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade (Cyrillic) and Zagreb (Latin) editions; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief SLOBODAN GLUMAC; circ. 34,000.

Delo: Titova 35, Ljubljana; f. 1959; in Slovene; Editor VREČKO BLAŽ; circ. 85,000.

Dnevnik: Bulevar 23, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as Slobodna Vojvodina; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Vojvodina; Editor DIMITRIJE ČIČOVAČKI; circ. 28,000.

Glas Slavonije: Republika str. 20, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor VLADIMIR ORŠANIĆ; circ. 8,000.

Ljubljanski Dnevnik: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; in Slovene; Editor DJURO ŠMIGBERGER; circ. 57,000.

Magyar Szó: V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia; Editor GÉZA VUKOVIĆ; circ. 35,000.

Novi List: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor MIROSLAV BAJZEK; circ. 31,000.

Nova Makedonija: Bulevar JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Macedonia; in Macedonian; Editor ILIJA ZAFIROVSKI; circ. 28,000.

Oslobodjenje: Maršala Tita 13, Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. MIRKO PETRINIĆ; Editor ZDRAVKO ČOLIĆ; circ. 59,000.

Politika: Cetinjska 1, Belgrade; f. 1905; non-party; Dir. MILOJKO DRULOVIĆ; Chief Editor ALEKSANDAR NENADOVIĆ; circ. 264,000.

- Politika ekspres:** Belgrade; in Serbo-Croat; Chief Editor DJUKA JULIUS; circ. 171,000.
- Privredni Pregled:** M. Birjuzova 3-5, Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. VASILJE VASILJEVIĆ; Chief Editor SINIŠA RISTIĆ; circ. 12,000.
- Rilindja:** Druga Zejnel Salih 1, Priština; in Albanian; Editor JUSUF KERMENDI; circ. 10,000.
- Slobodna Dalmacija:** Ivo Ribara-Lolc 21, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Dalmatia; Editor MARIN VUKMAN; circ. 41,000.
- Sport:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; Editor LJUNOMIR LOVRIĆ; circ. 55,000.
- Sportske novosti:** Zagreb; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 77,000.
- Veter:** Svetozarevska 14, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; in Slovene; Editor MILAN FILIPIĆ; circ. 55,000.
- Veter:** Blv. JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1963; in Macedonian; Editor-in-Chief SLAVOMIR MARINKOVIĆ; circ. 18,500.
- Večernji List:** Masarikova 28, Zagreb; Editor VERA VRCIĆ; circ. 128,000.
- Večernje novine:** Sarajevo; in Serbo-Croat; circ. 30,000.
- Veteranjske Novosti:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor MIRKO STAMENKOVIĆ; circ. 378,000.
- Vjesnik:** Ljubice Gecrovaci, Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor MILOVAN BALETIĆ; circ. 103,000.
- Voce del Popolo, La:** Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20; Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor PAOLO LETTIS; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

- Arena:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 6, Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor BORIS JANKOVIĆ; circ. 350,000.
- Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; organ of Yugoslav Jurists' Union; Editor Dr. J. JORDANIĆ.
- Auto:** Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; fortnightly motoring magazine; Slovene and Serbo-Croat editions; Editor ANTE MAHKOTA; circ. 96,000.
- 4. Jul:** Trg bratstva i jedinstva 9/III-IV, Belgrade; weekly; organ of Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MILORAD VUKADINOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Ekonomist:** Nušićeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ.
- Ekonomska Politika:** M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1952; weekly; Editor LJUBOMIR VELJKOVIĆ.
- Elle/Ona:** Mladinska Knjiga, Titova 1, Ljubljana; Yugoslav edition of French magazine; f. 1969; weekly; for women; Serbo-Croat and Slovene.
- Finansije:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; bi-monthly; f. 1945; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor BOGOLJUB LAZAREVIĆ.
- Front:** M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated Yugoslav Army organ; Editor ŠIME KRONJA.
- Hrvatska Riječ:** Vaso Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.
- Ilustrovana Politika:** Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly illustrated review; Editor MIODRAG POPOVIĆ; circ. 280,000.
- Jež:** Terazije 27, Belgrade; f. 1935; humorous weekly; Editor BRANSILAV DJURIĆ; circ. 50,000.
- Književne Novine:** Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Editor DRAGAN JEREMIĆ; circ. 7,500.
- Književnost:** Terazije 16, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor ELI FINCI.
- Komunist:** Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief GAVRO ALTMAN; circ. 240,000.
- Letopis Matice Srpske:** Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor BOŠKO PETROVIĆ.
- Medjunarodna Politika (Review of International Affairs):** Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1959 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published by Medjunarodna Štampa Interpress, in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in-Chief RANKO PETKOVIĆ.
- Medjunarodni Problemi:** Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor MIHAILO ADAMOVIĆ.
- Mladost:** Maršala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organization of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor ALEKSANDAR DJUKANOVIĆ; circ. 96,000.
- Narodna Armija:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VINKO MILIĆ; Editor MEHMET TOCKIĆ.
- Narodna Zadruga:** Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.
- Naša Stvarnost:** Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; monthly; social questions; Editors DRAGO VUČINIĆ and NAJĐAN PAŠIĆ.
- Naši Razgledi:** Canilarjeva 5, Ljubljana; f. 1952; political and cultural fortnightly; Editor BOGDAN ČEPURER.
- New Yugoslav Law (1950-), The:** Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; published in French and English by the Union of Yugoslav Lawyers; Editor Dr. J. DJORDJEVIĆ.
- NIN (Nedeljne Informativne Novine):** Terazije, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief FRANE BARBIERI; circ. 140,000.
- Nova Proizvodnja:** Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor Prof. dr. FRANCE ADAMIĆ.
- Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia:** Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Hungarian and Macedonian; Dir. ISO BARL; circ. 70,000.
- Pobjeda:** Marka Miljanova 2, Titograd; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Montenegro; Editor MIRKO VRANEŠ; circ. 115,000.
- Politikin Zabavnik:** Makedonska 24, Belgrade; weekly; comic; Editor ŽIVORAD STOJANOVIĆ; circ. 220,000.
- Pravoslavlje:** 7. Jul 5, Belgrade; religious monthly; published by the Serbian Orthodox Church.
- Praxis:** University of Zagreb; review; Editor Prof. G. PETROVIĆ.
- Rad:** Moše Dijade 12, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STJEPAN TONKOVIĆ; circ. 110,000.
- Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly Nova administracija):** Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.

Republika: Prilaz Jugoslovenske Armije 2, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by ZORA State publishing enterprise of Croatia; literary review; Editors DANILO PEJOVIĆ, IVAN RAOS, STOJAN VUČIČEVIĆ.

Socialist Thought and Practice: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11, P.O.B. 576, 11,000 Belgrade; quarterly review covering current theoretical aspects and practical problems of socialist development in Yugoslavia; also in French: *Questions Actuelles du Socialisme*; in Russian: *Socijalističeskaja misl i praktika*; and in Spanish: *Cuestiones Actuales del Socialismo*; Editor-in-Chief STIPE DUŽEVIĆ.

Socijalistička Izgradnja: Sarajevo; monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.

Socijalizam: M. Pijade 35, Belgrade; f. 1957; 6 times a year; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief KRSTO BULAJIĆ.

Stop: Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; weekly magazine of pop music, radio and television programmes; Editor EDI HRAVSKY; circ. 92,000.

Studentski List: Trg Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb; weekly organ of Yugoslav Student's Union; Editor BORIS SRIĆA; circ. 8,000.

Stvaranje: Marka Miljanova 11, Titograd; f. 1946; monthly literary review; Man. ČEDO VUKOVIĆ; published by the Literary Association of Montenegro.

Svet: Moše Pijade 29, Belgrade; illustrated; weekly; Editor BOŽA STANIŠIĆ; circ. 90,000.

Swjet: Titova 13, Sarajevo, illustrated times; weekly; Editor FERID SOFTIĆ; circ. 130,000.

Tedenska Tribuna: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; weekly; Editor ZORAN JERIN; circ. 75,000.

Telegram: Socijalističke Revolucije 17, 41000 Zagreb; weekly; cultural newspaper; Editor BORIS HUDOLETNJAK; circ. 20,000.

Tovariš: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Slovene language; Editor MILAN ŠEGA; circ. 60,000.

Trudbenik: Kočo Racin 91, Skopje; weekly; organ of Macedonian Trade Unions; Editor BORO PETKOVSKI.

Vjesnik u Srijedu: Vjesnik's weekly; Chief Editor (vacant); circ. 300,000.

Yugoslav Life: P.O.B. 609, Belgrade; f. 1956; monthly paper describing events and culture in Yugoslavia, in English, French, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief LJILJANA SAMOKOVIĆ.

Yugoslav Survey: Moše Pijade 8/1 (P.O.B. 677), Belgrade; f. 1960; quarterly general reference publication of basic documentary information about Yugoslavia in English; Editor-in-Chief BOŽIDAR DJUROVIĆ; circ. 3,000.

Zadruga: Generala Ždanova 15, Belgrade; weekly; central organ of Peasant Co-operatives of Serbia; Editor VELIBOR KOSIĆ; circ. 53,000.

Zadrugar: Svetozara Markovića 15, Sarajevo; f. 1945; weekly; journal for farmers; Dir. and Editor MIRALEM LJUBOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Telegrafiska Agencija Nova Jugoslavija (Tanjug) Obiljež vcnac 2, P.O.B. 439, Belgrade; f. 1943; Head Office, Belgrade, 60 hrs. in Yugoslavia and 30 offices abroad; autonomous institution managed by self-governing bodies; news service for Yugoslav press, radio and television; also news service for abroad in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German; Dir. PERO IVANČEVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief TEODOR ORLIĆ; publs. *Yugoslav Life*, *Reforma*, *Menadžer u privredi*.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Belgrade

ANSA (Italy): Brace Jugovica 5; Bureau Chief RICARDO MENEGON.

AP (U.S.A.): Dositejeva 12; Correspondent BORIS BOŠKOVIĆ.

BTA (Bulgaria): Ul. Džorija Vasingtona 48/IV; Bureau Chief GEORGI MONEV.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): Ul. Rifata Burdževića broj 96.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): House of Soviet Culture, Narodnog Fronta 33.

Reuters (U.K.): Čarli Čaplina 40; Correspondent MIRODRAG KLUN.

UPI (U.S.A.): Generala Ždanova 19.

Other agencies represented include DPA, Middle East News Agency, Tass, etc.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Savez Novinara Jugoslavije (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists): Trg Republike 3, Belgrade.

PUBLISHERS

Beogradski izdavačko-grafički zavod: Blv. vojvode Mišića 17, Belgrade; f. 1831; incorporates the Kultura Publishing House; children's books, popular science, philosophy, politics, university textbooks; Gen. Man. DUŠAN PORVIĆ.

Bratstvo-Jedinstvo: Arse Teodorovića 11, Novi Sad; novels, school books, and other literature; Dir. DMITRIJE DIVLJAK.

Cankarjeva Založba: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1945; import and export, home and foreign authors; philosophy, economics, politics, popular science.

Državna Založba Slovenije: Mestni trg 26, Ljubljana; f. 1945; Slovenian textbooks, Yugoslav authors, world classics, natural sciences, art books, dictionaries; Man. IVAN BRATKO.

Epoha: Zagreb, Dolac 8; literature, popular science; Dir. LJUBO GRUBOR.

Forum: Novinsko izdavačko preduzeće, Vojvode Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1951; newspapers, periodicals and books in Hungarian and Serbo-Croat; Gen. Man. NÁNDOR FARKÁŠ.

Gradjevinska Knjiga: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 8-11, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical, scientific and educational textbooks; Dir. LJUBICA JURELA; circ. 200,000.

Informator: Novinsko-izdavačko, štamparski i birotehnički zavod, Masarykova ul. 1, Zagreb; Dir. ŠARANOVIĆ PEKOTA.

Jugoslavija: Belgrade, Nemanjina 34; arts, travel, literature, textbooks, original graphic prints; Serbo-Croat, English, German, French, Russian and Spanish; Dir. ALEKSA ČEBEKOVIĆ.

Jugoslavenski Leksikografski zavod: Strossmayerov trg 4, Zagreb; f. 1951; encyclopaedias, atlases, guide and reference books; Dir. MIROSLAV KRLEŽA.

Kultura: Bulevar JNA 68A, Skopje; f. 1945; Marxist-Leninist, political works, and fiction, in Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN CRVENKOVSKI.

Makedonska knjiga: Ul. 11 oktombri 6b, Skopje; arts, non-fiction; novels, children's books; Dir. ACO SOPOV.

Matica Hrvatska: Matičina 2, Zagreb; f. 1842 as Matica Ilirska, under present name in 1874; Croatian literature and world classics; Pres. JAKŠA RAVLIĆ; Man. VLATKO PAVLETIĆ.

Matica Srpska: Sv. Markovića 2, Novi Sad; Yugoslav and foreign fiction, science; Dir. SAVA JOSIĆ.

Medicinska knjiga: Bojanska 24, Belgrade; f. 1947; medicine, pharmacology, stomatology, veterinary; Man. J. DULETIĆ.

Minerva: Izdavačko-štamarsko preduzeće, Subotica, Trg 29 novembra 3; novels and general; Dir. JOSIP PRČIĆ.

Mladinska knjiga: Titova 1, Ljubljana; f. 1945; books for youth and children, including general, fiction, science, travel and school books; international co-operation; Editor ZORKA PERŠIČ.

Mlado pokolenje: Belgrade, Francuska 24; books for youth and children; Dir. DANILO GRUJIĆ.

Mladost: Ilica 30, Zagreb; f. 1947; fiction, science, art, children; Gen. Dir. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ; Exp.-Imp. Dir. VIKTOR MUČNJAK.

Muzička naklada: Nikole Tesle 10; f. 1952; musical editions; Dir. ALBERT TRINKI.

Nakladni zavod Matice Hrvatske: Matice Hrvatske 2, Zagreb; f. 1960; Slav literature and world classics; Dir. PERO BUDAK.

Nakladni zavod Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; f. 1946; popular science, political, economic, sociological and cultural works; Dirs. BRUNO PEKOTA, JOSIP KATALINIĆ.

Naprijed: Palmotićeva 30, Zagreb; philosophy, history, economics, popular science; Dir. VAJS KALMAN.

Narodna knjiga: Šafarikova 11, Belgrade; scientific and popular literature; Dir. BOŽIDAR PEJOVIĆ.

Narodna Zadruga: Fah 132, Skopje; fiction, technical and scientific, politics, economics, and sociology.

Naša Djeca: Gajeva ul. 25, Zagreb; children's books.

Naučna knjiga: Knez Mihajlova 40, Belgrade; f. 1947; textbooks for universities and higher educational institutions, publications of scientific bodies; Man. DRAGOSLAV JOKOVIĆ.

NIP "Sportska knjiga": Makedonska 19, Belgrade; f. 1949; sport; children's books, humour, music; Dir. MILUTIN KONSTANTINOVIĆ; Editor DUŠAN CVETKOVIĆ.

Nolit: Terazije 27/II, Belgrade; f. 1929; Yugoslav and other belles-lettres, philosophy and fine art; scientific and popular literature; Dir. SAVA LAZAREVIĆ.

Otokar Korsovani: Korzo Narodne Revolucije 24, Rijeka; fiction and children's books.

Primorski Tisk, čas. Zal. Podfotje, Založba Lipa: Cankarjeva 1, Koper; fiction.

Prosveta: Dobračina 30, Belgrade; Trg bratstva i jedinstva 5, Zagreb; also in Novi Sad and Sarajevo; f. 1944; general scientific works, musical editions, literature; Dir. ANTONIJE ISAKOVIĆ.

Prosvetno Delo: Mito Hadži Vasiljev, Baraka Jasmin, Skopje; f. 1945; works of domestic writers and textbooks in Macedonian for elementary, professional and

high schools; fiction and scientific works; Man. B. BLAGOESKI.

Rad: M. Pijado 12, Belgrade; from 1946-49 acted as the Publishing Dept. of the T.U. Confederation, 1949 onwards as an independent publishing house; history of the Yugoslav working-class movement, and of international movements, labour and labour relations, politics and economics, literature, biographies, science fiction; Man. Dir. DR. NIKOLA LALIĆ.

Rilindja: Zajnel Salih 4, Priština; popular science, literature, children's fiction and travel books, textbooks in Albanian; Dir. BARJA ISMAEL.

Savremena Administracija: Knez Mihajlova 6/V, Belgrade; f. 1954; economy and law; Dir. DRAGUTIN ANTONIĆ.

"Vuk Karadžić": Kraljevska Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, general; Dir. MOMČILO POPOVIĆ; Gen. Editor UGLJEŠA KRŠVIĆ.

Školska knjiga: Masarykova 28, Zagreb; education, textbooks; Dir. ANTE MARIN.

Slovenska Matica: trg Revolucije 7, Ljubljana; f. 1864; history and poetry; Pres. DR. FRANCÉ KOBLAR.

Srpska Književna Zadruga: Maršala Tita 19, Belgrade; f. 1892; works of Serbian writers, Yugoslav modern writers, and translations of works of foreign writers; Pres. DOBRICA ČOŠIĆ.

Stvarnost (Novinarska izdavačka kuća): Rooseveltov trg 4, Zagreb; political literature; Dir. IVAN KOŠUTIĆ.

Svijetlost: Radojke Lakić 3/II, Sarajevo; f. 1945; textbooks and literature; Dir. VLADIMIR KNOR.

Tehnička knjiga: 7. Jul 26, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. PRVOSLAV TRAJKOVIĆ.

Tehnička knjiga: Jurišićeva 10, Zagreb; technical and popular science literature; Dir. KUZMA RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Veselin Masleša: Sime Milutinovića 4, Sarajevo; school and university textbooks, scientific literature; Dir. AHMED HROMADŽIĆ.

Vojno Delo: Balkanska 53, Belgrade; general; Dir. COL. SLOBODAN BRAJOVIĆ.

Zadruga knjiga: Generala Ždanova 13, Belgrade; agricultural literature; Dir. MIHAJLO KRSTIĆ.

Založba Obzorja: Partizanska 5, Maribor; f. 1950; popular science and general literature; Dir. Prof. JOŽE KOŠAR.

Zavod za izdavanje Udžbenika SRS: Obiličev Venac 5, Belgrade; f. 1958; textbooks; Dir. DOJČILO MITROVIĆ.

Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; fiction, educational textbooks, art and architecture, politics, economics, sociology, philosophy and history; Dir. BRUNO PEKOTA.

Izdavački zavod Jugoslavensko Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti: Preradovića 2, Zagreb; f. 1918; publishing dept. of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dir. JOSIP HANŽEVAČKI.

Zora: Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; literature, monographs and dictionaries; Man. IVAN DONČEVIĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Udruženje izdavača i knjižara Jugoslavije (Association of Yugoslav Publishers and Booksellers): Belgrade, Kncza Miloša 25; f. 1954; 83 mem. orgs.; Pres. IVAN BRATKO; Gen. Sec. LJUBICA JURELA; Dir. ŠEFKET ZIMONJIĆ; publ. *Knjiga i Svet*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija, Udruženje Radiostanica (*Association of Yugoslav Broadcasting Organizations*): Belgrade, Borisa Kidriča 70; Pres. M. MATEVSKI; Sec.-Gen. IVKO PUSTIŠEK.

RADIO

Radio-televizija Belgrade: 2 Hilendarska; f. 1929; Dir. ZDRAVKO VUKOVIĆ; first station broadcasts medium-wave on 150 kW. transmitter.

Radio-televizija Zagreb: 4 Jurisićeva; f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. IVO BOJANIĆ; Dir. of Broadcasting LUCIJA SPAJČ; Dir. of Television TOMISLAV GOLUBOVIĆ; medium-wave transmission, 350 kW.

Radio-televizija Ljubljana: 17 Tavčarjeva; f. 1928; medium-wave transmission, 135 kW.; F.M. transmission (second programme); main local stations, Koper, Maribor;

radio and television studios at Ljubljana; Dir.-Gen. MILAN MERČUN; Vice-Dir. Sound Programmes JELO GAŠPERŠIČ; Dir. Television Programmes DUŠAN FORTIČ.

There are also independent stations at Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, Novi Sad and Priština.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS: short-wave transmissions, 100 kW., in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Polish, Russian and Spanish.

Number of radio licences (1970): 3,373,250.

TELEVISION

There are TV stations at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd, each with its own programme of about 60 hours per week.

Number of television licences (1970): 1,712,289.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; rcs. = reserve.)

BANKING

The Yugoslav credit and banking system is based on the provisions of the Constitution, of the Law on Banks and Credit Operations (1965), and of the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (1965), and other legislation relating to money and credit. The National Bank is the central bank of Yugoslavia and its powers and obligations are determined by law. Its functions include the issue of money, provision of credit to banks and government authorities, control of credits and bank activities, recommendation of legislation relating to the foreign exchange system and its implementation, management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, control of foreign exchange operations and other special activities.

There are three categories of business banks in Yugoslavia: investment banks, commercial banks and mixed (investment-cum-commercial) banks. At the end of March 1968 there were 39 commercial banks, 36 mixed banks and 9 investment banks. Almost all business banks have branch offices or agencies and there is a total of 450 bank units operating in the country at present. There are no independent savings banks, although these are permitted by the law.

Payments operations, with the exception of external payments (which are handled by the National Bank), are performed by the Social Accounting Service, which keeps the accounts of all working organizations and carries out a number of other duties. It has 383 operating units. Since 1967 certain business banks have been permitted to carry on various kinds of foreign exchange operations. In order to do this they must fulfil certain conditions, according to which, they are then granted either the "great charter"—authorizing them to perform payments transactions with foreign countries and obtain credits from abroad—or the "small charter", permitting them to operate residents' foreign exchange accounts only. At the beginning of 1971, 20 banks held the "great charter", and 36 were in possession of the "small charter".

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije (*National Bank of Yugoslavia*): Head Office: Bulevar Revolucije 15, P.O.B. 1010, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1883 as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume du Serbie; in 1920, name changed to Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates

et Slovenes and in 1929 to Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie; in January, 1946 name changed to Banque Nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie; received its present name April 1963. The Bank has the sole right of issuing notes and performs the usual functions of a central bank. Apart from its head office, the Bank also has six republican central offices in the capitals of the republics: Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana, Titograd and Skopje. Gov. Dr. IVO PERIŠIN; Vice-Gov. BRANISLAV COLANOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. PAVLE BALJEVIĆ.

AUTHORIZED BANKS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Privredna Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Economic Bank*): Vojvode Stepe Obala 19, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1971 by the merger of five formerly independent banks; 23 brs.; assets 23,994.6m. dinars (June 1971); Gen. Man. RADOVAN MAKIĆ; publ. *Privredna banka Sarajevo* (annually in English, French and German).

Kreditna Banka Banja Luka (*Banja Luka Credit Bank*): Banja Luka.

Kreditna Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Credit Bank*): Ul. JNA 52, P.O.B. 93, Sarajevo; f. 1921; 10 brs.; Gen. Man. EDHEM POBRIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. MUHAMED SANDŽAKTAREVIĆ; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Kreditna Banka Ženica (*Zenica Credit Bank*): Zenica; Dir. MUSTAJ BEGOVIĆ.

Croatia

Riječka Banka i Stedionica (*Bank of Rijeka*): Trg P. Togliatti 1, Rijeka; f. 1954; 12 brs.; dep. 1,344m. dinars; Gen. Man. VLADO TOGUNJAC; Foreign Dept. Man. VIKTOR DUNATOV.

Investiciono Komercijalna Banka—Split (IKB) (*Investment-Commercial Bank of Split*): A. Jonića 7, Split; f. 1947 as Komunalna Banka and renamed 1966; main branches at Split and Šibenik and 32 branch offices; dep. 3,971m. dinars; Gen. Man. NIKOLA ŠMETIN; Deputy Gen. Man. JULIJE LAVŠ; publ. *Annual Report*.

Kreditna Banka Zagreb (*Zagreb Credit Bank*): Paromlinska, Zagreb; Foreign Dept. Man. PETAR DUNDOV; Dir. MARKO MRKOČIĆ.

YUGOSLAVIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Privredna Banka Zagreb (*Economic Bank of Zagreb*): Račkoga 6, Zagreb; f. 1966; cap. and reserves 1,522m. dinars; dep. 3,181m. dinars; Man. Dir. DRAGUTIN ŠEBREK; Deputy Man. Dir. BRANKO GAZIVODA.

Macedonia

Komercijalno-Investiciona Banka—Skopje (*Commercial Investment Bank of Skopje*): Kej Dimitar Vlahov 4, Skopje; f. 1965; assets 10,208m. dinars; Dir.-Gen. Miško Božinovski; Deputy Dir.-Gen. KOSTA DIMEV, DUŠAN SAROVIĆ.

Stopanska Banka Skopje (*Economic Bank of Skopje*): Bote Botevski ul. 6, Skopje; f. 1962; dep. 8,386m. dinars; assets (1970) 13,282m. dinars; Gen. Dir. TRAJAN IVANOVSKI; Deputy Gen. Dir. ATANAS KACUJANI; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report* (in Macedonian and English).

Montenegro

Investiciona Banka Titograd (*Titograd Investment Bank*): Paviljon preko Morače, Titograd; f. 1966; 6 brs.; resources 3,874m. dinars; dep. 347m. dinars; Gen. Man. MOMČILO ČEMOVIĆ; Deputy Gen. Man. BLAŽO BOGETIĆ.

Serbia

Beogradska Banka (*Belgrade Bank*): Trg Marksa i Engelsa 10, Belgrade; merged with the Privredna banka u Beogradu in 1970; 22 brs.; assets 27,195m. dinars; Pres. M. DRULOVIĆ; Gen. Man. LJUBIŠA LUKIĆ; publ. *Annual Report*.

Jugobanka (*Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade*): 7 Juli 19-21 Belgrade; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 1,690m. dinars; Gen. Man. BOŽIDAR LINHART; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Investiciona Banka (*Yugoslav Investment Bank*): Terazije 9, P.O.B. 152; Belgrade; f. 1862; resources 29,786m. dinars; dep. 1,280m. dinars; Gen. Man. DRAGOMIR MILJKOVIĆ; publs. *Vesnik* (*The Messenger*) (monthly), *Statistički Pregled* (*Statistical Review*) (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Jugoslovenska Izvozna i Kreditna Banka (*Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank*): Kralja Milutina roa, P.O.B. 234, Belgrade; f. 1946; cap. 256m. dinars; dep. 147m. dinars; Gen. Man. PETAR BASARABA; Asst. Gen. Mans. LUKA ILIĆ, DRAG. VRATONJIĆ, ZIVA TANAČKI.

Jugoslovenska Poljoprivredna Banka (*Yugoslav Agricultural Bank*): Sternska 7, P.O.B. 1008, Belgrade; f. 1958; cap. 887,532,000 dinars; dep. 1,029m. dinars; Dir. BOŠKO TONEV.

Komercijalna Banka Pančevo (*Pancevo Commercial Bank*): Maršala Titab, Pančevo.

Privredna Banka Novi Sad (*Economic Bank of Novi Sad*): Bulevar Maršala Tita, P.O.B. 272, Novi Sad; Dir. ILIJA VARIČAK.

Slovenia

Ljubljanska Banka: Trg Revolucije S/C, P.O.B. 534, Ljubljana; f. 1955; merged with Splošna gospodarska banka 1968; 1970 name changed from Kreditna banka in hranilnica; 12 brs.; Pres. Gen. Man. NIKO KAVČIČ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Udruženje poslovnih banaka (*The Council of Yugoslav Banks*): 2 maj Jovina 12/II, Belgrade; f. 1965; a forum in which both the business banks and the National Bank are represented; discusses problems in the fields of money and credit and considers measures of credit regulation; Chair. Gov. of the National Bank Dr. Ivo PERIŠIN; Gen. Dir. DUŠAN TOMOVIĆ; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly).

INSURANCE

Jugoslavija Zavod za Osiguranje i Reosiguranje (*Yugoslavia Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*): 6 Knez Mihajlova, P.O.B. 250, Belgrade; f. 1968; supersedes former Jugoslovenska Zajednica Osiguranja (*Yugoslav Community for Insurance*); all types of insurance and reinsurance; Gen. Man. SRETEN BYELIČIĆ; Dir. Reinsurance Abroad Dr. IVICA JANKOVIC.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Chamber of Economy: Terazije 23, P.O.B. 1003, Belgrade; independent organization affiliating all Yugoslav economic organizations; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; Pres. RUĐI KOLAK; Vice-Pres. STOJAN MILENKOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. GUSTAV ZADNIK; publ. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Enterprises wishing to engage directly in foreign trade must be included in the Foreign Trade Register of the Foreign Trade Council of the Federal Economic Chamber. Otherwise they must employ one of the 200 or so import-export organizations to represent them in any dealings with foreign firms. A full list of them, together with the manufacturers, business associations and agency enterprises registered to engage in foreign trade, is to be found in *Foreign Trade Enterprises in Yugoslavia* (UNCTAD/GATT, Geneva, 1968).

TRADE UNIONS

Veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. DUŠAN PETROVIĆ; Secs. RAIF DIZDAREVIĆ, BORO PETKOVSKI, MUSTAFA PLJAKIĆ, MARJAN ROŽIĆ, MILAN VUKASOVIĆ.

Trade unions composing the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia:

Sindikata radnika industrije i rudarstva (*Industry and Mining Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board MILAN RUKAVINA. The Union embraces workers employed in industries and mining (except building and building material industry, and food processing and tobacco industries), and workers employed in forestry; 1,192,204 mems. (1968).

Sindikata poljoprivrednih, prehrambenih i duvanskih radnika (*Agricultural, Food, and Tobacco Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board VASIL DIMOVSKI. The Union embraces workers employed in agriculture, food and tobacco industries; 363,319 mems. (1968).

Sindikata gradjevinskih radnika (*Building Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board VLADIMIR STRJEPOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in building industry and industry of building materials; 341,222 mems. (1968).

Sindikata radnika saobraćaja i veza (*Transport and Communications Workers' Union*): headquarters in

YUGOSLAVIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Belgrade, Miloša Pocerca 10; Pres. Central Board JOŽE JAGER. The Union embraces workers employed in all kinds of transport (railway, road, air, maritime, river, and PTT transport); 311,615 mems. (1968).

Sindikat radnika uslužnih delatnosti (*Servicing Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board DUŠAN ŠOBOT. The Union embraces workers employed in commerce, catering, handicrafts, and housing-communal services; 515,754 mems. (1968).

Sindikat radnika društvenih delatnosti (*Civil Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Central Board LJUBICA ĐUKIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in non-economic activities; 531,169 mems. (1968).

TRADE FAIRS

Belgrade Fair: Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 14, P.O.B. 408, Belgrade; International Technical Fair, annually in May; International Motor Show, annually in April; International Chemical Fair, every three years in June (next event 1972); International Clothing Fair "Fashions in the World", annually in October; International Book and Furniture Fair, annually in November.

Novi Sad: Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11, Novi Sad; International Agricultural Fair, annually in May.

Zagreb; Zagrebački Velesajam, Aleja Borisa Kidriča 2, P.O.B. 41021-16, Zagreb; f. 1909; Dir.-Gen. DR. ANTON BORČILO.

The Zagreb International Spring Fair (annually, in April).

The International Welding Fair (annually, in May).

ANTICOROSION—International Exhibition of Material Protection and Industrial Finish (annually in May).

The Zagreb International Autumn Fair (annually in September).

INTERGRAFIKA—The International Exhibition of Printing and Paper Industry (annually, in October).

INTERBIRO—The International Office Machinery and Equipment Exhibition (annually, in November).

International Exhibition of Tourism and Hotel, Catering and Shop Equipment (annually in November).

International Exhibition of Gastronomy and Hotel (annually in November).

SPORTEKX—International Fair of Sport and Recreation Equipment (annually in November).

INTERNAUTIKA—International Nautical Show (annually in November).

The Zagreb New Year's Fair.

The 21st International Leather and Footwear Week (annually, in February).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O.B. 553, Belgrade; Gen. Man. VANJA VRANJICAN.

Railways in Yugoslavia are owned by five self-managing enterprises, one in each republic (except Montenegro). The Community of Yugoslav Railways is the co-ordinating body. The total length of track is 10,500 km.

ROADS

There is now a network of good all-weather motor roads, covering most of the country and including, in particular, the main inland route through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Niš and Skopje to the Greek frontier, the Adriatic highway linking Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Titograd, and a number of intermediate roads. Road building continues.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Auto-Moto Savez Jugoslavije-Izvršni odbor (A.M.S.J.): Ruzveltova 18, B.P. 66, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1923; Fed. Cttee.; Pres. Ing. VJEKOSLAV JAKOPIĆ; Vice-Pres. RADE BOŠKOVIĆ, VANČO CVETKOVSKI; Sec.-Gen. LAZAR LOTVIN; publ. *Moto Revija* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Sekretarijat za Privredu (*Federal Secretariat for Economy*): Prvi Bulevar, 104-Beograd.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 151 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the canals Veliki bački and Malibački, 123 km. and 29 km. (for vessels up to 400 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Šibenik, Split and Ploče along the central Dalmatian

coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. The rail link between Belgrade and Ploče was completed in 1966 and the port facilities at Ploče are undergoing extensive expansion and modernization, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar is under construction, to provide at Bar a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handles about six million tons a year. By 1968, Ploče was handling around two million tons, against only 750,000 tons in 1964.

Jadrolinija (*Adriatic Lines*): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services between Adriatic tourist centres and Yugoslav Islands; car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar, Dubrovnik-Bari, and to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and throughout the world; Man. Dir. JOSIP SUŠANJ.

Jugolinija (*Yugoslav Shipping Line*): 51000 Rijeka, P.O.B. 379; f. 1947; cargo and passenger services from the Adriatic to northern Europe, North, Central and South America, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East; fleet of 60 vessels totalling 390,000 g.r.t.; Gen. Dir. JURE VUKASOVIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Okeanska Plovidba (*Yugoslav Ocean Lines*): Kotor; regular service every 15 days between Yugoslav ports and Tampico (Mexico), U.S.A., Italy; Gen. Dir. STAROVIĆ SAVO.

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (*Yugoslav Shipping Agency*): Knez Mihailova 22, P.O.B. 298, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of passengers and cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; container service; air passenger and cargo service; ferry boat service; brs. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Koper, Ploče, Zadar, Bar, Pula, Bakar, Maribor, Bitola; correspondents in New York, Hamburg, Piraeus, Genoa, London; Gen. Man. ZORAN MATIČEVIĆ.

YUGOSLAVIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (*Yugoslav Airlines*): Bulevar Revolucije 17, Belgrade; f. 1947; 2,599 staff; mem. of IATA; services throughout the year from Belgrade to Istanbul, Stockholm, Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt/Main, Paris, London, Prague, Berlin, Rome, Venice, Budapest, Bucharest, Athens, Cairo, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Milan, Moscow, Warsaw, Zurich, Tunis, Tripoli, Brussels and Beirut; internal services:

national carrier for civil transport in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. VIDOMIR KRUNIĆ; Commercial Dir. MIHAJLO PETROVIĆ; Financial Dir. MILOŠ MITIĆ; Technical Dir. DOBRIVOJE MANDIĆ; Operational Dir. ALEKSANDAR MIRKOVIĆ.

There are three charter operators in Yugoslavia—Inex Adria Airways, Panadria and Aviogenex. Yugoslavia is served by fifteen foreign airlines.

TOURISM

General turist: Zagreb.

Putnik (*Yugoslav Travel and Tourist Agency*): Head Office: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1, Belgrade; offices throughout Yugoslavia; New York representative ZORAN POPOVIĆ, 501 Fifth Ave., New York; London representative KARLO NOVAK, 34 Brook St., London, W.1; Danish representative VLADIMIR ŠUMENKOVIĆ, Vesterbrogade 20 Mezz, Copenhagen V.

Turistički Savez Jugoslavije (*Tourist Association of Yugoslavia*): Moše Pijade 8/IV Poštanski fah 595, 11001 Belgrade.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 113 Boulevard Anspach, Brussels 1.

France: Palais Berlitz, 31 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris 2e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Goetheplatz 7, Frankfurt am Main; Hüttenstr. 6, 4 Düsseldorf; Sonnerstr. 14, 8 Munich 15.

Greece: 4 Voukourestiou St., Athens 133.

Italy: Via del Tritone 62, Rome 00187.

Netherlands: Vijzelstraat 4, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Hötorgs-City, Sjödgatan 10, 10341 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: Limmatquai 70, 8001 Zurich.

United Kingdom: 143 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States of America: 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Federal Council for Education and Culture: Belgrade.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Hrvatsko Nar. Kazalište: Trg Maršala Tita 15, Zagreb.

Jugoslovensko Dramsko Pozorište: Maršala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Narodno Pozorište: Trg Republike, Belgrade.

Drama Slovenskega Nar. Gledališča: Erjavčeva 1, Ljubljana; Artistic Dir. JANEZ NEGRO; publ. *Gledališki List*.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Slovenska Filharmonika: Trg. Revolucije 9, Ljubljana; f. 1701; Dir. DARIJAN BOŽIĆ; publ. *Koncertni List*.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: Zagreb, Trnjanska, P.O.B. 222; f. 1919; Conductors LOVRO MATAČIĆ, MLADEN BAŠIĆ; Dir. JOSIP DEPOLO.

Beogradska Filharmonika: Francuska 5, Belgrade.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Federal Nuclear Energy Commission (FNEC): Kosačićev venac 29, Belgrade; Pres. VOJIN R. GUZINA; Chair. of Scientific Advisory Committee of FNEC: Prof. ANTON MOLJK.

Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; Dir. Prof. MILORAD RISTIĆ.

Jožef Stefan Nuclear Institute: University of Ljubljana, Jamova 39, Ljubljana; Dir. Prof. MILAN OSREDKAR.

Energoinvest (Research and Development Centre for Heat and Nuclear Engineering): Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. TEODOR GREGORIĆ.

Establishment for Nuclear Raw Materials: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade.

The construction of Yugoslavia's first atomic power station is under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

UNIVERSITIES

Univerzitet u Beogradu (*University of Belgrade*): Belgrade; 2,876 teachers, 41,400 students.

Univerza v Ljubljani (*University of Ljubljana*): Ljubljana; 254 professors, 9414 students.

Univerzitet u Nišu (*University of Niš*): Niš; 412 teachers, 9,600 students.

Univerzitet u Novom Sadu (*University of Novi Sad*): Novi Sad; 767 teachers, 13,153 students.

Univerzitet u Prištini (*University of Priština*): Priština; 264 teachers, 9,007 students.

Univerzitet u Sarajevu (*University of Sarajevo*): Sarajevo; 243 professors, 11,885 students.

Univerzitet vo Skoplje (*University of Skopje*): Skopje; 764 teachers, 11,566 students.

Sveučilište u Zagrebu (*University of Zagreb*): Zagreb; 3,237 teachers, 29,991 students.

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